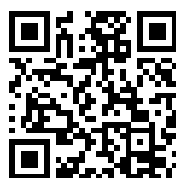


---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>



Stanford University Libraries

3 6105 116 562 765







STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY









*gt. Brit* COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1693

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

# ST. LUCIA, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see No. 1590 and  
No. 1648 respectively (price 1s. 3d. each).)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;  
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;  
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net

58-1693

# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1693

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

ST. LUCIA, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see No. 1590 and  
No. 1648 respectively (price 1s. 3d. each).)*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net



# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SAINT LUCIA FOR THE YEAR 1933

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	6
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	7
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	11
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	14
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	15
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	17
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	18
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	18
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	19
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	24
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	25
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	30
APPENDIX ... ..	30
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The island of St. Lucia is situated in latitude 13° 54' North and longitude 60° 59' West, at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles in length and 14 at its greatest breadth ; its circumference is 150 miles and its area 233 square miles, rather less than Middlesex.

Castries, the capital, is situated at the north-western end of the island. Castries and district have an estimated population of 19,213.

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and for loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 12 miles to the south of Castries. The town and district contain a population of 6,980. Just below Soufriere Bay stand the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situate at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

### **Climate.**

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, for the year 1933 was 83·7° F. in the shade. The maximum was 92° F. and the minimum 63° F., a range of 29°. The hot season extends from May to November, and the cool season from December to May. On Morne Fortune, just above Government House, where a portion of the garrison was located, the temperature in the winter months falls as low as 60° F., and throughout the year it remains mild and pleasant. Day and night temperatures for the year 1933 generally were somewhat lower than usual. The relative humidity was higher than usual during the months of August and November when hurricane conditions were forming in the Western Caribbean. No hurricanes were felt in the Colony, apart from the heavy sea swell.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, was 121·83 inches and is the highest on record within recent years. This was 18·66 inches above that of the previous year and 30·36 inches above the average rainfall for 44 years (1890-1933), the average now being 91·47 inches per annum.

The maximum precipitation for Castries occurred on 11th April when 4 inches of rain fell, and maximum precipitation in the Colony was 8·50 inches on 7th November when severe floods occurred. The distribution of rainfall throughout the Colony was generally in excess, and no well-defined dry season occurred.

### **History.**

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was reannexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orléans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence ; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on 4th April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens ; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of six *ex-officio* members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. On 12th February, 1931, that Order in Council was amended to provide that the Council should consist of three *ex-officio* members, three nominated official members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. This island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. The first election under this Constitution was held in March, 1925. Law is administered by a Chief Justice, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and two Magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the Judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

A code of Civil Law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Collier, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

## III.—POPULATION.

On 31st December, 1932, the resident population of the Colony was computed to have been 61,135—males 29,089; females 32,046. On 31st December, 1933, the figure increased to 62,000—males 29,499; females 32,501. The natural increase during 1933 was 953. The number of persons leaving the Colony exceeded the number of arrivals by 88. The net increase in population was therefore 865.

The number of inhabitants of the Colony per square mile was 264.

The births (including still-births, which numbered 111) totalled 2,068—males 1,039; females 1,029. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) was 31·5 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 1·2 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The deaths (including still-births) numbered 1,115—males 532; females 583. The death-rate (excluding still-births) was 16·1 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 2·2 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The principal causes of death (other than still-births) were :—malaria, 40 ; pulmonary tuberculosis, 19 ; phthisis, 35 ; syphilis, 48 ; diseases of the heart, 71 ; bronchitis, 31 ; pneumonia, 29 ; gastro-enteritis, 37 ; worms, 67 ; infantile debility, 32 ; senile decay, 122.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the Colony was satisfactory throughout the year and no epidemic occurred. There was an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified. During the dry season a number of cases of enteric occurred at the village of Anse-la-Rayé. These were traced to the drinking of contaminated water from a stream near the village. A supply of good water has since been installed. Malarial fever continued as one of the chief causes of ill-health, and this is probably the greatest public health problem to be faced. A mosquito-malarial survey was carried out in November by Dr. Earle, Malariologist of the Rockefeller Institute. He was assisted by Mr. Magoon, a Sanitary Engineer, attached to the same Institute. Great benefit should be derived from the report of these workers.

The medical staff consists of the Senior Medical Officer, who is the administrative and executive head of the Medical and Sanitary Departments ; the Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital and five District Medical Officers. The Medical Officer of District II is also Port Health Officer. The Sanitary Department is carried on by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and five Sanitary Inspectors.

The medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital situated in close proximity to the town of Castries ; small casualty hospitals at Soufriere, Vieux-Fort and Dennery ; a mental home at La Toc, near Castries ; a leper asylum at Malgretoute near Soufriere ; and a pauper asylum near Soufriere. The Staff of the Victoria Hospital consists of the Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and nurses recruited locally. At this hospital there are six rooms available for private paying patients.

There is a quarantine station at Rat Island, a short distance from the mainland.

#### V.—HOUSING.

The erection of new buildings in Castries continued during 1933 and the general appearance of the town is steadily improving.

The housing of the poorer classes is far from satisfactory, but it is hoped that the twenty-five model cottages erected in Castries from funds generously granted from the Colonial Development Fund will set an example and lead to considerable improvement in the conditions now existing.

Housing in the rural districts is generally of a primitive character, and often there is considerable overcrowding.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The staple crops of St. Lucia are sugar, cocoa, copra, and limes ; but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e. bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples, for the Bermuda, American, Canadian and English markets.

*Sugar.*—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate ; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop ; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price for sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory, at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory, usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The total crop production for 1933 was satisfactory, being slightly above the large crop of 1932, a total of 5,474 tons being made as compared with 5,452 tons in the previous year. The exported amount was 4,940 tons valued at £46,493 as against 4,990 tons valued at £46,466.

The factory molasses produced was chiefly utilized for manufacturing rum for local consumption. An increase in the export of molasses and syrup was apparent.

The market values were discouragingly low throughout the year and ranged from £9 2s. 6d. per ton at crop period to £10 12s. 6d. in mid-season and concluding at £9 6s. 8d. in December sales.

The following figures show the exported quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years :—

## Sugar (Vacuum Pan).

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Tons.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	4,536	51,237
1930	...	...	...	...	4,567	45,289
1931	...	...	...	...	3,973	35,554
1932	...	...	...	...	4,990	46,466
1933	...	...	...	...	4,940	46,493

## Molasses and Syrup.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Gal.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	127,273	3,047
1930	...	...	...	...	157,254	2,872
1931	...	...	...	...	24,837	1,194
1932	...	...	...	...	32,988	1,453
1933	...	...	...	...	43,260	1,417

## Rum.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					P. Gal.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	2,013	339
1930	...	...	...	...	1,583	278
1931	...	...	...	...	—	—
1932	...	...	...	...	—	—
1933	...	...	...	...	—	—

*Cacao.*—The prolonged distress of the cacao market has forced out of cultivation several plantations which are now growing limes and other fresh fruits. The crop for 1933 was only fair and the amount exported was low, 6,056 cwt. valued at £6,778 as compared with 8,188 cwt. valued at £9,091 in the previous year. The best prices were 27*s.* per cwt. in November and December. In several cases, growers were instructed not to ship further incoming crops, and sales were inactive generally. The Canadian markets offered some fair contracts at the end of the year at 24*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. c.i.f. St. John, and this facilitated the disposal of some accumulated stocks.

Peasants cacao has been generally neglected and attention has been directed to provision crops and bananas for export. Citrus orchards are being extended by the larger estates.

The quantity and value of cacao exported during the last five years are as follows :—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Cwt.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	8,906	18,864
1930	...	...	...	...	10,449	19,261
1931	...	...	...	...	10,419	14,125
1932	...	...	...	...	8,188	9,091
1933	...	...	...	...	6,056	6,778

*Limes.*—The lime crop for 1933 was slightly below that for the previous year, this decrease being due to prevailing wet weather and to lower market prices generally. The total crop was estimated at

44,019 barrels of fruit as compared with 44,762 barrels in 1932 or a decrease of 1·6 per cent. Market prices for lime oils ranging from 35s. to 55s. per lb. for handpressed, and 27s. to 36s. per lb. for distilled, were satisfactory. The exports of concentrated juice increased in 1933, but the price remained unattractive. Very little trade was done in raw lime juice.

The crops for the last five years in barrels of limes are :—

Year.					Quantity.
					Barrels.
1929	...	...	...	...	34,483
1930	...	...	...	...	42,844
1931	...	...	...	...	50,339
1932	...	...	...	...	44,762
1933	...	...	...	...	44,019

*Coconuts.*—The coconut crop continues to increase steadily and 542 tons of copra were exported. There was an increase of 84 per cent in the exports of nuts, the total value of coconut products being £8,694.

The copra market remained low throughout the year, prices falling from £13 7s. 6d. in January to £9 17s. 6d. in December.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years :—

#### Coconuts.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Number.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	295,983	1,032
1930	...	...	...	...	268,078	862
1931	...	...	...	...	367,350	1,178
1932	...	...	...	...	650,240	2,430
1933	...	...	...	...	1,199,808	3,527

#### Copra.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Tons.	£
1929	...	...	...	...	359	9,878
1930	...	...	...	...	400	7,428
1931	...	...	...	...	498	5,869
1932	...	...	...	...	432	5,389
1933	...	...	...	...	542	5,167

*Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.*—The cultivation of vegetables and salad fruits such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and



carrots has continued mainly for local supply, and there has been very little export trade in these commodities.

The fresh fruit trade has however maintained its position and in several respects has markedly improved, the principal exports being green limes in crates and barrels, crated mangoes, crated avocado pears, and bananas.

The banana trade to the United Kingdom and to Canada has been seriously taken up, the growers being mainly of the small planter class, and 31 shipments were made during the year by the principal buying agents, in all a total of 22,258 stems valued at £1,626 being exported mainly from June onwards.

Endeavours are being made to have this trade properly organized and there is a good prospect of regular shipments in future, under a definite contract.

The total value of exports under this head amounted to £10,081 as compared with £10,175 in 1932 as is shown in detail below :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity exported to</i>						<i>Value.</i>	
	Canada.	Bermuda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.	Total.	1933.	1932.
							£	£
Green limes Brls.	77	681	64	2,928	8	3,758	4,445	5,552
Grapefruit Crates	—	27	—	—	1	28	13	43
Oranges „	—	242	—	—	261	503	141	206
Mangoes „	473	4,567	5	—	2,445	7,490	1,212	1,655
Avocado pears „	—	3,111	—	—	33	3,144	610	977
Pineapples „	17	89	—	—	—	106	31	96
Bananas Bchs.	16,273	—	3,629	270	2,086	22,258	1,626	183
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,003	1,463
Total... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,081	10,175

A total of 15,029 packages of fruit was inspected for export by the Fruit Inspectors under the Fruit Ordinance, as compared with 12,239 in 1932.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Act, 1929, a grant of £1,480 was made in 1930 for the supply of planting material to peasants, the topworking of common mangoes to produce choice fruit, and the purchase of farm animals for breeding. The work is nearing completion. The gross expenditure up to the end of 1933 was £1,136.

*Farm Stock.*—Extensive use has been made of the Government breeding bulls and boars for services, and interest in better breeds of cattle and small animals is being stimulated. Continued importations of day-old chicks have resulted in the introduction and establishment of the more important laying and table breeds for domestic and market purposes.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1933, and as compared with 1932, was as follows :—

Imports.		1933.	1932.
		£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...		49,813	55,158
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured.		26,724	32,759
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured.		85,803	71,502
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles, including parcel post.		4,670	5,850
Totals ... ..		£167,010	£165,269

The above table shows an increase of £1,741 in the total value of imports for 1933 as compared with the previous year. In Class III alone is there an increase, and it is considerable, being no less than £14,301, which is due mainly to (1) an increase of £8,949 in the imports of unenumerated goods and (2) the transfer from Class II to Class III of oils (illuminating, etc.), valued at £6,441. But for this transfer, suggested by the Board of Trade, Class II would have shown an increase of £406.

The values of imports for 1933 and 1932, classified according to country of origin, were as follows :—

		1933.	1932.
		£	£
United Kingdom ... ..		97,185	90,011
Other parts of the British Empire		42,658	42,832
Foreign Countries ... ..		22,502	26,594
Parcel Post ... ..		4,665	5,832
Totals ... ..		£167,010	£165,269

The value of imports from the United Kingdom is shown by the above table to have increased by £7,174, electrical apparatus and machinery accounting for the large proportion of £6,187. There

were also increases of £2,447 and £1,244 in sugar machinery and bituminous coal respectively. It may here be mentioned, in explanation of the principal increase, that the lighting of Castries by electricity was inaugurated in 1933.

A decrease of £5,652 in the imports from the United States of America explains the falling off in the imports from foreign countries.

The value of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1932 and 1933 were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>				1932.	1933.
				£	£
Coal, bituminous	...	...	...	22,711	23,955
Cotton—					
Piece-goods	...	...	...	8,947	10,543
Other manufactures	...	...	...	10,145	8,359
Fish, salted and dried, etc.	...	...	...	5,874	5,706
Flour, wheaten	...	...	...	16,133	15,426
Oil, edible	...	...	...	5,611	5,034
Totals				£69,421	£69,023

The above table suggests stability in the Colony's requirements from abroad. It may be of interest to remark that the value of cotton piece-goods from Japan increased from £112 in 1932 to £1,599 in 1933, and the yardage thereof from 3,756 to 72,818.

The following table is given as suggestive of openings for British products :—

<i>Article.</i>				<i>Total value of Imports in 1933.</i>	<i>Imports from British Empire.</i>
				£	£
Butter (cooking)	...	...	...	1,541	814
Cotton manufactures :					
Piece-goods	...	...	...	10,543	8,071
Other kinds	...	...	...	8,359	4,691
Oleomargarine	...	...	...	1,692	1,030
Paper	...	...	...	1,349	552
Totals				£23,484	£15,158

**Exports.**

The values of exports in 1933, classified under five main divisions, were as follows :—

	1933.	1932.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...	70,527	72,403
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	10,592	33,751
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	14,480	22,229
IV. Miscellaneous ...	426	118
V. Bullion and Specie ...	2,453	6,995
Totals ...	£98,478	£135,496

The above table shows a considerable drop in the total exports of 1933, but this is due mainly to the exclusion therefrom, at the request of the Board of Trade, of bunker coal (£29,831), and ships' stores (£1,043). After allowing for this exclusion, there remains an actual decrease of £6,144, due to fallings-off, through low prices, in the exports of distilled lime oil and cocoa by £4,250 and £2,313 respectively. There is also a decrease of £4,542 in bullion and specie, but this is offset by various increases, including bananas, £1,443; coconuts, £1,097; concentrated lime juice, £782; mixed fruits, £520; and Class IV (chiefly horses), £308.

The very striking decrease in Class II is due solely to the above-mentioned exclusion of bunker coal (£29,831), and the less striking decrease in Class III is principally due to the transfer to Class II of charcoal (£4,327), the export of which in 1933 reached the record-breaking total of 85,840 bags.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports :—

Article.	Value in 1933.	Value in 1932.
	£	£
Cocoa ...	6,778	9,091
Limes and lime products ...	15,778	20,781
Fancy syrup and molasses ...	1,417	1,453
Sugar ...	46,493	46,466
Copra ...	5,167	5,389
Charcoal...	4,327	4,042
Coconuts ...	3,527	2,430
Bananas ...	1,626	183
Other fresh fruits ...	4,010	4,452

The values of the exports, domestic and other, classified according to destination, were as follows :—

### EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Total.</i> 1933.	<i>Total.</i> 1932.
United Kingdom—	£	£
Domestic exports ... .. 56,353		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	80	
	56,433	43,128
Other parts of the British Em- pire—		
Domestic exports ... .. 19,622		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	3,166	
	22,788	37,163
Foreign countries—		
Domestic exports ... .. 16,632		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	172	
	16,804	19,800
Totals ... ..	£96,025	£100,091

The values of supplies to ships during the last two years were as follows :—

	1933.	1932.
	£	£
Bunker coal ... ..	29,831	27,235
Ships' stores ... ..	1,043	1,175
Totals ... ..	£30,874	£28,410

*Coaling.*—The coaling trade, for which there are exceptional facilities ensuring the quickest despatch to steamers calling for coal, showed continued improvement in 1933, in which year 74 steamers took 25,179 tons of bunker coal, as compared with (1) 21,898 tons taken by 73 steamers and 2 warships in 1932, and (2) 16,248 tons taken by 61 steamers and 1 warship in 1931. This is of special interest to the many labourers in and around Castries who depend on this trade principally for a livelihood.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard rates of wages for the labouring classes—agricultural, manual and artisan—have been maintained during 1933, though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products, estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week.

Ruling daily rates are—

			<i>For Men.</i>	<i>For Women.</i>
Agricultural ...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual ...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled ...	...	...	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled ...	...	...	3s. to 5s.	1s. 2d.

In domestic service the monthly wage which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows :—

Beef, fresh ...	...	...	8d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh ...	...	...	9d. per lb.
Pork, fresh... ...	...	...	8d. per lb.
Chicken ...	...	...	6d. per lb.
Fish, fresh ...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Eggs ...	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Milk ...	...	...	2d. per bottle.
Potatoes ...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Rice ...	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Butter ...	...	...	2s. per lb.
Sugar ...	...	...	2d. per lb.
Bread ...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour ...	...	...	2½d. per lb.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

### Primary Education.

There are 50 recognized primary schools in the Colony. None of them are Government schools, the organization of education being on a denominational basis. The Government fixes the salary of head teachers, based on the personal qualifications and the average attendance of the school. During the year the Head Teachers' Pension Ordinance was passed, securing the rights of such teachers to pension. Assistant teachers are paid by the school manager, to whom the Government makes a grant-in-aid, though in most cases the managers are unable to supplement such grant. During 1933, the Government paid a total of £5,088 3s. 10d. to the school managers for salaries; to this sum the total amount added by the managers was £37 5s. 8d. The school buildings (the estimated annual rental value of which is £1,514 6s. 0d. are the property of the churches, who spent, during 1933, £353 13s. 3d. on repairs and furniture for them.

The Report of the Education Commission 1931-1932 was received during the year (Colonial Office paper No. 79 of 1933). The necessary preliminary work has been started in order to introduce such of the recommendations as are immediately practicable.

Agriculture is taught, and school gardens are kept. The Agricultural Department advises in this work, and the standard is high.

### **Secondary Education.**

There are two secondary schools, St. Mary's College for boys, under the direction of the Curé of Castries, and St. Joseph's Convent School for girls managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Up to fourteen scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools and five for girls at St. Joseph's Convent. The Castries Town Board award two similar scholarships for boys. There are at present two scholarship holders from the primary schools at St. Joseph's Convent School.

Both these schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1933 St. Mary's College received £529, and St. Joseph's Convent £176 10s. 0d.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils. Elementary Agricultural Science is taught at St. Mary's College, and certain commercial subjects may be taken at both schools.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination.

A certain number of Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available.

### **Child Welfare.**

The Child Welfare Association continued to do good work during 1933 with Mrs. Doorly as President and Mrs. F. Floissac as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, assisted by a number of ladies.

The Association is not subsidized by the Government, but contributions are made by the public in the way of money and kind. The Government, however, provides medicines, etc., free of charge and Medical Officers give their services voluntarily to the clinics which are held thrice weekly.

### **Various.**

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and in the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football and cricket are the favourite games but regular competition is confined entirely to the capital, though there are cricket matches at rare intervals between the districts.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided.

There is a cinema in Castries which is equipped with talking pictures. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted, and the hall is occasionally used for public dances and amateur theatricals and also by itinerant entertainers.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

*Shipping.*—The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,254, of a total tonnage of 1,711,030 tons. Of this total 603 were steamships and 651 sailing vessels. In addition, 104 American seaplanes visited the Colony during the year.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means :—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Barbados and Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A fortnightly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness Withy Company.

(4) A fortnightly service to and from Canada, and a monthly one to the United States of America and most of the British West Indian Colonies by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Company.

(5) A fortnightly service to the United States of America and some of the West Indian Colonies by the steamers of the Dawnic Steamship Company.

(6) A weekly seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports *en route*, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated.

There are other mail opportunities to Europe via Barbados and America, and also direct.

### Roads.

The road system of the Colony is divided into three classes :—main roads, by-ways and unclassified roads.

*Main roads.*—This class of roads provides the chief artery of traffic and has a roadage of 127 miles. The major portion is located along the coast linking the towns and villages with the capital. They are maintained by the Public Works Department and are practicable for vehicular traffic as fixed by law.

*By-ways.*—These roads are a secondary system connecting the main roads with most of the cultivated lands. They are maintained



partially by the Public Works Department and partially by Road Boards. Their total mileage is 147 miles of which approximately 40 per cent. is motorable.

*Unclassified roads.*—These are bridle roads extending into the hinterland and are maintained by the Public Works Department.

#### **Motor-boat Service.**

There is a daily coastal motor-boat service along the western, or leeward, coast of the island. This vessel is operated by a private company subsidized by and working under agreement with Government.

#### **Telegraphs.**

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, associated companies of Cable 3 and Wireless Limited.

#### **Telephones.**

The Government maintains the telephone system throughout the island. It consists of a main exchange in Castries and eight sub-exchanges situated in the towns and villages. The service is continual both by day and by night. The total mileage of lines at the end of the year was 334 miles, being trunk lines 110, and branch lines 224. The number of subscribers on 31st December, 1933, was 230.

### **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

#### **Banks.**

A branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is maintained in the Colony. It conducts all classes of banking business, including savings bank. There is also a Government Savings Bank with branches in the out-districts.

#### **Currency.**

British sterling is the currency of the island, but United States gold is also legal tender. Barclays Bank, referred to above, issues currency notes which are covered by deposits with Government.

#### **Weights and Measures.**

Imperial weights and measures are in use in St. Lucia.

### **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

This Department supervises the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, public buildings, wharves, and jetties, and the dredging of the harbour and the maintenance of the dredging plant. It also controls the Government telephone system, the Crown Lands Department, and the Government Stores in which are stocked materials for the various works undertaken and supplies the Workshop in which artisans in most trades are employed.

The works carried out in 1933 are as under :—

Roads metalled, rolled and oiled ...	10,000 super yards.
Reforming ... ..	98,550 „ „
Metalling ... ..	44,349 „ „
Macadam used ... ..	20,540 barrels.
Drains re-dug ... ..	3,063 chains of 100 ft.
Concrete pipe culverts relaid and repaired ... ..	75
Concrete culverts built ... ..	8
Concrete pipes used ... ..	420

Mile posts were fixed on the following sections :—

Castries to Gros Islet and Dennery to Vieux-Fort.

### Buildings.

The usual standard of repair was maintained at a cost of £665.

## XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Chief Justice presides over the Royal Court which has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from the Royal Court are heard and determined by the West Indian Court of Appeal constituted under the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

For magisterial cases the island is divided into three judicial districts. The Chief Justice is also the Magistrate and Coroner of the First District and presides over Courts at Castries and Dennery.

The Magistrate and Coroner of the Second and Third Districts presides over Courts at Soufriere, Choiseul, Vieux-Fort, Micoud, and Anse-la-Raye.

The Chief Justice hears appeals from the Magistrate of the Second and Third Districts. A Commissioner for appeals, who is also Assistant Magistrate, hears appeals from the First District Court and conducts preliminary inquiries into indictable cases that arise in this District.

An adequate Police Force is maintained to enforce the decisions of the Courts and to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. Besides ordinary police duties, this Force assists in the administration of poor relief, and provides the main portion of the Castries Fire Brigade.

There is one gaol, the Royal Gaol, situated in Castries, which contains separate prisons for male and female convicts. The institution has its own bakery, which supplies excellent bread to all the public institutions and, in addition to stone breaking and carrying out useful work outside the walls, certain of the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

The criminal statistics for 1933 are as follows :—

## 1. CRIMES REPORTED TO, OR KNOWN TO, THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Crimes Reported or Known to the Police.</i>			<i>Persons Proceeded Against.</i>			
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Not brought before a Magisterial Court for want of Evidence.</i>	<i>Brought before a Magisterial Court.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			<i>Apprehended. Summoned.</i>
				<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
1. Homicide ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	102	—	102	110	74	36	65
3. Praedial larceny ... ..	44	—	44	54	40	14	13
4. Other offences against property ...	443	21	422	583	331	252	261
5. Other crimes ... ..	251	—	251	253	114	139	230
	840	21	819	1,000	559	441	569

## 2. PERSONS DEALT WITH IN SUMMARY COURTS FOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Number.			Discharged.		Committed for Trial.	Convicted Summarily.			
	Total.	M.	F.	For want of Prosecution.	On the Merits of the Case.		Total.	Sentences.		
								Imprisonment.	Whipping	Fine.
1. Homicide ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person ... ..	274	173	101	36	54	3	181	4	3	36
3. Praedial larceny ... ..	124	86	38	12	29	—	83	9	12	14
4. { Malicious injuries to property ... ..	13	10	3	—	1	7	5	—	—	—
4. { Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property) ... ..	183	129	54	19	37	6	121	33	13	30
5. Other crimes ... ..	402	211	191	18	58	2	324	13	13	88
Abusive language ... ..	250	122	128	26	33	—	191	—	—	45
Offences against the Master and Servant Act, including Acts relative to Indentured Coolies ... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony... ..	310	196	114	39	31	—	240	1	1	54
Miscellaneous minor offences ... ..	269	178	91	32	57	—	180	—	—	57

## 3. PERSONS FOR TRIAL IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Crime or Offence.	Number.			Sex.		Not Tried (Nolle Prosequi, etc.)	Found Insane before Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.						
	Total.	In Circuit Courts.	In Resident Magistrates' Courts.	M.	F.				Sentences.						
									Total.	Death.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. { Murder of wife or concubine Murder of child ... Murder other than wife, concubine, or child ... Manslaughter ... Attempted murder ... Rape ... Unnatural crime ... Other offences against the person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. { Offences against property with violence to the person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. { Offences against property with violence to the person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. { Other offences against property ... Other crimes ... Abetment of Rape ...	9	—	—	6	3	—	—	1	9	—	8*	—	—	—	1
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2*	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* One male accused was convicted of three separate offences.

## 4. COMPARATIVE TABLE.

*Comparative Table showing the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years.*

				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
The number of summary convictions :—							
1.	Offences against the person	...	...	187	235	264	181
2.	Praedial larceny	...	...	98	90	59	83
3.	Malicious injuries to property	...	...	1	2	1	5
	Offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injuries to property)	...	...	116	129	121	121
4.	Other crimes	...	...	80	50	166	324
Offences against the Master and Servant Act, including Acts relative to Indentured Coolies							
	...	...	...	6	3	4	1
Offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony				208	181	232	240
	Miscellaneous minor offences	...	...	294	410	120	180

The number of convictions in the Superior Court :—

1.	Murder of wife or concubine	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Murder of child	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Murder other than wife, concubine, or child	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter	...	...	—	1	—	—
2.	Attempted Murder	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Rape	...	...	1	—	1	—
	Unnatural crime	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other offences against the person	...	...	2	—	5	3
3.	Praedial larceny	...	...	—	—	—	—
4.	Offences against property with violence to the person	...	...	—	1	—	—
	Other offences against property	...	...	7	3	15	9
5.	Other crimes	...	...	11	9	1	2
6.	Abetment of Rape...	...	...	—	—	—	—

**XIV.—LEGISLATION**

The following is a list of the more important legislation enacted in 1933 :—

1933.	Ordinances.
21st January ...	No. 1.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the Exportation of Fruit from the Colony.
18th February ...	No. 3.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Stamp Duties.
18th February ...	No. 7.—An Ordinance to give effect to a Protocol on Arbitration Clauses signed on behalf of His Majesty at a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations held on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.
18th February ...	No. 8.—An Ordinance to amend the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance.
18th February ...	No. 9.—An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture.
11th May ...	No. 11.—An Ordinance to make further provision for the repayment of outstanding loans raised under the authority of Ordinances No. 19 of 1892, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1893 and Nos. 10 and 11 of 1895.
2nd June ...	No. 13.—An Ordinance to authorize the imposition of a temporary levy upon official emoluments.
2nd June ...	No. 14.—An Ordinance to amend the Income Tax Ordinance.
2nd June ...	No. 15.—An Ordinance respecting the granting of Marriage Licences.
2nd June ...	No. 17.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the exportation of Fruit from the Colony.
2nd June ...	No. 21.—An Ordinance to regulate the grant of pensions and other allowances to Head Teachers.
12th August ...	No. 23.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.
2nd September ...	No. 25.—An Ordinance relating to Electric Light and Electrical Energy in Castries.
2nd September ...	No. 26.—An Ordinance relating to Trade Unions.
23rd December ...	No. 28.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Customs Duties.
23rd December ...	No. 29.—An Ordinance to provide for a loan to the Castries Town Board to be applied for maintenance, working, controlling and developing the supply of electricity.

1933.	Orders in Council.
8th July ...	(Royal) Merchant Shipping (Safety and Loadline Convention).
19th August ...	(Royal) Portugal (Extradition).
16th September ...	(Royal) Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment).

1933.

Rules.

1st April ...	...	No. 3.—Rule—Civil Procedure. Royal Court—(Service of Documents)—Amendment.
15th April ...	...	No. 4.—Public Health Ordinance—Diseases of Animals.
5th August...	...	No. 5.—Customs Duties Ordinance (Entry of Goods under British Preferential Tariff.)
12th August ...	...	No. 6.—Rules—Fruit (Exportation) Amendment.
30th September ...	...	No. 10.—Rules—Post Office (Air Mail Letter Postage) Amendment.

### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Ordinary Revenue.</i>	<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>	<i>Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.</i>
	£	£	£
1929 ...	83,139*	86,434	3,295
1930 ...	82,588†	91,453‡	8,865
1931 ...	98,902§	103,893	4,991
			<i>Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.</i>
1932 ...	130,207¶	96,278**	33,929††
			<i>Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.</i>
1933 ...	92,816‡‡	94,732§§	1,916

The Public Debt of the Colony (including Guaranteed Loans) stood at £123,430 6s. 11d. at the close of the year while the accumulated Sinking Fund for its redemption amounted to £6,821 13s. 0d.

\* Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £3,000.

† Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £6,664 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £2,400 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

‡ Includes £5,140 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

§ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £7,700 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £20,462 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

|| Includes £16,026 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

¶ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £35,300 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £15,194 for Colonial Development Fund Works, also Reparations receipt of £3,956.

\*\* Includes £16,652 expended on Colonial Development Fund Works.

†† Used to offset an accumulated deficit amounting to £31,882 on the 1st January, 1932.

‡‡ Includes Imperial Grant-in-Aid of £2,500 and Imperial Grant, etc., of £17,747 for Colonial Development Works.

§§ Includes £13,730 expended on Colonial Development Fund works.



The Assets of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, amounting to £34,347 8s. 11d. were made up as follows :—

			ASSETS.		
<i>Cash—</i>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In hands of Treasurer	...	...	6 9 7		
„ „ Sub-Accountants	...	...	475 19 9		
At Barclays Bank (Current Account)	...	...	1,706 4 5		
				2,188 13 9	
<i>Overdraft—</i>					
Crown Agents' Current Account...				170 19 1	
					2,017 14 8
<i>Investments—</i>					
On account of Savings Bank	...	...	15,708 19 8		
„ „ Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	...	...	1,663 16 5		
„ „ Baron Trust Fund	...	...	103 15 11		
„ „ Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	100 3 0		
„ „ Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	142 10 6		
„ „ Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund...	...	...	632 10 5		
„ „ Public Buildings Insurance Fund...	...	...	252 10 0		
„ „ Model Cottages Fund	...	...	155 5 6		
					18,759 11 5
<i>Loans—</i>					
Castries Town Board for Cemetery	...	...	103 14 5		
„ „ „ „ Streets (from P.B. Insurance Fund)	...	...	2,550 0 0		
„ Water Authority for Waterworks	...	...	400 0 0		
Town of Soufriere for Market, etc.	...	...	240 0 0		
„ Vieux Fort for Seawall...	...	...	220 0 0		
„ „ „ Waterworks	...	...	33 6 8		
Village of Dennery for Waterworks	...	...	224 0 0		
„ Choiseul for Market, etc.	...	...	30 0 0		
„ Canaries for River-wall	...	...	60 0 0		
					3,861 1 1
<i>Stores—</i>					
Public Works Materials and Stores	...	...	2,063 4 6		
Colony Drug Store	...	...	761 4 7		
Packing House Crates, etc.	...	...	183 9 2		
					3,007 18 3
Carried forward	...	...			27,646 5 5

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				27,646	5	5
<i>Advances—</i>						
Choiseul Village Fund ... ..	98	7	8			
Micoud Village Fund ... ..	197	18	3			
Anse-la-Raye Village Fund ... ..	24	13	9			
Vieux Fort Town Fund ... ..	51	4	10			
Post Office Account ... ..	383	17	4			
Government of Grenada ... ..	164	2	7			
"    " St. Vincent ... ..	14	19	1			
Other Advances ... ..	1,792	3	2			
				2,727	6	8
Drafts and Remittances Account ... ..				3,973	16	10
<i>Total Assets</i> ... ..				£34,347	8	11

The liabilities of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, amounting to £30,385 10s. 4d., were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Deposits—</i>						
Savings Bank Depositors ... ..	16,696	8	0			
Interest, Baron Trust Money Account ... ..	136	5	2			
Sundry Deposits Account ... ..	398	6	9			
Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund ... ..	632	10	5			
Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund ... ..	100	3	0			
Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund ... ..	142	10	6			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ... ..	1,663	1	9			
Police Recreation Fund ... ..	38	12	0			
Distressed Emigrants' Fund ... ..	176	14	1			
Note Guarantee Fund ... ..	138	0	0			
Model Cottages Fund ... ..	155	5	6			
				20,277	17	2
<i>Special Funds—</i>						
Towns and Villages ... ..	855	2	7			
Castries Fire Relief Loan Account ... ..	149	12	6			
Castries Waterworks Reconstruction Loan Account ... ..	768	0	6			
Castries Town Fund ... ..	2,563	16	10			
Castries Town Board Electric Light Loan Account... ..	271	0	9			
				4,607	13	2
<i>Advances—</i>						
From Joint Colonial Fund ... ..				5,500	0	0
<i>Total Liabilities</i> ... ..				£30,385	10	4

The Assets, as seen above, exceeded the Liabilities by £3,961 18s. 7d., made up as follows:—

Surplus and Deficit Account ... ..	131	9	3
Public Buildings Insurance Fund ... ..	3,830	9	4
	£3,961	18	7

Taxation in St. Lucia is both direct and indirect. The main source of the former is Income-tax. Incomes under £100 per annum are free of tax, while the first £100 of incomes exceeding £100 is free from taxation; the remainder being taxed according to the following Schedule :—

For every pound of the first £100	...	...	...	4d.
„ „ „ „ next £200	...	...	...	6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £300	...	...	...	1s.
„ „ „ „ „ £400	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	2s. 3d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	3s. 9d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	4s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	...	...	...	5s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ of the rest of the chargeable income				5s. 6d.

A temporary increase of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was imposed in 1933.

Another source of direct taxation is a House Tax. This tax in the towns and villages is assessed and collected for the benefit of the particular town or village fund. In the rural districts the tax is assessed and collected by Government for the benefit of general revenue. In the case of the Rural House Tax, houses of a rental value of £5 and under are exempt; the remainder are taxed as follows :—

Of an annual rental of :

Over £5 and not over £7 10s.	...	...	...	7s. 6d.
„ £7 10s. and not over £10	...	...	...	10s.
„ £10 and not over £12 10s.	...	...	...	15s.
„ £12 10s. and not over £15	...	...	...	20s.
„ £15 and not over £20	...	...	...	28s.
„ £20—£7 per cent. of the assessed annual rental value.				

In the case of the towns and villages it is provided by Ordinance that the House Tax shall not exceed eight per cent. of the assessed annual value of the house.

The principal source of indirect taxation is Import Duty. There is a Preferential Tariff on goods of Empire origin amounting to 50 per cent. Household goods to the value of £250 which have been in the possession of the importer for at least one year and which are imported for his personal use are admitted free. There are certain other specific exemptions, and the Governor in Council may exempt anything from duty upon good cause being shown.

There is an Excise Duty on rum, and a Stamp Duty Ordinance which provides for the stamping of the usual documents, etc.

There is an Export Duty on certain agricultural products, graded according to the f.o.b. value of the several commodities.

The yield from taxation in the years 1932 and 1933 was as follows:—

	1932.	1933.
	£	£
Import Duties ... ..	38,465	38,502
Export Duties ... ..	2,033	1,739
Port, Harbour, etc., Dues ... ..	1,959	1,865
Spirit Licences ... ..	815	815
Distillery Licences ... ..	163	164
Animals, Vehicles and Guns ... ..	615	644
Petroleum, Cocoa, Boats, etc. ... ..	741	749
Excise Duty on Rum ... ..	7,256	7,033
Trade Duty on Spirits ... ..	3,424	3,294
Stamp Duty ... ..	1,530	1,141
Income-Tax ... ..	2,562	2,575
Succession Duty ... ..	829	1,247
Rural House Tax ... ..	642	1,141

Taxation was increased during the year 1933 by—

(1) the imposition of a temporary levy according to the subjoined schedule upon the emoluments of every public officer and upon emoluments payable from (a) the grant-in-aid of St. Mary's College and (b) the grants to the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist Church provided that such emoluments are not less than £50 per annum and provided that the total amount of the levy does not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual emoluments:—

On every pound of the first £50 or part thereof ...	1½d.
“ “ “ next £50 “ “ ...	3d.
“ “ “ “ £50 “ “ ...	4½d.
“ “ “ “ £50 “ “ ...	6d.
“ “ “ “ £100 “ “ ...	9d.
“ “ “ “ £100 “ “ ...	1s.
“ “ “ “ £100 “ “ ...	1s. 3d.
“ “ “ exceeding £500 ...	1s. 6d.

(Ordinance No. 13 of 1933) ;

(2) an increase of the income-tax by 12½ per cent., exempting from income-tax the amount of any levy made on the emoluments of Government officials and other persons, and exempting from such increase of income-tax the balance of such emoluments after deduction of levy (Ordinance No. 14 of 1933) ; and

(3) the imposition of a Customs duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain specified items in the free list, when not of Empire origin. Such items may, however, be admitted duty free in certain circumstances (Ordinance No. 28 of 1933).

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

His Excellency Sir Thomas Vans Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands was in residence in the Colony from 6th February to 7th March, and from 12th to 22nd March.

His Excellency went on vacation leave from 11th July, prior to retirement from the public service with effect from 2nd October.

His Honour Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E., Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia was appointed to act as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands from 11th July, with headquarters at St. Lucia.

The following British ships of war visited the Colony during the year :—

H.M.S. *Norfolk* in January.

H.M.S. *Frobisher* and H.M.S. *Scarborough* in March.

**APPENDIX.****Publications.**

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>
St. Lucia : Historical, Statistical and Descriptive.	Henry H. Breen ... ..	Longman Green, London.
The Memoirs of Pere Labot, 1695–1705.	Translated by John Eaden	Constable & Co., London.
“Chronological History of the West Indies.”	Captain Thomas Southey, Commander, R.N.	Longman Green, London.
“The Cradle of the Deep” ... ..	Sir Frederick Treves ...	—



His Excellency  
Governor and C  
in residence in  
from 12th to 2

His Excellency  
retirement from

His Honour  
Colonial Secretary  
and Commander  
with headquarters

The following  
year :—

H.M.S. 1  
H.M.S. 1

*Title*

St. Lucia : Historic  
and Descriptive.

The Memoirs of Pitt  
1705.

“Chronological History  
Indies.”

“The Cradle of the



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller



## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342  
28

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1694

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

# SWAZILAND, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1594 (price 2s. od.) and for  
Report for 1932 see No. 1654 (price 1s. 6d.).)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;  
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;  
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net

58-1694



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2).

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1694

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SWAZILAND, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1594 (price 2s. od.) and for  
Report for 1932 see No. 1654 (price 1s. 6d.).)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net

58-1694

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1933

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	11
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	13
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	19
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	19
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	22
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	26
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	28
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	29
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	30
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	35
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE* AND TAXATION ... ..	36
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	38

### I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

#### Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

\* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1934, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1933.

### **Climate.**

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·63 inches over 31 years,

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·22 inches over 30 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 73·2 Fahr. and 50·5 Fahr. respectively, at Mbabane and 82·1 Fahr. and 54·5 Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

### **History.**

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Lobotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

## **II.—Government.**

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

### **Advisory Council.**

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

### **Native Council.**

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

### **Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.**

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

### **Advisory Committees on Townships.**

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

### School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

### School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

### III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	2,205
Natives (Bantu) ...	...	...	...	...	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu) ...	...	...	...	...	451
Total ...					112,951

The population is now estimated to be :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans ...	1,375	1,400	2,775
Natives (Bantu) ...	58,600	63,690	122,290
Coloured (other than Bantu) ...	390	310	700
Indians ...	10	—	10
Totals ...	60,375	65,400	125,775

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.



Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births	...	...	...	46 or 16 per 1,000.
(b) Marriages...	...	...	...	17 or 6·13 per 1,000.
(c) Deaths	...	...	...	28 or 10·09 per 1,000.
(d) Infantile mortality (Death-rate under one year)	...	...	...	1 or 0·36 per 1,000.
(e) European Emigrants	...	...	...	60 or 21·62 per 1,000 of European population.
(f) European Immigrants	...	...	...	128 or 46·13 per 1,000 of European population.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

##### Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, one Government Medical Officer, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, four female nurses.

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, six female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

##### Financial.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £459 7s. 3d. The expenditure was £11,986.

##### Public Health.

The health of the Territory was good. The incidence of both general and communicable diseases was much less than last year. The annual autumnal outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious either in the number of cases or number of deaths as the 1932 epidemic, though probably it was a little worse than the average.

*General Diseases.*—There is nothing definite or new to report about these. They vary very little from year to year. In the higher parts of the country chronic rheumatic affections are exceedingly prevalent. There is a considerable amount of asthma, and epilepsy is remarkably common all over the country. There is quite a lot of goitre amongst young native women in certain areas. Only a few cases of pneumonia and pleurisy occur.

Dyspepsia and gastritis are common, probably caused by unsuitable diet in which there is a great lack of variety, but actual ulceration of the stomach or duodenum is rare. Appendicitis is rare.

There is a certain amount of scurvy and a few cases of pellagra crop up every year. Rickets is rare. The only common skin disease is scabies which affects a large percentage of the children.

Diabetes and nephritis are not often found amongst the natives.

*Communicable Diseases. Mosquito- or insect-borne.*—The annual outbreak of malaria was not nearly so serious as the unusual one of the previous year. There was certainly a large number of cases, probably well above the average of the annual epidemic, but the disease assumed a much milder form.

Quinine was as usual available at the kraals of the native Chiefs, at police posts, and at mission stations in the affected areas, and generally the native population availed themselves freely of these supplies.

One case of relapsing fever was discovered accidentally during the year.

*Infectious Diseases.*—Very few cases of enteric were reported during the year even from areas where it is regarded as mildly endemic. The diminution in the amount of enteric is confirmed by the fact that the amount of T.A.B. vaccine used in the territory was much less than in previous years.

There was no outbreak of bacillary dysentery. There appears to be more amoebic dysentery in the country than has been suspected hitherto. Apart from the easily diagnosable cases, one comes across cases of hepatitis and liver abscess in which only a vague history of dysentery can be obtained.

*Tuberculosis.*—The position remains much the same. The disease has been slightly on the increase in recent years. At one time this was probably accentuated by the return of cases of lung tuberculosis from employment on the gold mines, but the examination of recruits is so strict now that only those in excellent health and of first-class physique are taken on.

The diet and housing conditions of the natives are now more dangerous factors than employment on the gold mines.

*Leprosy.*—Here too the position is unchanged. There is probably no increase in the number of cases. The only attempt to deal with the disease is local isolation of each victim at his or her own kraal, and as the natives have not the slightest fear of the disease this measure is necessarily very ineffective.

There are only two possible lines of effective action. One is to send every case to a leper institution in the Union of South Africa. The alternative is a leper colony inside the territory to which the patients would come voluntarily and where they would live under conditions approximating as closely as possible to those of their home life. As cleanliness, good feeding, a modest amount of work, and a contented frame of mind are essential factors in the cure of leprosy, such a colony would want very careful management and supervision to demonstrate the beneficial effects of the system, and to keep the patients contented and willing to remain, and so prevent the disease from spreading any further. If the element of compulsion were to be introduced, the increase of staff necessary for supervision would be very considerable.

*The whooping-cough* epidemic of the preceding year subsided considerably. There were a few cases of measles and chicken-pox, but neither disease occurred on a large scale.

*Helminthic Diseases.*—Taeniasis and ascariasis are both very prevalent all over the country. Oxyuris is also found, but not to the same extent. *Schistosomiasis haematobium* is common at all altitudes below 3,000 feet.

Bremersdorp is one of the most highly infected areas in the country, and the installation of a filtered water supply which will also be used for the swimming baths should lead to a considerable diminution in the large number of cases found there.

### Hygiene and Sanitation.

*Mosquito- and insect-borne Diseases.*—It is hoped that it may be possible to adopt anti-larval methods of dealing with mosquitoes in Bremersdorp township next year. Apart from that nothing can be done to control malaria beyond free distribution of quinine, for which the demand increases yearly. In this respect a great amount of good work is done by Missionary Societies at their stations in malarial areas.

*Epidemic and Helminthic Diseases.*—The rough nature of a large part of the country, and the distribution of the native population scattered as it is all over the native areas in kraals containing an average population of twelve each, and well separated from each other, make concerted measures for the improvement of sanitary conditions and a generally healthier manner of living very difficult. The only place where anything on a fairly large scale is being done is Bremersdorp, where the completion of the waterworks scheme should result in a great diminution in the amount of enteric, schistosomiasis and dysentery.

The only other place where such a scheme might be made to pay is Mbabane. The water-supply to the Mbabane native location has been much improved; formerly the water was carried in buckets from a stream below the location which was subject to a serious degree of surface pollution. Now a stream has been tapped on the mountain side well above any habitations, and the water carried by pipes to stands actually in the location.

The other townships in the territory, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, are too small to bear the cost of such a scheme as is projected for Bremersdorp.

### General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage disposal in townships is usually on the bucket system. The material is deposited every night in suitably situated trenches and covered in, and the buckets properly cleaned. On the whole the system is satisfactory.

In the isolated homesteads and in certain parts of some of the townships the pit system is the usual one.

Sanitary inspections are regularly carried out in the townships by the Town Inspectors.

### School Hygiene.

Any complete system of medical inspection of school children would be impossible with the present staff. The teaching of elementary hygiene is, however, being made an essential part of the curriculum in all schools, and special attention is being devoted to instruction on the subject of malaria and its relation to the mosquito, and also on the life history and habits of the mosquitoes responsible for the disease.

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

The most gratifying feature of medical work all over the territory is the yearly increasing number of native women who come into the hospitals for their confinements, and also the numbers who come for examination during the ante-natal period; a maternity and child welfare centre was started at Bremersdorp last year in connexion with the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial hospital, and the obstetric histories of 202 native women were investigated with the following results:—

Pregnancies ... ..	681
Abortions ... ..	72
Still-births ... ..	54
Died during 1st year ... ..	147
Died from 1-3 years ... ..	38
Died from 3-5 years ... ..	15
Living... ..	354

These figures do not paint a bright picture, but it must be remembered that they were taken in an area which is intensely hot during the summer and where malaria is yearly epidemic. Figures from the highlands would be more satisfactory.

A similar centre was started at the Mahamba hospital by Dr. Nellie Downs.

### Hospitals, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

While the number of in-patients increased in both Government hospitals, the number of out-patients decreased. As far as the Mbabane hospital is concerned, this was entirely due to the imposition from the 1st April of a charge of one shilling for examination and treatment in all native cases who were not Government officials or members of the family of a Government official or who did not produce a certificate of indigency from the office of his District Officer.

A much needed improvement was made at the Hlatikulu hospital when an electric light plant was installed. The engine was supplied by Messrs. Rogers Jenkins and Co. at cost price, and the people of all races in the Hlatikulu area set about the task of raising half the purchase price.

The work of the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Mission church at Bremersdorp was outstanding. This Institution had the largest number of both in-patients and out-patients as well as the largest venereal diseases clinic, and it has now established a flourishing maternity and child welfare centre.

The Wesleyan Mission hospital at Mahamba did most excellent work in its district, but it was handicapped by uncertainty about its future.

The venereal diseases clinics continue to retain the confidence of the natives.

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres.

		<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>
<i>Government Institutions—</i>			
Mbabane Hospital ...	...	520	8,456
Hlatikulu Hospital ...	...	291	8,255
Mankaiana Dispensary ...	...	7	3,356
<i>Mission Institutions—</i>			
Bremersdorp Hospital ...	...	820	11,130
Mahamba Hospital ...	...	410	1,676
Endingeni Dispensary ...	...	44	6,430
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ...	...	58	3,133
Stegi Dispensary ...	...	63	1,613
		<hr/> 2,213	<hr/> 44,049

The chief diseases among the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping-cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children. There were many more cases of malaria amongst the out-patients than is usual.

### Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring control are sent to Institutions in the Union of South Africa. The health of the prisoners in all the territory gaols was good.

## V.—HOUSING.

### EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas, sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels, constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective, and in many cases non-existent.

### UNEDUCATED NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

So long as the native lives under native conditions, there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive type. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished, and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut, and in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males, and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons.

That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are only used as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp

earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are :—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place ; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off the mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

#### EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

#### EDUCATED NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

#### Housing of Wage Earning Population.

##### EUROPEANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage earners.

##### EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

##### EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

### NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home-dwellings.

### NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

### OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-EARNERS' QUARTERS.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters, but in a few cases the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

### ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes, and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Veterinary.

The year under review has been a good one for stock, especially the last few months when the early rains brought on the grazing. The overstocking of many areas makes the mortality amongst old cattle high.

### Contagious Diseases.

*East Coast Fever.*—The position early in 1933 was that there were no known infected areas. In September a case was diagnosed by smear examination in the Nkomozana dipping area, about 18 miles north-east of Mbabane, south of the Komati River. This was suspected to be another of the doubtful cases which have occurred frequently in the past where one death has happened and nothing further. With a view to confirming the diagnosis no special precautions were taken, and long interval dipping was continued. In October other deaths occurred and East Coast fever was definitely confirmed. Up to the end of the year three deaths had occurred.



*Anthrax.*—Outbreaks of anthrax have occurred in many parts of the territory. In all 117 deaths occurred, and 43,750 head of cattle were inoculated against the disease.

*Scab.*—One outbreak amongst European sheep was reported during the year under review. The regular dipping of sheep and goats throughout the year in the cattle dipping tanks is undoubtedly eradicating this disease.

*Contagious Abortion of Cattle.*—Although outbreaks of this disease have occurred it does not appear to be in a virulent form.

### Non-Contagious Diseases.

*Heartwater.*—This disease has now been added to the list of scheduled diseases ; it causes high mortality amongst imported cattle.

*Quarter Evil.*—Outbreaks of this disease have occurred in most districts but was not so severe as in the previous three or four years. The number of doses of vaccine issued was 3,495 as compared with 5,345 in 1932.

*Snotziekte.*—Many deaths from this disease were reported in the areas overrun by the wildebeest.

*Sweating Sickness of Calves.*—This disease is still prevalent in some districts, but is not widely spread. It is always most prevalent during the months of February and March, and attacks calves up to about six weeks old. Where breeding is carried out under a system, arrangements are made for calving to take place so that there are very few calves of about one to six weeks old during the months of February and March ; this lessens the mortality.

*Horse Sickness.*—This disease was not more severe than in previous years and as more advantage is taken of the immunization of equines the mortality will decrease.

### General.

*Exports of Cattle.*—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	...	...	6,048
Durban Market	...	...	3,160
Overseas Market	...	...	85
			<hr/>
			9,293
			<hr/>

as compared with 6,821 head in 1932. The average prices obtained were approximately £6 to £7 per head as compared with £5 in 1932.

*Hides.*—30,384 were exported.

*Dipping Tanks.*—There were 169 dipping tanks in operation at the end of the year.

93 Government tanks.

16 Private tanks under the control of Government.

60 Private tanks under owners' control.

*Cattle.*—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 414,971 of which 36,123 were owned by Europeans.

The overstocking, affecting the grazing, and what is just as important, the watering facilities, of the territory is becoming a serious matter.

Again this overstocking and the constant use of paths to drinking pools and dipping tanks, is a great cause of soil erosion and the formation of dongas.

Dams constructed last year for the conservation of water have been of great benefit in parts where water is scarce. In the foothill and bush country there are many ideal places which could be made use of for the construction of dams.

The matter of providing watering facilities for man and beast is one of the greatest importance to the country and all available funds should be earmarked for this purpose. The cattle of the native are his bank, means of barter, and biggest asset, and any scheme for the advancement and betterment of the native is useless if his cattle are not the first care; therefore facilities for the care and improvement of the cattle are of the first importance in a native territory.

There is but little if any progress made in the direction of the general improvement of cattle and the natives will not make any great effort unless the Government provides funds and establishes a scheme for the issue of imported bulls to the natives. The only step taken was a scheme for the castration of all bulls. During the year, 17,262 bulls were castrated by the Government Stock Inspectors. Two bulls were left in each herd, or one for every thirty females and a young bull to take the place of the old one when he becomes of no further use.

In a way this means the selection of the bulls, as however bad they may be, there are usually one or two a little better than the others. If this scheme is carried out every year a gradual improvement of the cattle should take place, but it will take many years. The bulls that are left in the herd should be replaced by bulls showing improved breeding, whilst not being pure bred, until such time as the females are so improved that it is worth while putting a pure bred bull with them.

### **Agriculture.**

On the whole, the year has been fairly good and the crops quite up to average.

Early rains fell in September and the season 1933-1934 promises to be a good one if the crops are not damaged by locusts, which have

invaded the territory in large numbers. They laid their eggs over large areas so that it may be expected that there will be some damage to crops, but as the early rains enabled farmers to sow earlier than usual, the majority of the crops may be so far advanced that no great loss will be incurred.

There is evidence in many parts that the efforts made to improve the native methods of agriculture are bearing fruit. In one direction especially is this noticeable, namely the use by the natives of their cattle manure.

*Maize.*—This crop was slightly above the average, and the European return was approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bags to the acre. The natives are growing much more of this crop, and this year they will be able to supply almost all their own needs.

*Kaffir corn.*—This crop was up to average.

*Cotton.*—The past season was again a very unfavourable one characterized by delayed arrival of the rains in most areas and by a very short season. The delayed spring rains prevented early ploughing and some of the proposed cotton acreage could not be planted. This factor added to the low prices prevailing and the uncertain currency position considerably reduced the acreage planted to the crop. Long dry and hot periods were experienced during the growing season, and the season's rains practically ceased by early March. Infestation by bollworm was considerable throughout the season and this, coupled with the poor moisture conditions and the short season, led to poor yields.

*Tobacco.*—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year and 377,906 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,010 were exported. At the 31st of December, 1933, the membership of the Company was 222.

*Other crops* were all up to average.

*Tung-oil apple trees* are being planted and indications at present tend to show that this may be a very useful commercial crop to grow, and one that the natives might be encouraged to go in for.

*Dairying.*—This is becoming very popular with the natives and numerous applications have been received for dairies, or separating depots, to be established, but at present this is only possible in areas adjoining bus routes where the cream can be sent away regularly to the market, which at present is Johannesburg.

#### **Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.**

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used.

Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

**Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves ; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.**

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafrians. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

**The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.**

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers, and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year, and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

**Labour.**

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, roadmaking, and domestic purposes. There was no recruitment for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 450 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

**Farmers' Associations.**

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp, the Stegi Farmers' Association ; and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural shows are held annually at Bremersdorp.

Exhibits at these shows in 1931 numbered 578, and in 1933, 825.

Owing to the depression in Agriculture no shows were held during 1932.

### Exports.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1933 :—

		<i>Slaughter Cattle.</i>				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
lb.	...	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000
£	...	85,000	50,763	33,322	23,728	62,400
		<i>Tobacco.</i>				
lb.	...	1,068,400	578,330	298,413	341,055	377,906
£	...	35,613	14,397	9,082	10,850	10,010
		<i>Cotton (Seed).</i>				
lb.	...	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000	207,000
£	...	37,961	26,868	9,578	3,125	1,400
		<i>Hides and Skins.</i>				
lb.	...	434,840	208,140	149,190	60,750	439,820
£	...	7,250	3,469	1,733	633	5,910
		<i>Wattle Bark.</i>				
lb.	...	—	2,274,500	9,000	56,000	1,332,000
£	...	—	9,108	37	28	2,653
		<i>Wool.</i>				
lb.	...	3,600	27,091	72,134	30,000	17,138
£	...	150	909	1,636	490	533
		<i>Butter.</i>				
lb.	...	—	1,748	794	1,705	1,210
£	...	—	130	52	85	61
		<i>Butter-Fat.</i>				
lb.	...	4,400	33,870	21,670	22,197	86,690
£	...	220	675	843	740	3,973
		<i>Bullion.</i>				
Value £		382	Nil.	Nil.	1,542	3,914
		<i>Metallic Tin.</i>				
lb.	...	415,693	360,692	171,481	187,980	226,912
£	...	38,692	23,414	8,875	11,497	19,665

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool

is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and at present a small quantity of butter-fat.

Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live-stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
£13,320	£14,218	£14,863

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
£1,164	£1,039	£1,312

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### *Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.*

There are no railways in the territory, but the Road Motor Services of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers, £22 per month and assistant drivers, £14 per month. The average

cost of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child, £16 per month, made up as follows :—

					£
Rent	...	...	...	...	42 per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	...	...	...	...	90 „ „
Clothing, boots, etc.	...	...	...	...	46 „ „
Poll tax	...	...	...	...	2 „ „
Wages of servants	...	...	...	...	12 „ „

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

*Europeans employed on Public Works.*

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

*Natives employed on Public Works.*

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

*Europeans employed in other works.*

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

*Europeans employed in building.*

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 per day. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

*Europeans employed on mines.*

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per

month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

*Natives employed on mines.*

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. per day, depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. per day for food.

*Natives employed on other works.*

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—

Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54, according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours were 60 per week.

*Europeans employed in Agriculture.*

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share of the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week, and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

*Natives employed in agriculture.*

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

*Natives employed in domestic service.*

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. to £3 10s. per month, according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple foodstuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal per day, or about 75 lb.



per month, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

	<i>Per month.</i>
(1) Bachelors (juniors) ... ..	£12 to £13.
(2) Married couple with two young children ...	£25
(3) Married couple with three young children ...	£28
(4) Married couple with four young children ...	£32

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc. ... ..	200
Footwear ... ..	24
Clothing ... ..	74
Light ... ..	24
Poll tax ... ..	2
Wages of servants ... ..	52
Sundries ... ..	8

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>Amount spent from general revenue on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Total spent on Education generally.</i>		
			<i>From General Revenue.</i>	<i>From Swazi National Fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1928-29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929-30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931-32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,956
1932-33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110

#### European Education.

There are ten Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,180 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the

Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows:—

1931	...	...	...	400
1932	...	...	...	309
1933	...	...	...	320

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1933 was 108, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 32.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

During the year a considerable amount of progress was made in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

#### **Eurafrican Education.**

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence," for Eurafrian children which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance last year was 23.

There are a number of Eurafrian children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

#### **Native Education.**

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 88 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

### **General Welfare Work.**

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the eighty-eight native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,029 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 146 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,417 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been 49 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes:—

- (1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers.

- (2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each examination held in December, 1933, and the number of passes obtained :—

			<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV Examination	...	...	141	128
Standard V Examination	...	...	64	50
Standard VI Examination	...	...	48	24
(School Leaving Certificate).				

### Welfare Institutions.

The principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally, and the construction of an open-air theatre at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings has been completed.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall is used by them for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have been started, and there are good troops established at Goedegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives, and numerous choirs have been established throughout the territory.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory. Native welfare work is only in its early stages in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

### Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

### Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

#### SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

##### *Area with depot at Bremersdorp.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>	<i>Cream conveyed.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1928 ... ..	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929 ... ..	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930 ... ..	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931 ... ..	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932 ... ..	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933 ... ..	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874

*Area with depot at Hlatikulu.*

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.		Cream conveyed.
	European.	Native.	Tons.		Gallons.
1928 ... ..	839	2,958	391		—
1929 ... ..	1,361	7,664	1,055		—
1930 ... ..	1,815	11,664	1,559		—
1931 ... ..	1,938	9,093	1,307		—
1932 ... ..	1,323	9,648	1,404		7,138
1933 ... ..	1,037	10,504	1,447		7,464

## PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

*Area with depot at Goba.*

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.	
	European.	Native.	Tons.	
1930 (11 months) ...	185	243		1,264
1931 ... ..	214	1,556		1,769
1932 ... ..	173	4,268		1,045
1933 ... ..	211	3,104		1,138

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per miles for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

**Motor Vehicles.**

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at the 31st December, 1933 :—

	British makes. Other makes.		Total.
Private cars ... ..	36	219	255
Commercial vehicles ...	19	23	42
Motor cycles ... ..	52	17	69
			—
			366
			—

**Postal.**

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal,

as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollol, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
					£	£
1923-24	...	...	...	...	3,237	2,729
1924-25	...	...	...	...	3,384	3,176
1925-26	...	...	...	...	3,215	3,359
1926-27	...	...	...	...	3,354	3,213
1927-28	...	...	...	...	3,151	3,379
1928-29	...	...	...	...	3,332	3,842
1929-30	...	...	...	...	3,815	4,144
1930-31	...	...	...	...	3,986	4,193
1931-32	...	...	...	...	4,891	4,932
1932-33	...	...	...	...	4,764	7,284
1933-34	...	...	...	...	4,539	5,417

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to thirty holders of wireless receiving sets.

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### *Banking.*

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1933, was £2,916, and the amount on current account amounted to £34,239. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £3,053 and £5,611 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £9,267 and £418 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company

registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

### Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

The only change in connexion with currency made in 1933 was effected by Proclamation No. 4 of 1933 which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes.

### Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leaguer = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

### Roads.

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

### Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.



### **Staff.**

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

### **Administration of Justice.**

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute," was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

### **SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.**

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

## COURTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European ; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners. During the year two Second- and two Third-Grade Magistrates were appointed who exercised limited jurisdiction in criminal cases.

## NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner whose decision is final. One appeal was heard by the Resident Commissioner during 1933.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
At sessions of Special Court ...	2	5	3	7
Before Judge in Chambers ...	28	45	32	27

## Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

*European.*—1 inspector, 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

*Native.*—135 non-commissioned officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

### Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year one juvenile offender was convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and 66 in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	...	...	...	...	...	3
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stock theft	...	...	...	...	...	11
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	30
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	10
						—
						66
						—

### Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

### **Payment of Fines by Instalments.**

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

### **Mode of dealing with Convicted Persons.**

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, house-breaking, etc., shall, if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure, and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

### **Probation System.**

The High Commissioner may release on probation for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

### **Suspended Sentences.**

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the

sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

### Remission of Sentences.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months, is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

### Criminal Statistics.

#### *Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.*

During the year, 4,497 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	48
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	574
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	537
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	3,338

Of these, 4,355 were males and 142 females.

#### *Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.*

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 4,120 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	2,159
Whipping	...	...	...	...	60
Fine	...	...	...	...	1,438
Bound over, cautioned, or discharged	...	...	...	...	463

#### *Persons for trial in the Superior Court.*

Eighty-four persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these forty-three were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, sixteen remitted to trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute twenty-five. Of the forty-three who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, four were discharged and the remaining thirty-nine convicted :—

Murder	...	...	...	...	8
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	14
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	—
Rape	...	...	...	...	2
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	...	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	5
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	14
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	—

*Comparative Table.*

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

<i>The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.</i>				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Offences against the person	...	...	...	332	482	520	513
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	31	21	47	48
Other offences against property	...	...	...	258	309	483	375
Other crimes	...	...	...	461	415	418	360
Offences against Master and Servant laws	...	...	...	111	86	120	112
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	...	...	...	1,780	1,582	1,974	2,357
Miscellaneous minor offences	...	...	...	226	289	300	355
<b>Totals</b>	...	...	...	<b>3,199</b>	<b>3,184</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>4,120</b>

<i>Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).</i>							
Murder	...	...	...	—	3	3	8
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	4	8	13	10
Attempted murder	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
Rape	...	...	...	1	6	3	2
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	3	6	3	5
Offences against property	...	...	...	2	3	5	14
Other crimes	...	...	...	1	3	2	—
<b>Totals</b>	...	...	...	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39</b>

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(a) Proclamations :—

No. 32 of 1933.	The Appointment of Second- and Third-Grade Magistrates.
„ 42 „	The Registration of Businesses.
„ 52 „	Tobacco Control.
„ 57 „	Immigration Regulations.
„ 58 „	Diseases of Stock.

(b) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 74 of 1933.	Marketing Regulations.
„ 101 „	Registration of Businesses Regulations.
„ 163 „	Tobacco Control Regulations.
„ 167 „	Immigration Regulations.
„ 173 „	Stock Diseases Regulations.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1934, amounted to £93,499, which is £8,568 more than the revenue for the preceding year, and £9,763 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £113,858, which is £2,302 more than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £10,153 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>				
		<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	...	102,923	86,700	82,730	83,302	92,373
Extraordinary ...	...	8,168	2,913	2,177	1,629	1,126

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
		<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	...	109,647	114,280	113,069	111,556	113,197
Extraordinary ...	...	9,576	2,259	—	—	661

The reduction in the revenue for 1931-32 and 1932-33 compared with the previous years is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants-in-aid of ordinary expenditure amounting to £28,500 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

**Income-tax.**

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,744.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining ...	...	...	...	...	31 per cent.
Trading and Farming ...	...	...	...	...	35 „
Civil Servants ...	...	...	...	...	22 „
Professions... ..	...	...	...	...	6 „
Employment ...	...	...	...	...	6 „

**Colonial Development Fund.**

Expenditure amounting to £9,012 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon dams for the conservation of water, Bremersdorp Water Supply, the commencement of the Usutu River Bridge, and Medical Outposts. Loans and grants amounting to £6,406 were received.

**Loans to Settlers.**

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, eleven applications for loans amounting to £2,605 were received during the year. The sum of £1,490 was issued to seven borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £40 to £650 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

**Swazi National Fund.**

Expenditure amounting to £2,703 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of the natives. This sum includes £1,557 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

**Public Debt.**

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of:—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1934, was £16,681.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

**Assets.**

On 31st March, 1934, liabilities exceeded assets by £68,671, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £5,683 during the year. There are no assets specially earmarked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

**Taxation.**

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1933-34 are as follows:—

	£
Native tax ... ..	44,098
Customs and Excise ... ..	16,176
Licences ... ..	6,998
Income-tax ... ..	1,744
Dog tax ... ..	2,765
European poll tax ... ..	1,719

*Native Tax.*—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more



than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

*Customs and Excise.*—See Chapter VII.

*Licences.*—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General Dealers	... ..	£15.
Agents for foreign firms (Commercial Travellers, etc.).	£10.	
Motor-cars	... ..	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour Recruiting Agents	... ..	£25.
Liquor	... ..	£12 10s. to £50.
Banking	... ..	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of firearms and prospecting.

*Income-tax* is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £300. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, dependants and insurance premiums. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

*Dog Tax.*—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

*Poll Tax.*—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of 21 years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

### Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining, and a certain amount of sporadic activity has taken place there.

### Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade-marks registered during the past four years :—

<i>Patents</i>				<i>Trade-marks.</i>			
1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
—	—	1	—	33	39	6	5

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
2	3	2	—

### Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
£8,251	£9,816	£7,635	£22,065

### Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows viz. :—

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Recruited labourers	...	...	5,465	5,954	4,205	5,969
Others	...	...	8,593	5,458	5,453	7,801
			14,058	11,412	9,658	13,770

**APPENDIX.****Bibliography.**

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932 (Cmd. 4114).	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

## HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller



## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS,  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND,  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

251342  
9  
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1695



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

# GIBRALTAR, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1584 (Price 9d.) and for  
Report for 1932 see No. 1629 (Price 1s. od.))

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 9d. Net

58-1695



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2).

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

## HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google

[Continued on page 3 of cover]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1695

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

GIBRALTAR, 1933

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1584 (Price 9d.) and for  
Report for 1932 see No. 1629 (Price 1s. 0d.))*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 9d. Net

58-1695



# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GIBRALTAR, 1933

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ...	... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ...	... ..	3
III.—POPULATION ...	... ..	3
IV.—HEALTH ...	... ..	4
V.—HOUSING ...	... ..	4
VI.—PRODUCTION ...	... ..	5
VII.—COMMERCE ...	... ..	5
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ...	... ..	6
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ...	... ..	6
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ...	... ..	8
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ...	... ..	10
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ...	... ..	11
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ...	... ..	11
XIV.—LEGISLATION ...	... ..	12
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ...	... ..	12
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	... ..	15
APPENDIX ...	... ..	16
MAP.		

## 1. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula 3 miles in length and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile in breadth with a total area of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  square miles, situated in latitude  $36^{\circ} 7' 16''$  North and longitude  $5^{\circ} 21' 13''$  West, near the southern extremity of Spain, being joined to the mainland by a low sandy isthmus. It consists of a long high mountain, the ridge of which, from north to south, divides it into two unequal parts. The extreme height of the "Rock", as the mountain is commonly called, is 1,396 feet. The town is built on the western and southern sides, which face the Bay. The northern and eastern faces of the Rock are an inaccessible cliff, forming a series of rugged precipices at the foot of which, on the eastern side, confronting the Mediterranean, stands the small fishing village of Catalan Bay.

### **Climate.**

The general climate of Gibraltar is mild and temperate, though somewhat hot and oppressive during the months of July and August. The meteorological record for 1933 shows 71·4° F. as the mean maximum temperature, the highest shade temperature being 96° F. on the 9th of August, and the lowest 35° F. on the 17th and 18th of December. The rainy season is spread over the period from September to May; the annual average rainfall is 35 inches, but in 1933, 49·11 inches were registered, of which 14·96 inches fell in January.

### **History.**

Gibraltar was known to the ancients as Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, the other being Mount Abyla, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa. It was possessed successively by the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, the Romans, and the Visigoths, but remained uninhabited till the Mohammedan invasion of Spain.

In 711 the Moorish Chief Tarik-Ibn-Zeyad landed on the Rock, and gave it the name of Gibel-Tarik, or Mountain of Tarik, of which the name of Gibraltar is a corruption. It remained in Moorish hands until 1309, when it was seized by the Spaniards. In 1333 it was again taken by the Moors, but was wrested from the Moslem dynasty in 1462 and reverted to the dominion of Spain.

In 1704 it was captured by the British forces under Admiral Sir George Rooke, during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, renewed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Many attempts have been made to retake Gibraltar especially during the great siege in 1779-83, when General Eliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield) defended it against the united forces of Spain and France, but all have been unsuccessful and it has remained in British hands since its capture in 1704.

## **II.—GOVERNMENT.**

The Government is administered under Letters Patent of the 12th of September, 1922, by a Governor aided by an Executive Council composed of four official and three unofficial members. The power of legislation is vested in the Governor, who is also the General Officer Commanding the Garrison.

## **III.—POPULATION.**

The estimated total civil population at the close of 1933 was 16,397 of whom 15,071 are fixed residents. These figures represent the population between sunset and sunrise, but some 4,500 aliens and 1,500 British subjects resident in the neighbouring Spanish town of La Linea come into Gibraltar daily. The number

of births during the year was 357, of which 187 were boys and 170 girls. The birth-rate per 1,000 was 23·68. The births refer to the fixed population only.

There were 241 deaths registered, and the crude death-rate was 15·99 per 1,000. The infantile mortality figure was 39·2 per 1,000 which is the lowest yet recorded in Gibraltar.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

With the exception of a mild epidemic of influenza during the early part of the year, the Colony was remarkably free from infectious disease.

Only one case of the enteric group of fevers was notified during the year. This was a case of para-typhoid " B " and the infection was attributed to a source outside Gibraltar. This compares very favourably with the figures for 1932, in which year ten cases of typhoid and one of paratyphoid were notified.

Mosquito- and insect-born diseases are not endemic in Gibraltar but by reason of its land and sea communication with places in which they exist continuous precautionary measures are necessary. Anti-mosquito measures were carried on throughout the year by the permanent staff, additional staff being employed during the mosquito breeding season. It is, however, difficult to obtain the requisite number of men during this period who have had training or experience in this kind of work, as the employment is only of a temporary nature.

The usual anti-fly campaign was carried out during the summer and autumn months and all stables, many of which are in close proximity to dwelling houses, were disinfected weekly and the manure removed daily. Some stables in the town were closed during the year and rebuilt as other premises.

The disposal of manure in Gibraltar presents certain difficulties as there is no local demand for agricultural purposes. A certain amount is removed daily to Spain by private contract, a limited amount is incinerated, and the remainder is dumped into the sea. This last method of disposal has to be discontinued during the summer months to avoid fouling the bathing beaches.

No cases of smallpox or undulant fever occurred among the resident population during the year.

#### V.—HOUSING.

The majority of the wage-earning population live in tenement buildings and small flats consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Overcrowding is prevalent but elaborate records of all buildings, including the measurements of every room, have now been compiled by the Public Health Department. These are contained in special books from which every detail regarding sanitary conditions, lavatory accommodation, &c., can be obtained. The majority of

the buildings occupied by the wage-earning classes are owned by the Crown but the leases are put out to tender. The Colonial Government has continued its policy of renovating completely certain Crown Properties which were in a very dilapidated condition and three properties were completely reconditioned during the year, providing modern accommodation for sixteen families. A number of privately-owned houses were also reconstructed and remodelled during the year.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

There is no land in the Colony available for agricultural development, and fishing by local boats is limited to the provision of supplies for local consumption.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The staple trade is the supply of coal, fuel oil, stores and fresh water to shipping, as Gibraltar is pre-eminently a coaling station. A fair amount of business is also carried on in connexion with transit cargo to Morocco and Spain.

It will be recollected that new coaling machinery was put into operation during 1932 and, with effect from the 4th of May of that year, vessels calling solely for bunkers were exempted from the payment of port dues, but this concession is not prejudiced if the steamer also takes in water, ships' stores and fresh provisions, or temporarily disembarks transit passengers for sightseeing purposes, provided that a minimum quantity of coal is taken according to the following scale :—

	<i>Tons.</i>
Vessels of register tonnage 10-50 ... ..	10
Vessels of register tonnage 50-500 ... ..	30
Vessels of register tonnage over 500 ... ..	50

The installation of machinery and the concession with regard to port dues, together with the general trade revival, has resulted in a steady improvement in the coaling trade of the Colony, and the 1933 figures relating to the quantity of bunker coal supplied show a steady increase over the figures for the previous year. The number of vessels calling for bunkers has also increased.

Statistics of imports and exports (except such as are necessary for revenue purposes) are not kept, the only dutiable goods being wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit and tobacco.

The only industries in Gibraltar are connected with shipping and the manufacture of tobacco. At the foundries and yards situated on the North Front, boats, lighters, and steam launches are built and repaired, and extensive repairs are often carried out to both hulls and machinery of vessels calling here.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages paid by the Public Works Department are approximately as follows:—

Labourers 7d. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Artisans 8½d.-1s. per hour for a 50 hour week.

Leading carpenters, &c., are paid ½d. or 1d. per hour more than the artisans employed on the particular work.

The wages paid by private employers to similar classes of employees are:—

Labourers 45 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Artisans 60 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

Leading carpenters, &c., 75 pesetas per week for a 48 hour week.

The value of the peseta during the year was just under 6½d.

The staple food of the labouring classes consists of bread, coffee, olive oil, and vegetables, the daily cost for a man and his wife being about 5 pesetas.

It is difficult to give any very comprehensive figure with regard to the cost of living for Government officials appointed from outside the Colony. The expenses of a married couple without children, provided they lived in a Government quarter, might not exceed £450 per annum, but such a figure would not allow of any provision for leave expenses, medical and dental attendance, transport expenses, and the cost of furniture on first arrival. Hotel charges give some indication of the cost of living and these range between 15s. and 20s. *per diem* in winter and 12s. and 17s. 6d. *per diem* in summer according to the class of establishment.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

#### Education.

Under Ordinance No. 7 of 1917, education is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years.

Since the year 1921, the Governor has been advised on educational matters by a Board of Education under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government grant-in-aid per pupil in average attendance in efficient day schools during the school year is £3 10s. and the total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £8,071.

Books and equipment are issued to pupils free of charge, and for this purpose a special grant is made to the several school committees ranging, according to standard, from 2s. to 16s. for each child appearing on the roll on the last day of the scholastic year. The total amount paid for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £985 4s.

In addition, the Government paid £122 to the City Council on behalf of the schools for sanitary water, and £324 for rent of

certain school premises. Government-aided elementary schools are exempted from the payment of rates.

The total cost to the Government in respect of education was therefore £9,502, exclusive of a grant of £240 towards handicraft classes, and £160 towards classes in domestic economy.

The payment of "school pence" is voluntary, and the receipts from this source are practically negligible.

There are nine school buildings, containing thirteen Government-aided schools for primary education—eleven Roman Catholic and two Hebrew.

The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Christian Brothers and Nuns of the Order of Loreto, and the Hebrew schools by lay teachers, the various schools being under the direct management of local committees.

The total number of scholars on the registers was 2,641 and 2,306 was the average number in attendance during the year.

Since 1925, this Government has made an annual grant of £240 to the Christian Brothers in respect of wood-work classes which are open to boys of all religious denominations. A special building has been erected, fitted with the machinery and tools requisite for wood- and metal-work, and all boys taking courses in manual work are taught to make proper drawings of their work in wood or metal. They also receive special training in drawing suitable for those taking up a trade or profession.

The largest of the elementary girls' schools, St. Mary's, is equipped with a model kitchen, in which instruction in domestic economy is given by a highly qualified teacher. The Colonial Government makes an annual grant of £160 towards the cost of these classes.

Five candidates presented themselves for the examination in English for Assistant Teachers. Two of them had qualified the previous year and were taking the examination again with a view to obtaining Honours and thus drawing an additional £2 10s. Only one of these candidates succeeded in obtaining the requisite 75 per cent. Of the two candidates who took the examination for the first time, both were successful in obtaining Honours. The remaining candidate had qualified three years previously and was taking the examination again with a view to requalifying and thus becoming eligible for an award of £2. In this she was successful.

The annual inspection of the Government-aided schools was carried out by the Inspector of Schools during the month of March on the usual lines. The work was found to be on the whole quite satisfactory, all the schools receiving the full grant.

Owing to a reduction in staff as a measure of economy, it did not unfortunately prove possible for a Nursing Sister to carry out inspections in the Government-aided elementary schools during the year. The children did not, however, suffer in any way as a result of this lack of a school nurse, as the teachers sent all those who

were thought to need attention to the Colonial hospital as ordinary out-patients.

There are four secondary schools in the Colony, viz. :—

Line Wall College, for boys, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Two convents, for girls, under the Nuns of the Loreto Order.

Brympton, a Church of England school for girls, managed by a local Committee and conducted by the teachers.

In these educational establishments pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually. In addition to the above, there are a few private schools with about 120 pupils, but the instruction given is mainly of an elementary character.

### **Welfare Institutions.**

Five institutions are established in the Colony which make provision for orphans and for destitute persons of both sexes. One of these, which is under the control of the City Council and to which the Colonial Government contributes an annual grant, also reserves a certain number of beds for tuberculosis cases. Various Friendly Societies have branches in the Colony.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Postal.**

British and Continental mails are forwarded and received daily by overland mail route—via Spain and France—and there is a daily steamer service in connexion with this mail service, between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of Algeciras, for which the Colonial Government pays the Algeciras-Gibraltar Ferry Boats Company, under contract, an annual subsidy of £500.

Correspondence for Egypt and places eastward of Suez is forwarded weekly by Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamers, and the Orient Line steamers also carry mails for Fort Said, Colombo, and Australia.

Ship mails for Malta, Algiers, and Oran are made up and despatched by merchant steamers on every practicable opportunity, and mails for Morocco are carried by the Bland Line steamers which maintain a daily service to Tangier.

There is also a parcel post service with the United Kingdom, and parcels may be sent to nearly all the countries in the Postal Union.

Overland mails from Gibraltar reach London and vice versa in about three and a-half days, but approximately 24 hours can be saved by sending correspondence by air mail via Tangier.

### Telegraphs.

The Government land lines connecting Gibraltar with the Spanish towns of San Roque, Cadiz, Malaga, and Cordoba are worked by the Eastern Telegraph Company who under a special agreement pay £300 annually to the Colonial Government.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has a station at Gibraltar where telegrams are accepted for all parts of the world.

Commercial and private messages for transmission by the Naval Wireless Station to merchant vessels at sea in the neighbourhood are also accepted at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph Company and, similarly, wireless messages received from ships are delivered by that Company.

### Telephones.

There are no telephones under Colonial Government control. A telephone service of the Strowzer Automatic Telephone Exchange type was installed in 1926 for the City Council of Gibraltar by the Peel Conner Telephone Works of Coventry, of which the General Electric Company are the proprietors. This service was inaugurated in October, 1926, and telephonic communication has now been established with the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, and other European countries.

The local Naval and Military Departments have their own lines which are connected with the City Council exchange.

### Roads.

The upkeep of roads is in the hands of the City Council in whom they are vested by law. The length of roads open for traffic is five and a-quarter miles in the City, or North District, four miles in the South District, and about four and a-half miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay District.

Roads in the City are narrow; those in the other districts are fairly wide. All are in excellent condition and are suitable for motor traffic.

There are no railways or tramways in Gibraltar.

### Shipping.

Owing to its geographical position, Gibraltar is extensively used as a port of call and a coaling station by vessels of every nationality.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of ships which entered Gibraltar during 1933 :—

<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
3,078	10,152,253	1,474	43,398	4,552	10,195,651

As compared with 1932, there was a net increase of 461 in the total number of vessels entering the port, with an increase of



1,521,093 in tonnage—an increase of 288 steamers and 173 sailing vessels. The principal lines which call regularly at this port are:—

*Weekly.*—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

*Fortnightly.*—Orient Line, Anchor Line, Moss Line, Ellerman Line, Westcott and Laurance Line, Power Steamship Company, MacAndrews Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Hijos de Ramon A. Ramos Line, Oldenburg-Portugiesische, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Rotterdam Lloyd, Bibby Line, Henderson Line, the Export American Line, and Italia Cosulich Line.

*Monthly.*—Cunard Line, France-Amerique Company, Societa Anonima di Navigazione Neptunia, and Union Castle Line.

There is also a daily steamer service between Gibraltar and the town of Algeciras on the opposite side of the Bay, and Messrs. Bland's Line of steamers maintains communication between Gibraltar and Moroccan ports.

The length of passage from London to Gibraltar is about four and a-half days.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

There are five private banks, which have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and offer every facility for the transaction of banking business, viz. :—

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Head Office, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

The Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Head Office, 43 Rue Cambon, Paris: London Branch, 18, St. Swithin's Lane E.C.4.

A. L. Galliano, of Gibraltar.

Thos. Mosley & Co., of Gibraltar.

Rugeroni Bros. and Co., of Gibraltar.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Colony.

### **Currency.**

The legal tender of the Colony is in sterling denominations, and the accounts in Government Departments are so kept, but Spanish currency circulates freely. The fact that a very large proportion of the supply of foodstuffs, &c., is obtained from Spain necessitates payment being made in the currency of that country. Many merchants and traders keep their accounts in pesetas and centimos and dollars and cents.

The rate for conversion of British into Spanish currency is governed by the Stock Exchange at Madrid and telegraphed daily

to the banks at Gibraltar. The average for the year was 39 pesetas 10 centimos to the pound sterling.

Colonial Government currency notes are in circulation to the value of £110,000. The bulk of these notes are of the new issue, but there are still old notes in circulation to the value of £2,362 10s. The new notes were issued under the Currency Note Ordinance, 1927, and are of the following values :—£5, £1 and 10s.

### **Weights and Measures.**

The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures but litres are also commonly used as a measure of capacity.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The public works programme for 1933 included improvements to the Colonial hospital and Government House. Several Crown properties, which were in a bad state of repair, were completely reconditioned and work was also continued on the reconditioning of the Waterport Stores, and the renovation of Government roads and paths. Only a few roads in Gibraltar are under the control of the Colonial Government, the vast majority being vested in the City Council.

## **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.**

For the purpose of the administration of justice two Courts are established in the Colony :—

A Supreme Court presided over by the Chief Justice, and a Police Court presided over by Justices of the Peace.

The Police Force of the Colony, in addition to the Chief of Police and Assistant Chief of Police, has an establishment of five Inspectors, and eighty-seven other ranks.

There is only one prison in the Colony. The health of the prisoners throughout the year under review was very satisfactory, hospital treatment being required in only two cases. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was fourteen.

The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Courts in Gibraltar is negligible and the offences with which they are charged are in every case trivial. In most of these cases fines are inflicted and, in the rare cases in which juveniles undergo imprisonment, arrangements are made to keep them entirely apart from adult offenders.

The number of convictions before the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction during the year 1933 was 712, a decrease of 105 as compared with the previous year. Of this total, 42 were for offences against the person, 91 for offences against property, the remaining 579 being for other offences.

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

Six laws were enacted during the year, three of which have interest other than local :—

*Ordinance No. 2.*—The Administration of Estates Ordinance, 1933, was enacted with a view to bringing into force in Gibraltar the main provisions of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925.

*Ordinance No. 3.*—The Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1933, was enacted to meet the obligations arising from Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles. The time is not yet ripe in Gibraltar for the setting up of elaborate machinery of the kind contemplated in the International Labour Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery and it was considered that the situation would be adequately met by the enactment of simple legislation empowering the Governor to fix a minimum wage for any occupation in any part of the Colony in which he is satisfied that the wages for that occupation are unreasonably low.

*Ordinance No. 5.*—The Race Course Betting Ordinance, 1933, which is based on the Race Course Betting Act, 1928, was enacted primarily to legalize the existing totalizator on the Gibraltar Race Course. The Ordinance is applicable to both horse and greyhound racing as it is possible that the latter may be introduced into the Colony at some future date.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, &c., in the Colony.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance, 1924.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue and expenditure for the past five years were as follows :—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1929	...	...	...	...	146,245	165,705
1930	...	...	...	...	146,847	169,182
1931	...	...	...	...	151,415	178,955
1932	...	...	...	...	239,209	151,038
1933	...	...	...	...	195,401	166,059

It was still considered necessary to pursue a conservative policy in framing the Estimates of expenditure for, although revenue collections showed a gratifying increase throughout the year, much of the Colony's revenue rests upon a precarious foundation.

Normal revenue (excluding profits on sales of investments and appreciation of invested funds) amounted to £189,638, while normal expenditure (excluding expenditure under the head "Public Works Extraordinary") totalled £156,655. Thus normal revenue exceeded normal expenditure by £32,983, which may be regarded as a very satisfactory result in the present economic position of the world. The total revenue figure of £195,401 shown in the above table includes a sum of £5,763 in respect of the appreciation of invested funds.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, exclusive of the Reserve Fund of £100,000, amounted to £204,035, as compared with a figure of £174,694 at the end of the previous year. There is no public debt.

The revenue of the Colony is principally derived from receipts from port dues and from import duties on wines, spirits, malt liquors, perfumed spirits, motor spirit, and tobacco.

During the year 1933, port dues yielded £13,216, while the revenue derived from the various import duties amounted to £95,225. Other items which contributed substantially towards the revenue for the year were:—

	£
Licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified ... ..	7,528
Fees of court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements-in-aid ... ..	16,962
Rents of Government property ... ..	15,500
Interest on invested funds ... ..	17,800

### Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The present Customs Tariff is as follows:—

#### *Rates of duty.*

	<i>Full Rate.</i>	<i>Preferential Rate</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Malt Liquors:—		
For every gallon ... ..	0 0 10	0 0 7
If introduced in bottle there are additional duties as follows:—		
For every dozen imperial or reputed quart bottles ...	0 1 0	
For every dozen imperial or reputed pint bottles ...	0 0 6	
2. Motor Spirit:—		
Such duty as may be fixed by the Governor by Order in the Gazette.		
Present duty, per gallon ...	0 0 6	

		Rates of duty.	
		Full Rate.	Preferential Rate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3. Spirits, Liqueurs, Perfumed Spirits, etc. :—			
For every proof gallon of spirits other than manufactured spirits imported in casks	... ..	0 12 0	0 10 0
For every proof gallon of manufactured spirits (brandy, gin, rum and whisky) when imported in casks	... ..	0 11 0	0 9 0
For every gallon of liqueurs or cordials, irrespective of strength	... ..	0 18 0	0 15 0
For every gallon of perfumed spirits, irrespective of strength	... ..	0 13 4	0 10 0
		or 10 per cent.	or 7½ per cent.
		<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
		whichever is the greater.	whichever is the greater.
4. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes :—			
Manufactured :—			
Cigarettes, per lb.	... ..	0 1 6	0 1 0
With an additional duty per 100 cigarettes or part thereof	... ..	0 0 5	
Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	... ..	0 2 0	0 1 8
Unmanufactured :—			
Tobacco, per lb.	... ..	0 0 5	0 0 4
5. Wines, duties on :—			
If introduced in cask, per gal.	... ..	0 1 0	0 0 10.
If introduced in bottle, per gal.	... ..	0 3 0	0 2 0

At present the preferential rates are granted in respect of articles not less than 25 per cent. of the cost of which has been expended within the Empire, except in the case of tobacco, in which instance the full preferential rate is only granted to consignments grown and manufactured within the Empire, a mean of the preferential and full rates being charged in respect of tobacco manufactured within the Empire of foreign grown tobacco.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

The publicity campaign designed to bring before the public the advantages of Gibraltar as a tourist resort and travel centre is still proceeding energetically and there is evidence that it is bearing fruit.

The number of tourists visiting the Colony during the year showed a satisfactory increase and the number of cruising steamers which included this port in their itinerary totalled 125 as compared with 112 in 1932. Many tourists also took advantage of the facilities available for using Gibraltar as a centre for visiting Spain and Morocco.

On the 15th of March a Rally was held by the Gibraltar Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to welcome the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, who were paying a short visit to the Colony. The Rally was also attended by detachments of Scouts from various towns in Spain and also from Ceuta and Tangier.

On the 13th of July, Their Excellencies General Nuñez Prado, G.O.C., 2nd Division, Seville, and General Gomez Morato, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Spanish Zone of Morocco, paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor. Their Excellencies attended a Military Parade in the morning and also inspected the barracks where they had an opportunity of seeing several detachments carrying out various branches of training. In the afternoon the party motored round the Upper Rock and paid visits to various other places of interest in the Colony.

On the 6th of October, His Highness The Khalifa, the cousin and Deputy of the Sultan of Morocco in the Spanish Zone, accompanied by His Excellency the Spanish High Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Forces in Morocco, paid a farewell visit to His Excellency General Sir Alexander Godley, who was about to leave Gibraltar on the completion of his term of Office. After attending a reception at Government House, His Highness the Khalifa was conducted by His Excellency around the local places of interest and was afterwards entertained to luncheon at Governor's Cottage.

On the 9th of October, His Excellency General Sir Alexander Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., left the Colony on completion of his term of Office and his successor General Sir Charles Harington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., arrived in Gibraltar on the 24th of October.

On the 31st October, His Excellency Sr. Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora, President of the Spanish Republic, passed through the neighbouring town of Algeciras on a visit to the Spanish Possessions in North Africa. Lt. Col. The Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Colonial Secretary, proceeded to Algeciras to pay respects on behalf of His Excellency the Governor to this

distinguished visitor and, as the conveying Spanish warship passed Gibraltar, an appropriate salute was fired by the saluting battery. A destroyer of the Local Defence Flotilla, H.M.S. *Shamrock*, met the Spanish warship in the middle of the Bay and escorted her south of Europa Point.

---

### APPENDIX.

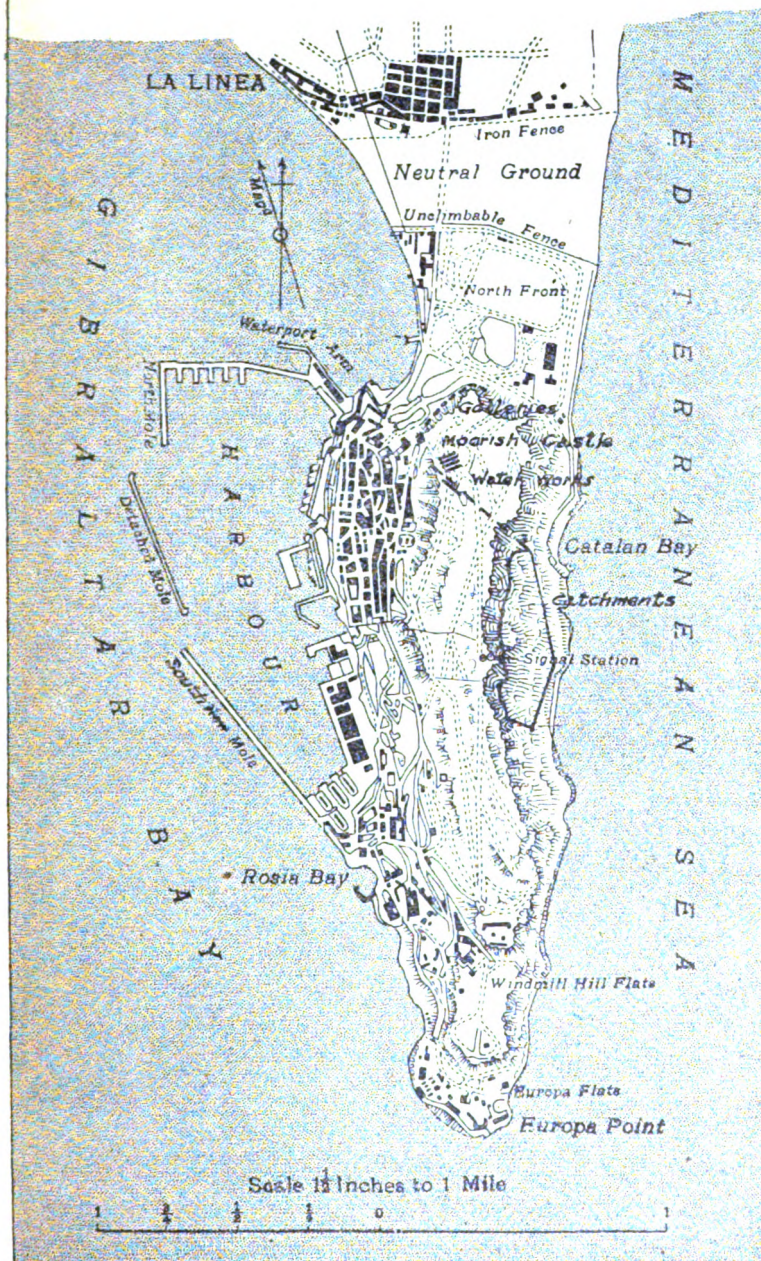
#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO GIBRALTAR.

Title.	Price. s, d.
*Blue Book (Annual) to 1933 ... ..	4 0
*The Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book (Annual) ... ..	4 0

---

\* Obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

## GIBRALTAR







# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2  
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street  
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent  
MANCHESTER 1: York Street  
BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.



25,342  
8  
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1696

# GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

Report for Period  
1st July, 1932—31st December, 1933

(For Report for 1930-31 see No. 1621 (Price 1s. 3d.), and for Report  
for 1931-32 see No. 1642 (Price 1s. 6d.).)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net

58-1696

# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

## HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1696

# GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

Report for Period  
1st July, 1932—31st December, 1933

*(For Report for 1930-31 see No. 1621 (Price 1s. 3d.), and for Report  
for 1931-32 see No. 1642 (Price 1s. 6d.).)*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;  
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;  
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net

58-1696



# REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE

## GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

Report for Period 1st July, 1932—31st December, 1933

CHAPTER.	CONTENTS.	PAGE.
I.	GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.	GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III.	POPULATION ... ..	5
IV.	HEALTH ... ..	8
V.	HOUSING ... ..	9
VI.	PRODUCTION ... ..	11
VII.	COMMERCE ... ..	13
VIII.	WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	14
IX.	EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	15
X.	COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	16
XI.	BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	19
XII.	PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	20
XIII.	JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS ... ..	22
XIV.	LEGISLATION ... ..	25
XV.	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	26
XVI.	MISSIONS ... ..	32
XVII.	LANDS ... ..	33
XVIII.	NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ... ..	34
XIX.	WEATHER REPORTS AND RAINFALL STATISTICS ... ..	35
XX.	MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	36
	BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	36
	COMPOSITE MAP OF GILBERT AND ELLICE GROUPS; including a sketch plan of Tarawa, showing the general configuration of a typical lagoon island of the Equator ... ..	37

### I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The twenty-five islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups form a chain of coral atolls in mid-Pacific, cut by the Equator and lying close against the 180th meridian of longitude.

Beside these two Groups the Colony contains Ocean Island, some 250 miles to westward, and Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, some 1,800 miles to eastward, of the Gilbert Group. The various components of the Colony are so scattered that a rectangle of a million square miles of ocean would not contain them all; and yet their aggregate area amounts to less than 200 square miles of land.

Geologically speaking, Ocean Island stands alone in the Colony, being an island of the "upheaved" type: its highest point is 280 feet above sea-level. This island, which is the Colony headquarters, is 1,500 acres in extent and possesses large deposits of phosphate of lime. All the other islands belong to the Central Pacific "area of subsidence", having been formed by the upward growth of coral around the flanks of mountains long since submerged. There is no island which rises as much as fifteen feet above sea-level, or exceeds in width five furlongs from beach to beach. The atolls are mere ribbons of land from five to fifty miles long, enclosing lagoons in most cases, and topped with a soil so sandy that it will support no useful plant save the coconut, the pandanus palm and coarse edible tubers of the taro (*calladium*) and babai (*alocasia indica*) families laboriously cultivated by the native.

The language of the Ellice Islands may be regarded as a dialect of Samoan; that of the Gilbert Islands is entirely different from the Ellice speech, and shows a strong relationship to certain dialects of the Melanesian area. No "pidgin" English is used in the Colony. Conversation is carried on either in plain English or the native tongue. The native languages are almost universally used, as only a few natives understand any language but their own. The Ellice Islanders converse among themselves in the Ellice dialect, but conduct church services, and write, in Samoan.

The Gilbertese of to-day are the descendants of a small, black-skinned people who, in about the third century of our era, suffered and absorbed an invasion by a large, tawny race of Samoan type. The Ellice Islanders are an offshoot of pure Samoan stock, who settled in the Group during the sixteenth century. There are no aboriginal inhabitants of Fanning, Washington, or Christmas Islands.

The climate is warm but not humid, and is tempered by the trade winds. The nights are cool for equatorial regions. The Colony is free from malaria and fevers of the typhoid group. In normal seasons the annual rainfall ranges from about 50 inches in the vicinity of the Equator to about 100 inches in the Northern Gilberts and 150 inches in the Southern Ellice Islands. In normal seasons the wettest months are December, January, and February, while the months with least rainfall are September and October. Ocean Island and the Gilbert Group are subject to drought. Fanning



Island and the Southern Ellice Islands appear to be outside the area where drought conditions may be expected. Occasional west to north-west gales occur between October and March but the wind does not reach hurricane force. The Colony lies between the northern and southern equatorial hurricane belts.

The Gilbert Group was discovered, piecemeal, by British naval officers between 1765 and 1824; the Ellice Group, between 1781 and 1819. The first known white trader came to the Gilberts in 1837, and was responsible for the introduction of rum and guns to the natives of Tarawa. By 1846, when Commodore Wilkes of the United States Navy visited the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, not a few beachcombers and traders had established themselves in both Groups. This was a period of great violence, when native factions were incited and actually led to battle by fugitives from the prisons of civilization, and the native name for the white man was "The Killer".

In 1856 the first missionary, Hiram Bingham, of the American (Boston) Board of Foreign Missions, preached Christianity in the Gilbert Islands. Between the 'fifties and the early 'nineties of last century, the Ellice Group became the happy hunting ground of the "black birders", who kidnapped thousands of natives for forced labour in the coffee plantations of Central America, and also introduced measles to the race. By these two evils the race was reduced from over 20,000 souls to under 3,000.

In 1892 the two Groups were proclaimed a British Protectorate by Captain H. M. Davis, of H.M.S. *Royalist*. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner of the Protectorate was extended to Ocean Island by a Proclamation of 1900. At the expressed desire of the natives both Groups were annexed to His Majesty's dominions by an Order in Council of the 10th November, 1915, and were known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as from the 12th of January, 1916.

Ocean Island, of which the inhabitants are closely related to the Gilbertese, was included within the boundaries of the Colony by an Order in Council of the 27th of January, 1916, which came into operation on the 3rd of April following. By the same Order, Fanning and Washington Islands were also made part of the Colony, while Christmas Island was included by an Order which took effect from the 10th of November, 1916.

The Union Group (three islands) lying about 250 miles north of Samoa was made part of the Colony by Order in Council of the 29th of February, 1916, and subsequently excluded and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council of the Dominion of New Zealand. The Orders in Council effecting this change were dated the 4th of November, 1926.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner who resides at Ocean Island, which is the Colony headquarters, and who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who resides in Fiji. There is no Executive or Legislative Council. The Ordinances are enacted by the High Commissioner under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

The Colony is sub-divided into five administrative districts each under the charge of a European officer who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. The headquarters of these districts are at Tarawa, Butaritari and Beru in the Gilbert Group, Funafuti in the Ellice Group, and at Fanning Island.

Much of the work of administration is done by the natives themselves. Each island which has an indigenous population has its own native Government, constituted under the provisions of the Native Laws Ordinance, 1917, and presided over by a native Magistrate whose duties include the administration of the native laws and regulations, and the supervision of the island police, prisoners and prisons. The native Government maintains law and order under the general supervision of the European Administrative Officer of the district of which the island forms part. Each village is in charge of one or more local headmen according to its size and situation. The Magistrate in session with village headmen constitutes a monthly Court. On him falls the greater bulk of the executive work and responsibility and, except during the few days in each month when the native Court is in session, it is he who exercises general control, issues instructions, and decides questions on matters affecting the people as a whole. On each island also is a native Scribe who collects licence fees, fines, and tax copra from the natives, keeps records of Government cash received and disbursed, births, marriages, deaths, rainfall, shipping, and minutes of native Court proceedings, in prescribed books. He is also the local Postmaster. The population of 30,000 souls represents the largest body of natives under close and complete administration within the limits of the Western Pacific High Commission. The system of local government by native bodies under the supervision of European officers has reached a more advanced stage than elsewhere in the Pacific, and the day is in sight when it may become possible to allot even greater responsibilities to indigenous assemblies. The ultimate end in view is that the Gilbertese and Ellice peoples may learn to govern themselves.

## III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1933, based on the returns received from the various districts, was 34,085, comprising 33,445 natives, 396 Chinese, and 244 Europeans. The population of Ocean Island amounted to 2,074, being composed as follows:—660 Banabans, 857 Gilbert Islanders, 72 Ellice

Islanders, 372 Chinese, 112 Europeans, and one Fijian. The decrease of 193 in the population of Ocean Island as compared with the figures given in the Colonial Annual Report for 1931-32, is explained by the fact that there were 194 fewer indentured labourers in the employ of the British Phosphate Commission on the 31st of December, 1933, than on the 30th of June, 1932.

The distribution of the population throughout the Colony and the incidence of native births and deaths were as follows :—

						POPULATION.			
						Natives.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total.
<i>Ocean Island :—</i>									
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	112	372	2,074
<i>Gilbert Islands :—</i>									
Little Makin	...	...	...	...	...	755	1	2	758
Butaritari	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	15	9	1,764
Marakei	...	...	...	...	...	1,720	4	—	1,724
Abaiang	...	...	...	...	...	2,644	12	—	2,656
Tarawa	...	...	...	...	...	3,009	23	1	3,033
Maiana	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	1	1	1,467
Kuria	...	...	...	...	...	287	1	—	288
Aranuka	...	...	...	...	...	309	1	—	310
Abemama	...	...	...	...	...	941	3	1	945
Nonouti	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	7	1	2,305
Tabiteuea	...	...	...	...	...	3,809	4	1	3,814
Beru	...	...	...	...	...	2,311	10	2	2,323
Nikunau	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	4	—	1,696
Onotoa	...	...	...	...	...	1,665	1	1	1,667
Tamana	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	—	—	1,047
Arorae	...	...	...	...	...	1,516	—	—	1,516
Total	...	...	...	...	...	27,207	87	19	27,313
<i>Ellice Islands :—</i>									
Nanumea	...	...	...	...	...	912	—	—	912
Nanumanga	...	...	...	...	...	457	—	—	457
Niutao	...	...	...	...	...	650	—	—	650
Nui	...	...	...	...	...	423	—	—	423
Vaitupu	...	...	...	...	...	658	—	—	658
Nukufetau	...	...	...	...	...	396	—	—	396
Funafuti	...	...	...	...	...	429	8	—	437
Nukulaelae	...	...	...	...	...	229	—	—	229
Niulakita	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,154	8	—	4,162
Fanning Island	...	...	...	...	...	304	33	5	342
Washington Island	...	...	...	...	...	190	4	—	194
Christmas Island	...	...	...	...	...	No return			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	494	37	5	536
Colony Totals	...	...	...	...	...	33,445	244	396	34,085

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

			<i>July, 1932, to June, 1933.</i>		<i>July, 1933, to Dec., 1933.</i>		<i>July, 1932, to Dec., 1933.</i>	
			<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Ocean Island</i>	...	...	33	37	17	9	50	46
<i>Gilbert Islands :—</i>								
Little Makin	...	...	32	11	11	11	43	22
Butaritari	...	...	63	26	31	13	94	39
Marakei	...	...	60	28	35	22	95	50
Abaiang	...	...	50	43	31	15	81	58
Tarawa	...	...	75	85	51	13	126	98
Maiana	...	...	49	46	42	11	91	57
Kuria	...	...	11	7	6	3	17	10
Aranuka	...	...	4	4	11	3	15	7
Abemama	...	...	45	22	21	9	66	31
Nonouti	...	...	80	57	37	31	117	88
Tabiteuea	...	...	123	81	66	41	189	122
Beru	...	...	74	34	39	22	113	56
Nikunau	...	...	64	46	21	19	85	65
Onotoa	...	...	60	45	29	29	89	74
Tamana	...	...	50	12	19	21	69	33
Arorae	...	...	47	33	30	12	77	45
Total	...	...	887	580	480	275	1,367	855
<i>Ellice Islands :—</i>								
Nanumea	...	...	29	13	21	4	50	17
Nanumanga	...	...	14	4	13	10	27	14
Niutao	...	...	26	10	10	11	36	21
Nui	...	...	19	18	2	5	21	23
Vaitupu	...	...	16	20	19	4	35	24
Nukufetau	...	...	16	10	7	2	23	12
Funafuti	...	...	18	8	10	5	28	13
Nukulaelae	...	...	11	6	9	1	20	7
Niulakita	...	...	No return					
Total	...	...	149	89	91	42	240	131
Fanning Island	...	...	13	3	11	1	24	4
Washington Island	...	...	6	1	3	—	9	1
Christmas Island	...	...	No return					
Total	...	...	19	4	14	1	33	5
Colony Totals	...	...	1,088	710	602	327	1,690	1,037

There has been a steady increase in the population during the last few years, which shows every prospect of being maintained.

The number of marriages celebrated in the Colony during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

Natives	...	...	583
Europeans	...	...	2

The rate of infantile mortality in the Colony during the year 1932-33 was 197·6 per 1,000 births.

## IV.—HEALTH.

## Hospitals and Asylums.

*Tarawa Central hospital* is the chief hospital of the Gilbert Group and to it gravitate all the more serious cases of illness that cannot receive complete treatment at the hands of a native dresser at the various island hospitals. The following are the statistics of the work performed in this hospital during the period :—

Total of in-patients treated	...	...	205
Total of out-patients treated	...	...	5,120
Major operations performed	...	...	280
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	973
Deaths in hospital	...	...	16

*Funafuti Colonial hospital* is the medical headquarters of the Ellice Group with a European Medical Officer in charge. Statistics are not available, but work of a similar nature to that performed in the Gilberts was executed by the Medical Officer and his assistants. He also continued his anti-yaws and hookworm campaign.

*Central Leper Station, Tarawa.*—There were three new cases of leprosy admitted, there were nine deaths of cases of long standing infection, and at the end of the period there remained under treatment twenty-six patients, all Kanakas with the exception of one Chinaman. The European patient previously mentioned as being negative remained completely negative and was given his conditional discharge towards the end of 1932 and further reports indicate a stability of his condition and no recurrence.

*Island hospitals* are established on every unit of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups. These hospitals are under the charge of trained native dressers who dispense medicines and give treatment to the local populations. These dressers are able to perform minor surgical procedures and to give intravenous injections for the relief and cure of yaws. The following figures show the amount of work done in the Gilbert Group during the period under survey :—

Out-patients treated	...	...	...	37,459
In-patients treated	...	...	...	5,651
Operations performed	...	...	...	625
Injections administered	...	...	...	5,043
Deaths	...	...	...	254

*Mental Hospital, Tarawa,* admitted seven cases of lunacy, one being a recurrence of mental disease, during the term, whilst two cases died and one was discharged with relief of his condition, and there remained under treatment nine at the end of the year. The plan of keeping the mental defectives employed in simple occupations was continued with advantage to their mental and general condition.

### General Health Work.

*Yaws.*—The campaign against this disease, almost universal amongst the natives, was continued by the intravenous injection of arsenical compounds by the native dressers in charge of hospitals and travelling units. The total number of injections given was 6,016. On several islands the disease is now well under control and promises well for the future.

*Tuberculosis.*—This disease is responsible for a very high proportion of the deaths amongst the natives. Amongst children the glands of the neck are the most frequent site of the disease, whilst adults suffer from chest affections. The more serious gland cases are treated by operation, receiving along with the milder cases conservative treatment and nourishing food and the results are distinctly encouraging and give one the feeling that the number of deaths from tuberculosis will gradually fall. It is found that the injection of arsenicals to these cases benefits the general condition and seems to enable the body to put up a better fight.

*Filariasis and elephantiasis* are common in the Ellice Islands but practically non-existent in the Gilberts. The mosquito vector has not so far been demonstrated in the latter group and this accounts for the absence of these diseases. The Medical Officer in the Ellice Group has performed many operations for the relief of the gross swellings of elephantiasis.

*Venereal disease* is uncommon in the Colony. Syphilis is unknown owing, in all probability, to the great prevalence of yaws.

*Chicken-pox* is endemic, also *dysentery* in bacillary and amoebic forms. The treatment of amoebic dysentery by injections of ametine compounds has been very successful.

*Vaccination campaign* was instituted during the period and at the end of 1933, 9,194 persons had been treated. The campaign will be continued throughout the extent of the Colony. Smallpox has never visited these islands.

### Maternity and child welfare.

Systematic teaching and work in this direction has so far met with little success; the Gilbertese must first learn to take a greater interest in their general ailments; then perhaps later they will be able to absorb teaching along these lines. There is evidence that the Ellice Islanders will earlier make headway in this work than their northern neighbours.

### V.—HOUSING.

Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading firms in the Colony are provided with separate houses of the bungalow type which, with few exceptions, are built with European materials.

The Chinese labourers employed on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners are housed in their own location, the construction of which was completed during 1930. The location contains dwellings, mess-rooms, bath-rooms and offices, and a spacious recreation room. The work is carried out in reinforced concrete and fibrolite, and the roofs are fibrolite tiled.

The Commissioners' indentured native labourers, together with the labourers' wives and families, are also housed under conditions of cleanliness and comfort. The houses of the married quarters are built with a timber frame and floor, while the roofs are fibrolite tiled. The houses are partitioned medially, and each is provided with a kitchen wherein each family may cook its own food. The whole structure is raised some two feet above the ground on concrete piles.

The houses of the unmarried quarters vary in character. Some are concrete houses with fibrolite tiled roofs, while others have a timber structure with concrete floors and galvanized iron roofs. The unmarried labourers eat in a communal mess-room.

Adequate sanitary arrangements are provided, additional latrines and bath-rooms having been erected in the location for single native labourers during the period under review. The buildings in which the Chinese and native indentured labourers are installed, are owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The buildings are maintained in a good state of repair and during the period under review further buildings were erected, including twenty-five additional houses, each holding two families, for the accommodation of married labourers.

An up-to-date X-ray plant was installed in a special room at the British Phosphate Commission's hospital at Ocean Island, and a new laboratory was built for medical research work. The most important work, commenced during the latter part of 1933, was the building of a new European hospital. This contains three separate wards, and an office for the Medical Officer, Ocean Island. It is hoped to complete this building during the month of August, 1934.

Seven new cisterns were built by the British Phosphate Commission during the eighteen months under review, their total capacity amounting to 430,000 gallons.

A monthly inspection of these buildings is carried out by the Medical Officer, Ocean Island, the Officer in Charge of Constabulary, Ocean Island, and the Manager of the British Phosphate Commissioners, and in this way defects are noted, complaints received and rectified, and a high standard of housing conditions prevails.

All houses occupied by Europeans and Chinese, and the Chinese and indentured native locations, are lighted by electricity.

The Banabans (natives of Ocean Island) are not indentured, and live in their own native villages.

Provision is being included in the Colony Estimates for the financial year 1934-35 for the continuation of the work of reconstruction of the Police Lines, Ocean Island, which has had to be suspended during the last few years owing to the prevailing financial stringency.

At Fanning Island the indentured labourers are Gilbertese and are housed in suitable buildings constructed with European materials. These buildings are inspected by the Administrative Officer and the Medical Officer stationed at the Island.

In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups the native employees of the Government and trading firms are provided with buildings, out-houses, etc., similar in every respect to those in the native villages.

King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 provides that no dwelling which, in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner or certain other officers mentioned therein, is unfit for habitation shall be assigned to any labourer. In addition to Sections 33 to 36 inclusive of the Regulation mentioned, the Gilbert and Ellice Public Health Ordinance, No. 8 of 1926, provides for the enforcement of sanitary laws.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are phosphate of lime obtained at Ocean Island, and copra from all the other islands. A small quantity of shark fins is also exported.

*Phosphate of lime.*—The most important product is the phosphate of lime mined on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The deposits of the mineral on Ocean Island and the neighbouring island of Nauru (also worked by the British Phosphate Commissioners) give a higher phosphoric acid reaction than those of any other known area. All the phosphate mined is exported.

The quantities and values of phosphate exported during the six and a-half years ended the 31st of December, 1933, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Tons.	Rate per Ton.			Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1927-28 ... ..	190,507	1	6	0	247,659	2	0
1928-29 ... ..	233,820	1	5	0	292,275	0	0
1929-30 ... ..	207,863	1	5	0	259,828	15	0
1930-31 ... ..	145,122	1	2	0	159,634	4	0
1931-32 ... ..	142,200	1	7	0	191,970	0	0
1932-33 ... ..	224,200	1	7	0	302,670	0	0
July-December 1933 ... ..	83,375	1	6	6	110,471	11	6

The new crushing and drying unit in connexion with the phosphate industry, the erection of which was commenced in 1929, was completed and put into operation during the month of September, 1932. This plant is capable of handling 80 tons an hour, and has



special electric precipitators for collecting the dust. The Europeans employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners are engaged in the United Kingdom or Australia for limited periods according to the nature of their respective duties. They are provided with free partly-furnished quarters. The Chinese are obtained from Hong Kong and sign a three years' agreement. They are not accompanied by their womenfolk. The Gilbertese labourers are recruited under the provisions of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and amending Ordinances. Their term of service is twelve months and one-third of their number are accompanied by their wives and a limited number of children. The Chinese and Gilbertese recruited labourers are provided with free quarters and rations. The Banabans although in regular employment are classed as casual labourers and live in their own villages.

*Copra* is the product of all islands in the Colony except Ocean Island. At Fanning and Washington Islands, Gilbertese recruited labourers are employed for the purpose of planting the lands and making copra. Their term of service is three years but by mutual consent the term may be extended to four years. Tahitian labour is employed at Christmas Island. In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups all the coconut-bearing lands are in the hands of natives. These lands are not cultivated, and the copra represents the coconuts in excess of what is required by the natives for domestic consumption. The Gilbert and Ellice Groups have no other industry on which to fall back should the demand for copra cease.

The quantities and values of copra exported during the six and a-half years ended the 31st of December, 1933, are shown in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1927-28	...	...	4,698	64,833
1928-29	...	...	4,122	55,657
1929-30	...	...	5,465	83,691
1930-31	...	...	6,548	65,480
1931-32	...	...	6,715	67,150
1932-33	...	...	8,995	94,844
July-December. 1933	...	...	1,567	14,013

*Mat-making.*—The mats woven by native women of pandanus leaf are among the finest in the Pacific. The Gilbertese mats depend upon texture and finish for their appeal; those made in the Ellice Islands are less finely plaited, but are decorated with woven designs of striking colour. *Hats* of a texture and durability equal to the best Panama are also produced, and can be made to any size or shape, if blocks be supplied. *Fans* are manufactured of prepared leaf and coloured feathers. *Baskets* and *bags* of beautiful

design and workmanship can be made to any pattern. There is no limit to the ingenuity of the native women in the manufacture of fine plaited articles. There is, however, only a local market for these articles.

*Pearl shell* exists in the lagoon of Christmas Island, but the lessees (Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Limited) do not pay much attention to the export of this commodity. Shell has also been found in Onotoa Lagoon (Southern Gilberts), but cannot be worked by naked diving, owing to the presence of a ferocious type of eel, which has been responsible for a considerable loss of life among natives.

### VII.—COMMERCE.

Details of the goods imported during the financial year ended 30th June, 1933, are as follows :—

<i>General Description</i>					<i>Value.</i>
					£
Anchors and chains	...	...	...	...	110
Benzine	...	...	...	...	1,963
Building material	...	...	...	...	687
Bicycles	...	...	...	...	865
Drapery	...	...	...	...	13,479
Explosives	...	...	...	...	647
Hardware	...	...	...	...	4,174
Iron	...	...	...	...	277
Jewellery	...	...	...	...	165
Kerosene	...	...	...	...	2,013
Machinery	...	...	...	...	1,695
Oils	...	...	...	...	2,894
Perfumery	...	...	...	...	266
Photographic materials	...	...	...	...	112
Provisions	...	...	...	...	20,936
Spirits, wines, fermented liquors	...	...	...	...	2,530
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	10,261
Wire rope	...	...	...	...	85
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	54,761
					<hr/>
					£117,920

The gross value of imports and the gross values and tonnage of exports for the five years ended 30th of June, 1933, were respectively as follows :

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Exports.</i>	
				<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
				£	
1928-29	...	...	...	190,436	348,272
1929-30	...	...	...	148,779	351,496
1930-31	...	...	...	194,425	253,344
1931-32	...	...	...	114,511	259,120
1932-33	...	...	...	117,920	398,068
					237,942
					213,328
					156,563
					148,915
					233,200

Most of the imported goods are shipped out of Australian ports and are produced in the United Kingdom and Australia. The balance comes from New Zealand, America, Japan, and China. Most of the goods brought to Ocean Island arrive in British ships, but the goods brought direct to other parts of the Colony arrive mainly in foreign ships.

Nearly all the phosphate of lime is exported to Australia and New Zealand and is carried mainly in British ships. The balance is shipped to Japan by Japanese vessels.

All the copra produced in the Colony is normally exported in foreign vessels to America or Japan, although during the period under review one shipment was sent direct from Tarawa to Europe in a Danish vessel, chartered by Messrs. Burns Philp (South Sea) Company. The low price of copra in the world's markets made it still necessary for copra sacks to be admitted free of duty, and the export duty to be maintained at the reduced rate of 10s. per ton.

The unexpected increase in the output of copra during the financial year 1932-33 is somewhat difficult to explain in view of the steady fall in the price of this commodity in the world's markets which normally results in a restriction of output by the native, but it is possible that the increased activities of native Co-operative Societies were in part responsible for the increased production. World economic conditions have been amply reflected in the islands of this Colony. Whereas during the earlier part of the period under review the price paid to native Co-operative Societies and non-native traders was £6 10s. 0d., and to individual natives £5 10s. 0d. per ton, yet on 31st December, 1933, these figures had fallen to £3 0s. 0d. and £2 10s. 0d. respectively.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

*Europeans.*—Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading concerns are provided with free partly furnished quarters. Unmarried employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners receive free board, lodging, and laundry. All houses on Ocean Island are lighted by electricity which is supplied free to employees of the Commissioners; other Europeans pay for the service. With economy a married couple can live on about £27 a month and a bachelor on about £18 to £20 a month. These amounts do not include clothing, luxuries, and entertainment expenses.

*Chinese.*—Chinese mechanics employed on Ocean Island receive an average wage of £5 10s. 0d. a month, and coolie labour £2 a month, with rations, quarters, and lighting in both cases.

*Natives.*—On Ocean Island native labourers employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners under contract receive £1 12s. 0d. a month with rations, quarters, and lighting, and a bonus of 8s. a month for satisfactory work. Casual labourers receive 4s. a day

without rations or quarters. In other parts of the Colony the wages vary according to the locality in which employed and the nature of the employment. Labour employed under signed contract is paid from £1 a month with quarters and rations to £5 a month without rations. Casual labourers receive from 2s. to 5s. a day, according to whether free rations are issued or not. Native employees of the Government receive from £12 to £200 a year with rations (or an allowance in lieu thereof) and quarters.

*General.*—Where rations are issued they are on a liberal scale. All working tools are provided by the employer. No labourer is required to work for more than 9 hours a day with a maximum of 50 hours a week. Only those engaged on necessary services are required to work on Sunday. A capitation tax of £10 a year is payable in respect of each non-native employed in the Colony. Although the individual is liable it is the practice for the employer to pay the tax.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There was a slight decrease on educational expenditure compared with the previous financial year, £4,963 as against £5,076. Within the total of £4,963, an increase in grants-in-aid to village (improved) schools was shown. Grants-in-aid to Mission central schools suffered no change, nor did the cost of administration and the European school. The three native Government schools showed each a decrease of expenditure. The figures are as follows: village (improved) schools, £560; Mission central schools, £500; administration, £739; European school, £346; King George V school, £1,621; Ellice Islands school, £1,008; Banaban school, £189.

Expenditure was met from the usual three sources—Colonial Revenue, Banaban Fund, and the British Phosphate Commissioners. The respective sums were £3,743, £1,065, and £155.

The number of village (improved) schools established rose to thirty at the end of 1933, when ten more teachers finished their training course at the King George V school. These schools are all in the Gilbert Islands, as village schools in the Ellice Islands are not yet within the scheme of improvement of village education. However, proposals for the inclusion of these schools were formulated during 1933, but at the end of the year negotiations had not opened with the Mission concerned.

Mission education dates back to 1860, soon after the arrival in the Northern Gilberts of that distinguished missionary, Hiram Bingham, who reduced the Gilbertese speech to writing, translated the Bible into the vernacular, and wrote a dictionary of the language. Other Mission bodies followed the American Board, under whose auspices Bingham worked. The London Missionary Society started schools in the Ellice Group in 1865 and in the Southern Gilberts in 1870. The Mission of the Sacred Heart followed in the

Central Gilberts in 1889. Until 1900 the native teachers employed came from other Pacific Islands, mostly Hawaii and Samoa.

At this time, the year 1900, the Missions reorganized their respective systems and central institutions for teachers and senior students were planned and in time established. As a consequence, Gilbertese teachers became available for the development of village education, and a large increase in the number of these schools followed. In the Ellice Group, however, the practice was continued of drawing teachers from Samoa. By the year 1920, there were native teachers in every village of the two main Groups and of Ocean Island.

The number and broadcast nature of the islands together with their atoll formation renders many village schools necessary in the Gilbert Group. Two hundred there are of the two Missions and this for a population of 27,000. In the Ellice Group, with its 4,000 people, only eight village schools are wanted, as the island populations are gathered each in one village and there is but one Mission.

Grants-in-aid to Mission central schools were given for the first time in 1914 and were established in 1917–18. With some increases, they have been maintained to the present time. Grants-in-aid to village education began in 1930, with the training of native Mission teachers at the King George V school, Tarawa, under a scheme of co-operation between the Missions and the Government.

The foundation of the Education Department occurred in 1920. The scheme then devised had for its object the training of native boys at a central boarding school in the Gilberts. These boys were intended for service in Government departments as medical practitioners, clerks and interpreters, dressers, and teachers. A second object was the general education of Banaban boys at a day school on Ocean Island where a common fund could be drawn upon for this local purpose. Some three years later, upon the representations of the Ellice natives, a central boarding school was established in the Ellice Group, having a similar object to the school in the Gilberts. In 1929, the one European school in the Colony was opened at Ocean Island.

Considerable changes occurred in the boarding schools in 1930, as a result of the attention directed to village education. The King George V school added to its activities by becoming a teacher-training centre, where native teachers undergo a year's course. The Ellice Islands school limited its activities. The Headmaster was withdrawn and a reduced number of pupils continued under the charge of native masters.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The following is a summary of the vessels which called at Ocean Island, and Tarawa (Gilbert Islands) during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933 :—

*Port of Ocean Island :—*

<i>From</i>	<i>July, 1932</i>		<i>July, 1933</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>July, 1932</i>
	<i>June, 1933.</i>	<i>Dec., 1933.</i>	<i>Dec., 1933.</i>		
Australia ...	12	10			22
Nauru ...	18	8			26
New Zealand ...	9	2			11
Japan ...	7	2			9
China ...	6	2			8
Gilbert Islands ...	9	3			12
New Hebrides ...	—	2			1
Fiji ...	1	—			1
U.S.S.R. ...	1	—			1
United States of America.	1	—			1
Formosa ...	1	—			1
	65	29			93

*Port of Tarawa :—*

<i>From</i>			
Gilbert Islands ...	49	27	76
Ocean Island ...	9	4	13
Australia ...	4	2	6
Marshall Islands ...	2	3	5
Fanning Island ...	1	—	1
Ellice Islands ...	—	1	1
	65	37	102

The greater number of vessels which call at Ocean Island discharge mails and stores there, and then proceed to the neighbouring island of Nauru to load a cargo of phosphate. The remainder carry phosphate from Ocean Island to various ports in Australia and New Zealand, and occasionally to China and Japan.

Tarawa, the distributing centre for mails in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, is connected direct with Australia by the irregular visits of vessels chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, and Messrs. On Chong and Company of Butaritari, for the purpose of exporting copra. Messrs. Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha of Butaritari Island export copra in their own auxiliary schooners which pay irregular visits to the Colony from the Marshall Islands.

Communication between the Gilbert and Ellice Groups and Colony headquarters is maintained by the Government vessel, the *Nimanoa*, which makes irregular trips, in so far as circumstances permit, between Tarawa and Ocean Island for the carriage of passengers and mails to and from the Gilbert Group. During the period under review three visits were made to the Gilbert Islands by one of the vessels owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners, for the purpose of repatriating and recruiting labour.

Inter-insular communication between the two Groups is maintained by the *Nimanoa* and two small vessels engaged in the local copra trade on behalf of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, and Messrs. On Chong and Company, while the Gilbert Islands are connected with Fanning Island by the annual visits of a vessel chartered by Fanning Island Limited, for the purpose of recruiting and repatriating labour. Communication between the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Fiji is maintained by the *Nimanoa* which usually visits Suva once a year, and the London Missionary Society's vessel *John Williams V* which makes two trips a year. One of His Majesty's ships of war also visits the Colony once a year and after visiting Government headquarters at Ocean Island usually proceeds to Suva via Tarawa and Funafuti.

### Roads.

Roads in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands were first made at the instigation of the early missionaries from Hawaii and Samoa. Though they are not of elaborate construction, they suffice for the needs of the islands and the surface of reef mud is adequate to support motor-bicycle traffic. While the road on Abaiang Island runs continuously for some 25 miles, yet on the majority of the islands bicycling is rendered difficult by the frequent breaks in the land, where the ocean connects with the lagoon. The aggregate length of the island roads is estimated at 300 miles.

### Wireless Telegraph.

No inland telegraph service exists at present on any island in the Colony, but a telephone system comprising some forty subscribers has been in operation at Ocean Island for some time. This system, mainly the property of the British Phosphate Commissioners, is operated through a small exchange situated at their power house.

A radiotelephone service, owned and operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners, is in operation between Ocean Island and Nauru. This service is extended to the Commissioners' steamers *Nauru Chief* and *Triona* when those vessels are in range.

A radiotelegraph station is maintained at Ocean Island by the Government. This station conducts a government, public, and maritime service and is the clearing point for all traffic "into" and "out of" the Colony, from and to all parts of the world.

Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, maintain a small radiotelegraph station at Tarawa Island in the Central Gilberts for communication with certain shipping, the island of Beru in the Southern Gilberts, and, through Ocean Island Radio, to all parts of the world.

The London Missionary Society maintains a low power radiotelegraph station at the Society's headquarters at Rongorongo, Beru. This station communicates with Tarawa Island and gives a limited public service. Communication with the outside world is effected via Ocean Island Radio.

In the Northern Gilbert Islands no permanent radiotelegraph station is in existence, but as the island of Butaritari is the headquarters of Messrs. On Chong, a trading company, whose vessel, the s.s. *Macquarie* makes that port her base, and is fitted with radiotelegraphy, it can be said that a semi-permanent station is in existence there. This group is of course cut off from the rest of the world during the *Macquarie's* trips around the islands to collect copra, but at the same time the vessel brings the more isolated islands of the Colony into touch with the outer world if only for a brief period.

With the exception of an amateur transmitting station the Ellice Group is without telephones or telegraphs of any description. At Funafuti, the headquarters of Ellice Islands Administration, a small low-powered short-wave transmitter is operated by the Administrative Officer, who is brought into contact with the outer world via similar stations established at islands of the Gilbert Group and at Ocean Island. Owing to lack of transport within the Colony, and the distance of Funafuti from Government Headquarters at Ocean Island (737 miles), this communication has proved to be very useful to the Government.

At Fanning Island a low-powered telegraphy transmitter is in operation by the Manager of the Imperial and International Communications, Limited (now Cable and Wireless, Limited). This is purely a private station and is used for communication with vessels in the vicinity.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

An Agency of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Savings Bank Branch) is established on Ocean Island. The rate of interest



is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the first £500 at credit of each account and 2 per cent. per annum on the excess of balance of £500 to £1,000. There are no banks in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, where the traders generally have a current account with the principal firms who act as their agents and bankers. Natives may deposit their cash with the Government for safe keeping and may withdraw whatever amounts they may require from any financial officer in any part of the Colony upon personal application and the production of the pass-book. A few natives of the Ellice Islands have opened accounts with the Government Savings Bank in Fiji.

### Currency.

All taxes, duties, fees, fines, and wages are payable in British coin, but the currency commonly used in the Colony is Australian. A system of international money orders is established. Postal orders of values from 6d. to £1 are issued from Ocean Island only, but are cashed throughout the Colony.

### Weights.

The local use of standard weights and measures of the United Kingdom is validated by Ordinance No. 10 of 1916.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department consists of a European Superintendent of Works, who was appointed in 1930, and five native and half-caste carpenters. This staff is assisted, whenever practicable, by prison labour. In the absence of the Superintendent of Works, European officers of the District Administration and the Medical and Education Departments supervise the public works being carried out at their respective stations. The Native Governments supervise the communal works carried out by the natives on their respective islands. The Superintendent of Works periodically inspects and reports on the condition of all buildings, maintainable under the upkeep of stations vote, at the district stations in the Colony.

*Ocean Island.*—New offices for the Treasury, Customs and Postal Departments were completed. The construction was carried out with hollow concrete blocks. Two strong rooms were provided, also a Kaustine lavatory. Wiring in steel conduit for electric light was installed.

A fireproof gaol for Chinese prisoners was completed ; the floor, parapet walls and flat roof all being constructed with concrete. Iron doors, and a new Kaustine latrine were provided. A barbed wire fence on tubular steel supports, set in cement, was extended all round the gaol buildings.

New transit quarters, built of native materials, were completed. Wiring for electric lighting was run in wood casing ; the kitchen and bath-room fresh water service was laid on from an adjacent cistern.

The two tubular steel masts at the Government wireless station were overhauled and repainted.

All the Government residential quarters at Headquarters are of wood-frame construction ; the majority have been in service twenty years or more, and the work required on upkeep is becoming more frequent. The Residency, the Treasurer's quarters, and the Chinese Interpreter's quarters were all repainted. Opportunity was taken during the dry season experienced, to clean out the concrete underground cisterns on the station. A new fence 12 feet in height, with two gates, was erected around the Government tennis court.

Sliding door cupboards were built in all round the office of the Secretary to the Government, with rows of pigeon holes above. Electric light was installed.

New cisterns, shower head and piping, were fixed in the Banaban hospital. All Banaban native village latrines were reconditioned and repaired, twenty new double box seats were made and fitted.

Estimates and plans were prepared in connexion with the proposed work of transfer of Government Headquarters.

*Gilbert Islands.*—No public works of any importance were carried out at Beru and Butaritari during the year. At Tarawa, current repairs and improvements of a minor nature were effected. The boat harbour channel was deepened, two canoe sheds were re-thatched, and the flag staff was repainted. All the Police married quarters were repaired ; floors and posts were renewed where required. The single native quarters received attention, kitchens and bath houses were repaired and rethatched. The main entrance buoy was repainted.

*Ellice Islands.*—At Funafuti current repairs to the station were effected. A new Police office and store was built. Four quarters for the native staff were rebuilt of native materials, to an improved

design, and of a more permanent nature. The reclamation of the swamp area was continued, and was half completed.

*Fanning Island.*—A new house for the Clerk and Interpreter was put in hand and completed.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in the Colony by Deputy Commissioners sitting in Courts constituted under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, *et seq.* In civil matters appeals may be made from these Courts to the Supreme Court of Fiji (vide Article 88 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893). As regards criminal jurisdiction, all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fines exceeding £100, imposed by the Court held otherwise than before the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, are submitted automatically for review by the Supreme Court of Fiji, sitting as a Court of Appeal, (vide articles 80 and 81). If, in criminal proceedings, the accused be charged with an offence punishable with death or penal servitude for seven years or more, the Deputy Commissioner's Court has no power to try the case, but, if satisfied that there is reasonable ground to put accused upon his trial, must commit him for trial before a Judicial Commissioner.

There is practically no Police Court work in the Colony except at Ocean Island, where an average of about 700 charges are dealt with annually. In the absence of a resident judicial officer, the Resident Commissioner carries out the necessary magisterial duties at headquarters.

The business of the Ocean Island Court is chiefly connected with the application of the rules made under King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1929 for the governance of approximately 600 native and 370 Chinese labourers locally employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Statistics of the Court's work for the year 1933 are as follows :—

Offences.	How tried.		Nationality.		Fines.		Cautioned.		Dismissed.		Imprisoned.		Withdrawn.	
	Sum.	With Ass.	Nat.	Chi.	£	s. d.	Nat.	Chi.	Nat.	Chi.	Nat.	Chi.	Nat.	Chi.
Breach of Regulations ...	385	—	285	100	93	15 0	2	3	6	2	—	—	1	—
Gambling ...	56	—	56	—	35	8 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny ...	21	—	6	15	6	11 0	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Default in payment of fines ...	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	16	—	—
Cruelty to Animal ...	1	—	—	1	1	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault ...	2	—	(1 Europ.)	1	—	—	—	—	—	(1 European)	—	1	—	—
Exposing naked person ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructing Police ...	5	—	4	1	1	5 0	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Breach of Gaol Regulations ...	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Unlawful possession ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Rogue and Vagabond ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Travelling without permit ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Trepass with intent to annoy female inmate.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Threatening and insulting behaviour	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Receiving stolen property ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Having unlawful carnal knowledge ...	1	—	1	(Case referred to Native Bowi)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	518	—	(1 European) 357	160	137	19 6	2	3	(1 European) 8	7	8	31	1	—

There are no practising barristers or solicitors in the Colony.

A code of Native Laws is administered in the Native Courts (consisting of island Magistrates and village headmen) under the supervision of Administrative Officers. A European officer has no power to try cases under the Native Laws, his function being limited to the review, alteration, and amendment of sentences inflicted by the Native Courts. Though the island Magistrates are, on the whole, surprisingly efficient considering their education, their chief weakness is an imperfect realization of the relative gravity of offences within the same class. The Magistrates tend too often to inflict the maximum sentence without regard to mitigating circumstances.

Island Regulations for the good order and cleanliness of the island are enacted by the Native Governments under authority of the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917, such regulations being subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer, on behalf of the Resident Commissioner. These regulations have been published in book-form in the English, Gilbertese, and Samoan languages.

### **Police.**

The Police of the Colony consist of an Armed Constabulary constituted under Ordinance No. 9 of 1916, and an Island Police Force appointed under the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917. The Armed Constabulary is under the command of the Resident Commissioner. A European Officer of Constabulary is in charge of the Police establishment at Ocean Island. The non-commissioned officers and men are natives, the authorized strength being 70. The native Magistrate of each island is responsible for the supervision of the Island Police Force, whose total numerical strength in the Colony stands at 272.

Of the 70 non-commissioned officers and men in the Armed Constabulary, 50 are stationed at Ocean Island where regular beat, night patrol, and guard duties are carried out, and special constables are supplied as required to maintain discipline and order. The majority of the Police stationed at Ocean Island are Ellice Islanders who have proved themselves to be patient, good natured, and intelligent in handling the mixed races of the community. In addition they excel in handling boats through the surf when landing and embarking medical and customs officers, passengers, and mails.

### **Prisons.**

There are five Colonial gaols in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony established at Ocean Island, Funafuti, and Fanning Island, respectively, and two at Tarawa Island (i.e., Betio and Bairiki). To these gaols are usually sent prisoners who are undergoing sentences of over six months' imprisonment, while other prisoners sentenced by the Native Courts serve their term of imprisonment in island prisons, of which there is one on every island in the Gilbert

and Ellice Groups. Schedule C of the Gilbert and Ellice Gaol and Prison Ordinance, 1916, lays down that a Government Medical Officer, shall, when in residence, visit the gaol at least three times a week and if practicable visit prisoners in solitary confinement daily. It is also his duty to examine every prisoner on his admission to the gaol and report to the Resident Commissioner any matter which requires attention in view of the medical or sanitary interest of the prisoners. He must render a full report on the death of any prisoner and carry out a post-mortem examination if he so deems it necessary. It is his duty in addition to attend the execution of every capital sentence and every infliction of corporal punishment within the prison.

Prisoners in Colony gaols are, as far as possible, trained in some useful occupation during the period of their imprisonment. By being attached to station carpenters' shops and by being required to help in the construction of boats, houses, stores, etc., they acquire knowledge which they are able to turn to good account after their release from prison. It is a well-known fact locally that a native who has served one or more terms of imprisonment is the best man to employ as a domestic servant. The rations provided being slightly more abundant than a native is able to afford in his own home, and the discipline of work, food, and sleep being far more regular than those which he would ordinarily observe, he usually leaves prison a heavier and healthier man than he was at the time of his conviction.

*Juvenile Offenders.*—It has not been found necessary to establish a system of treatment of juvenile offenders. The social and moral codes of the natives and the general effect of educational and Mission influences are such that on the very few occasions that a juvenile comes before the Court, it is for some trivial offence, for which as a rule a warning suffices.

*Payment of fines.*—The Court almost invariably gives an offender a reasonable time to pay a fine imposed, if satisfied that the fine cannot be paid immediately but will be paid if time is allowed. The time allowed varies according to the circumstances of the case and the nature of the offence. An offender who defaults and is imprisoned is released on payment of a proportion of the fine equivalent to the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were enacted during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933 :—

No. 4 of 1932.—To carry out certain provisions of an International Convention relating to the simplification of Customs Formalities.

No. 5 of 1932.—To prohibit the use of the Red Cross Emblem in connection with any trade, business calling or profession.

No. 6 of 1932.—To amend the law relating to the Registration of United Kingdom Patents.

No. 7 of 1932.—To provide for the grant of exemption in respect of Christmas Island from certain provisions of the law relating to Customs.

No. 8 of 1932.—To provide for the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery.

No. 1 of 1933.—To give effects to the provisions of the International Convention relating to Forced or Compulsory Labour.

No. 2 of 1933.—To amend the law relating to the Registration of United Kingdom Patents.

No. 3 of 1933.—To amend the Gilbert and Ellice (Customs) Regulation 1912.

No. 4 of 1933.—To amend the Gilbert and Ellice (Labour) Regulation 1915.

There is no factory legislation in the Colony, no legislation dealing with compensation for accidents, nor legislative provision for old age ; but under section 40 of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and paragraphs 13 to 15 of the Schedule to the Employees Control Ordinance No. 9 of 1929, provision is made for the treatment of sickness amongst labourers free of charge.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The totals of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the last seven years were as follows :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1926-27	...	...	...	52,925	1	5	44,869	13	5
1927-28	...	...	...	71,964	16	1	45,632	9	6
1928-29	...	...	...	73,712	1	3	60,595	0	9
1929-30	...	...	...	67,105	11	7	59,324	3	5
1930-31	...	...	...	63,704	16	10	61,453	14	2
1931-32	...	...	...	49,110	10	9	53,946	11	10
1932-33	...	...	...	59,399	17	3	46,753	9	4

**Revenue.**

The following are the details of revenue for the periods 1930-31 to 1932-33 :—

	1930-31.			1931-32.			1932-33.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs Duties ...	28,717	9	2	19,285	19	11	22,985	2	11
Native taxes, etc. ...	4,949	9	6	5,248	14	10	6,205	8	11
Licences, etc. ...	13,419	7	1	10,548	17	8	11,046	3	3
Fees of Court, etc. ...	4,630	0	10	4,243	18	8	4,391	1	10
Post Office... ..	521	1	5	475	7	7	463	14	11
Telegraphs ... ..	442	8	10	92	2	9	135	5	6
Royalties ... ..	4,785	12	6	3,043	9	0	5,700	15	0
Interest ... ..	4,281	0	2	4,836	19	5	4,372	4	9
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,208	7	4	772	10	11	3,350	0	2
Imperial Grant ... ..	750	0	0	562	10	0	750	0	0
	<hr/> £63,704 16 10 <hr/>			<hr/> £49,110 10 9 <hr/>			<hr/> £59,399 17 3 <hr/>		

The figures for the financial year under review show a marked improvement on the figures for the preceding year and would appear to indicate that the peak of the depression period has been passed. The increase under Customs duties is satisfactory although the revenue derived therefrom is still considerably below the average for the three years ended 30th June, 1931. Perhaps the most outstanding sign of improvement in world economic conditions is the amount shown under Miscellaneous—in this figure is included the sum of £2,639 13s. 0d. which represents the amount by which Colony investments in the United Kingdom appreciated during the year. In the previous year investments were depreciated by some £1,697 16s. 9d., but this sum covered the difference in market values over a period of several years and did not represent the depreciation in that year only.

The actual revenue collected exceeded the estimated sum by £4,780 17s. 3d. and exceeded the actual expenditure for the year by £12,646 7s. 11d.

Although the state of the copra market continues to give concern the amount derived from export duty on this commodity increased by £960 10s. 0d. to £3,503 0s. 0d., representing exports totalling 7,006 tons exclusive of exports from Fanning and Christmas Islands.

Revenue realized from the sale of copra collected in respect of the native land tax advances or declines each year in sympathy with the ruling market price at a given date. The price in 1932-33 was based on London values and realized, including exchange, £8 17s. 4d. as against £7 14s. 0d. in the previous financial year.



Payment for tax copra was effected in Fiji, the rate of exchange varying between  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the amount estimated under this subhead (£4,728 0s. 0d.) was exceeded by £513 0s. 0d.

The Colony is directly interested, through the phosphate industry, in economic conditions in Australia and New Zealand, the export of phosphate varying in accordance with the requirements of the countries named. Improved conditions are reflected in an increase of Royalties in 1932–33 amounting to £2,557 6s. 0d.

### Expenditure.

Details of expenditure for the periods 1930–31 to 1932–33 are appended hereto :—

	1930–31.			1931–32.			1932–33.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pensions, etc. ... ..	493	7	5	2,622	9	5	1,934	13	6
High Commissioner's Department.	2,358	13	5	2,297	6	4	2,356	17	5
Resident Commissioner's Department.	3,484	4	0	3,155	3	8	2,895	9	11
Treasury and Customs ... ..	1,666	19	5	2,364	10	11	1,842	15	6
District Administration ... ..	5,086	12	3	3,472	5	0	3,269	4	11
Police and Prisons ... ..	7,801	6	3	6,426	2	8	6,535	16	11
Ocean and Fanning Islands Defence Forces.	24	3	11	15	10	0	18	8	4
Medical ... ..	10,951	4	1	10,205	10	8	9,686	10	5
Transport ... ..	7,333	17	8	6,029	6	1	4,710	7	2
Post Office ... ..	501	16	2	520	5	7	510	13	9
Telegraph ... ..	1,576	4	6	1,028	13	1	1,184	1	6
Audit Department ... ..	359	2	2	255	0	0	407	15	8
Miscellaneous... ..	2,811	10	8	4,940	18	8	2,113	4	3
Lands Commission ... ..	64	16	4	—			—		
Education ... ..	4,721	5	3	4,602	10	5	4,655	0	0
Public Works Department ... ..	1,157	6	11	1,189	4	9	924	16	6
Public Works Annually Recurrent.	1,264	10	7	1,047	4	11	953	13	7
Public Works Extraordinary	5,965	3	1	648	5	4	300	2	11
Island Administration ... ..	3,831	10	1	3,126	4	4	2,453	17	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£61,453	14	2	£53,946	11	10	£46,753	9	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

The actual expenditure for the year as compared with the estimated sum showed a saving of £5,827 10s. 8d., a result that was achieved only by the exercise of the most rigid economy and control of expenditure in all departments. This saving is the more marked if consideration is given to the fact that supplementary expenditure amounting to £3,843 19s. 3d. is included in the total expenditure.

Under the head of Pensions, etc., the expenditure, although considerably less than that for the preceding year, was nevertheless £803 13s. 6d. in excess of the estimated provision. The excess was due to the retirement from the services of other Administrations of officials whose total service included pensionable service with the Colony, and part of whose pensions and gratuities are a charge upon Colony revenue. The retirement of these officials could not be foreseen locally.

The large decrease in the figures under the head of Miscellaneous as compared with the figures for the year 1931-32 is largely accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the depreciation in value of Colony investments formed a charge against this head, whereas, as stated above, the value of investments appreciated during the financial year under review.

In view of anticipated financial stringency the programme of Public Works Extraordinary was again reduced to the minimum consistent with barest requirements, the total expenditure under this head being £15 2s. 11d. in excess of the estimated appropriation of £285 0s. 0d.

Expenditure under Island Administration is subject to fluctuation consequent upon irregularity of communication within the Colony. These conditions frequently render it impossible for all islands to be visited and supplied with funds for necessary services within the financial year to which they relate and the result is that expenditure in respect of a given financial year, together with expenditure relative to the subsequent year, is brought to account in the latter financial year.

#### **Public Debt.**

The Colony has no Public Debt.

**Assets and Liabilities.**

Assets and liabilities of the Colony as at the 30th June, 1933, were as follows :—

					<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand and at Bank	...				7,676	12	6			
Cash on Fixed Deposit	...	...			105,000	0	0			
Drafts and Remittances	...	...			2,770	19	0			
Deposits :—										
Estate M. Shea (deceased)—										
Invested	...	...	...					450	0	0
Banaban Royalties—										
Invested	...	...	...					27,734	7	6
Banaban Provident Fund—										
Invested	...	...	...					24,818	2	6
Banaban Landowners Fund (Mining Area)—										
Invested	...	...	...					22,500	0	0
Banaban Landowners' Fund (Non-Mining Area)—										
Invested	...	...	...					254	8	4
Other	...	...	...					12,495	17	6
Advances :—										
Joint Colonial Fund										
Other	...	...	...		545	0	0	3,300	0	0
Imprests	...	...	...		2,862	18	6			
Investments :—										
Colony (Crown Agents)	...				20,968	4	9			
Banaban Royalties	...	...			24,313	1	0			
Banaban Royalties (Fixed Deposits).					3,421	6	6			
Banaban Provident Fund	...				9,096	12	6			
Banaban Provident Fund (Fixed Deposits).					15,721	10	0			
Banaban Landowners Fund (Mining Area).					22,500	0	0			
Banaban Landowners' Fund (Non-Mining Area).					254	8	4			
Estate M. Shea (deceased)	...				450	0	0			
Excess of assets over liabilities	...							124,010	11	8
					£215,580	0	0	£215,563	7	6

### Taxation.

The main heads of taxation are enumerated hereunder, together with the yield in 1932-33 under each head :—

(a) Import duties, (£19,482 6s. 3d.) ; (b) Export tax at 10s. per ton on Copra, (£3,502 16s. 8d.) ; (c) Native land tax, assessed annually according to the productivity of each island and payable in copra, (£5,241 0s. 11d.) ; (d) Licences, etc., (£3,870 3s. 3d.) ; (e) Capitation tax at £10 per caput per annum on non-natives of the Pacific Islands (other than public officers, ministers of religion, and certain others), (£5,676 0s. 0d.)—(the bulk of this taxation being received in respect of Chinese employed on Ocean Island in the phosphate industry) ; (f) Commuted taxation covering duties, licences, etc., etc., at Fanning and Christmas Islands amounting to £1,600 0s. 0d. per annum, of which total £1,000 0s. 0d. is paid by the Fanning Island Company, Limited, and £200 0s. 0d. by the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Limited. In addition to the foregoing main sources of taxation a royalty of 6d. per ton is received in respect of each ton of phosphate exported from Ocean Island, the amount received during the year 1932-33 being £5,600 15s. 0d. as against £3,043 9s. 0d. in the previous year.

### Customs Tariff.

The general duty on imports is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*. The only other *ad valorem* rates are 10 per cent. on machinery and component parts, 15 per cent. on bicycles, motor-cycles, perfumery (other than perfumed spirits) and musical instruments and appliances ; and 20 per cent. on jewellery (including watches of all kinds).

Specific duties are as follows :—

Malt liquors, etc.	...	...	...	3s. per gallon.
Wines, still	...	...	...	4s. per gallon.
Wines, sparkling	...	...	...	10s. per gallon.
Spirits	...	...	...	£1 6s. per gallon.
Spirits, methylated	...	...	...	2s. per gallon.
Benzine, petrol, etc., and crude oil	...	...	...	4d. per gallon.
Oils in bulk, other than medicinal oils	...	...	...	6d. per gallon.
Kerosene, according to closed flash test	...	...	...	3d. or 6d. per gallon.
Tobacco, manufactured, in tins	...	...	...	5s. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured, in packets or plugs	...	...	...	3s. per lb.
Tobacco, twist or leaf	...	...	...	2s. per lb.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	6s. per lb.
Cigars	...	...	...	7s. 6d. per lb.
Dynamite, gelignite, blasting powder, etc.	...	...	...	6d. per lb.
Anchors and chains	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Playing cards	...	...	...	1s. per pack.
Iron, galvanized	...	...	...	£3 per ton.
Iron, black	...	...	...	£1 10s. per ton.
Iron, pig or scrap	...	...	...	£1 per ton.
Wire rope	...	...	...	£3 per ton.
Cement	...	...	...	8d. per cwt.
Putty	...	...	...	3s. per cwt.
Paints and colours, other than mixed				
paints	...	...	...	4s. per cwt.
Tanks, iron	...	...	...	10s. each.
Timber, dressed	...	...	...	2s. per 100 ft. super.
Timber, undressed	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per 100 ft. super.

The following goods are exempt from duty :—Animals, printed matter, coal and coke, coats of arms, coin of the realm, coconuts, copra, curiosities of the South Sea Islands, cylinders for gas or ammonia, cinema films, flags, flour, fruit (fresh or tinned), foods suitable for infants and labelled as such, mosquito netting, manures, milk (tinned), official uniforms, pictures and photographs (unframed), postage stamps, rice, rifles and prizes for Rifle Clubs, household soap, sugar, sailcloth, vaccine, vegetables (fresh or tinned), and articles imported for religious and educational purposes. Personal and household effects within the prescribed limits of £100 0s. 0d. per person are also exempt from duty on importation.

#### Excise and Stamp Duties.

There are no Excise duties. The only stamp duty is that charged under the provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1917, i.e., 2d. on every receipt (other than receipts issued by or to Government) for sums exceeding forty shillings.

#### Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax. A capitation tax of £10 0s. 0d. *per caput* per annum is levied upon non-natives of the Pacific Islands (with certain exceptions) and an annual tax, payable in copra, is levied upon landowners.

#### XVI.—MISSIONS.

There are two Missions established in the Colony, the London Missionary Society (Congregationalist) and the Sacred Heart Mission (Catholic).

The headquarters of the London Missionary Society in the Gilbert Islands are at Rongorongo, Beru, where a central training school for native pastors and a printing press are established. A European staff of three ministers and one lay helper assisted by their wives and two other ladies carry on the work of the Group. The living

and housing conditions maintained at Rongorongo, both for natives and Europeans, reach a standard of comfort unequalled elsewhere in the Group.

The Ellice Islands come within the sphere of operations of the Samoan Branch of the London Missionary Society. There is no Catholic Mission in the Ellice Group.

The official headquarters of the Sacred Heart Mission are at present at Tarawa, but the Mission's printing press and central training school are situated in the neighbouring island of Abaiang. A staff of over fifty priests, sisters, and lay brothers is distributed over the Gilbert Group.

Approximately 43 per cent. of the natives of the Gilbert Group are adherents of the London Missionary Society and 35 per cent. are adherents of the Sacred Heart Mission, the remaining 22 per cent. still retaining their ancient faiths. All the natives of the Ellice Group are adherents to the London Missionary Society.

Ocean Island, where most of the European population of the Colony is concentrated, is visited once a year by a Church of England minister from Australia, who remains in residence for about a month. The European missionary of the London Missionary Society who resides at Nauru also visits Ocean Island once a year and conducts services for Europeans during his stay on the island.

## XVII.—LANDS.

The native method of land-tenure may be described as a compromise between the communal and individual systems. In theory a landowner has only a life interest in the property, but in practice he is allowed by custom to exercise a reasonable initiative in the alienation of portions of his lands to relatives outside the immediate circle of his next-of-kin.

Most of the land in the Gilbert Group is needed for the support of the native population, but there is much spare coconut-producing land in the Ellice Islands, where many tons of copra are annually wasted. A real benefit would be conferred upon the native if these spare lands could be worked on behalf of the owners upon a profit-sharing basis.

Under existing legislation—Native Lands Ordinance No. 16 of 1917—no sale of native lands to non-natives is permitted, and no lease may be granted for a longer period than 99 years, nor for any one parcel of land in any one island of greater extent than five acres, without the approval of the High Commissioner.

A Native Lands Commission was constituted by Ordinance No. 8 of 1922 to determine questions of ownership and to establish new land registers. By Ordinance No. 2 of 1927 the appellate jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner under the earlier Ordinance was transferred to the High Commissioner.

The purchase value of good coconut-bearing land in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, as between native and native, varies from about £5 to £10 per acre according to the wealth of the particular community, and according to the locality where it is situated. If, however, a European wishes to lease land and have the use of the produce of the trees, the rental rate is assessed at about £3 per acre on the basis of an average copra yield of eight cwt. per acre. On Ocean Island special values obtain as phosphates deposits are taken into consideration.

The lands on Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands are in the hands of private companies and are not at present available for lease or purchase in sub-divided areas.

### **XVIII.—NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**

The fortunes of the Native Co-operative Societies during the period under review have been of a fluctuating nature, largely due to the world economic conditions, which have been much felt in these islands, where copra is the sole commodity produced by the natives. As a result of representations made to the High Commissioner during His Excellency's tour of the Colony in 1931 Native Co-operative Societies are not now required to pay a licence fee.

At present in the Colony there are two types of native trading societies :—

(a) Societies which have purchased or rent an existing trade store and buy from and sell to the general public.

These societies are purely trading concerns and not being regarded as proper Co-operative Societies, pay a yearly store licence at the same rate as individual traders.

(b) Native Co-operative Societies proper, who buy goods for, and purchase from, their members. These societies have a limited membership, an entrance fee, and all the transactions of the societies are with their own membership only.

Societies of this character do not pay any licence fee, transactions between the European firms and a given society being regarded in the same manner as transactions with a single individual.

While Native Co-operative Societies have been formed in virtually every island in both the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, it is still too early to state whether or not the movement will prove an ultimate success, and along what lines it will develop in the future. Draft legislation in this connexion is at present under consideration to regularize the organization of the Co-operative Societies and enable them to function more efficiently. In general it may be stated that the movement is better organized in the Southern Gilberts

district and the Ellice Group than elsewhere in the Colony. This has been chiefly due to the able guidance and encouragement of the Administrative Officers posted in those districts, and freedom from competition with the large European companies which are established in the Northern and Central Gilberts.

### XIX.—WEATHER REPORTS AND RAINFALL STATISTICS.

Modern meteorological instruments are installed at Ocean Island, and supervised by an officer of the British Phosphate Commissioners, who specializes in this work, and at the Ellice Islands school, Vaitupu. Weather reports are telegraphed daily to Suva from Ocean Island and Vaitupu.

The monthly rainfall figures for Ocean Island, Tarawa (representing the Gilbert Islands), and Funafuti (representing the Ellice Islands), during the period 1st July, 1932, to 31st December, 1933, were as follows :—

1932.		<i>Ocean Island.</i>	<i>Tarawa. Gilbert Islands.</i>	<i>Funafuti. Ellice Islands.</i>
		<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July	... ..	3·69	16·55	2·27
August	... ..	1·68	1·43	6·11
September	... ..	5·03	—	12·54
October	... ..	—	—	11·56
November	... ..	1·07	·19	12·99
December	... ..	·05	·16	11·69
1933.				
January	... ..	14·45	7·74	21·53
February	... ..	·76	·22	16·64
March	... ..	2·67	1·08	14·07
April	... ..	5·66	11·14	11·27
May	... ..	1·27	10·26	6·90
June	... ..	1·87	1·48	3·73
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		38·20	50·25	131·30
July				
July	.. ...	9·14	8·92	2·87
August	... ..	2·39	1·68	7·06
September	... ..	·46	·57	5·76
October	... ..	·40	—	6·09
November	... ..	·22	·14	3·56
December	... ..	—	—	5·11
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		12·61	11·31	30·45
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



**XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

His Honour the Resident Commissioner, Mr. A. F. Grimble C.M.G., departed for England on leave in August, 1932, and during the month of June, 1933, His Majesty was pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Grimble as Administrator, St. Vincent. Mr. Grimble sailed for St. Vincent on the 23rd of June, 1933.

Mr. J. C. Barley, First District Officer, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, was appointed Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, on the 18th October, 1933, and arrived at Funafuti from Suva in the Government vessel, the *Nimanoa*, on the 3rd of December. After making a tour of the Ellice Islands and visiting the principal centres in the Gilbert Group, His Honour and Mrs. Barley arrived at Ocean Island on the 9th of January, 1934.

During the period under review the first Blue Book of the Colony in respect of the financial year 1931-32 was printed and published by the Government Printer, Suva.

**APPENDIX.****BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

\*"Narrative of the United States Expedition, 1838-1842," by Charles Wilkes. 5 vols. 1845. (Out of print.)

"Ethnologische Erfahrungen und Belegstücke aus der Südsee" Dritte Abtheilung; Mikronesien (West Oceanien), 1893, by D. O. Finsch. (Out of Print.)

\*"Funafuti, or three months on a Coral Island," by Mrs. Edgeworth David. 1898. (Out of Print.)

"Les Isles Blanches des Mers du Sud" Histoire du Vicariat Apostolique des Archipels Gilbert et Ellice, by Le Pere Fernand Hartzer. 1900. (Out of Print.)

"Hawaii, Ostmikronesien und Samoa," by Professor Dr. Augustin Kramer. 1906. (Out of Print.)

\*"Western Pacific—Report on a visit to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1909," by Arthur Mahaffy. Cd. 4992. London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1910. 1d.

"British Possessions in Oceania." Handbooks prepared under the direction of the Foreign Office—No. 144. London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1920. 3s. 6d.

\*"Health Survey of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, with special reference to Hookworm infection," by Dr. S. M. Lambert. Suva Govt. Printing Office, 1924.

\*"Land Travel and Sea-Faring," by H. R. McClure. London. Hutchinson and Co. 1925. 18s.

\*"Field Notes on the Culture of Vaitupu, Ellice Islands," Wellington, N.Z., by D. G. Kennedy. The Polynesian Society, 1932. 15s.

\*The Pacific Islands Yearbook, 1932. Sydney Pacific Islands Publications, Ltd. 2s. 6d.

\*Medical and Sanitary Reports. Published Annually. Government Printing Office (or Crown Agents for the Colonies, London).

\*Gilbert and Ellice Islands Blue Book. Published Annually. Government Printing Office (or Crown Agents for the Colonies, London).

\*"In the South Seas," by Robert Louis Stevenson. Various editions available.

†Several of Louis Beckes' works contain articles and short stories on islands in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.

Articles on the Ethnology of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands frequently appear in the "Journal of the Polynesian Society." Wellington, N.Z. The Polynesian Society. Quarterly, £1 per annum.

\* Copies of these publications may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

† Some of these books may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

# MAP OF GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

## GOVERNMENT STATIONS.

Headquarters - Ocean Island.

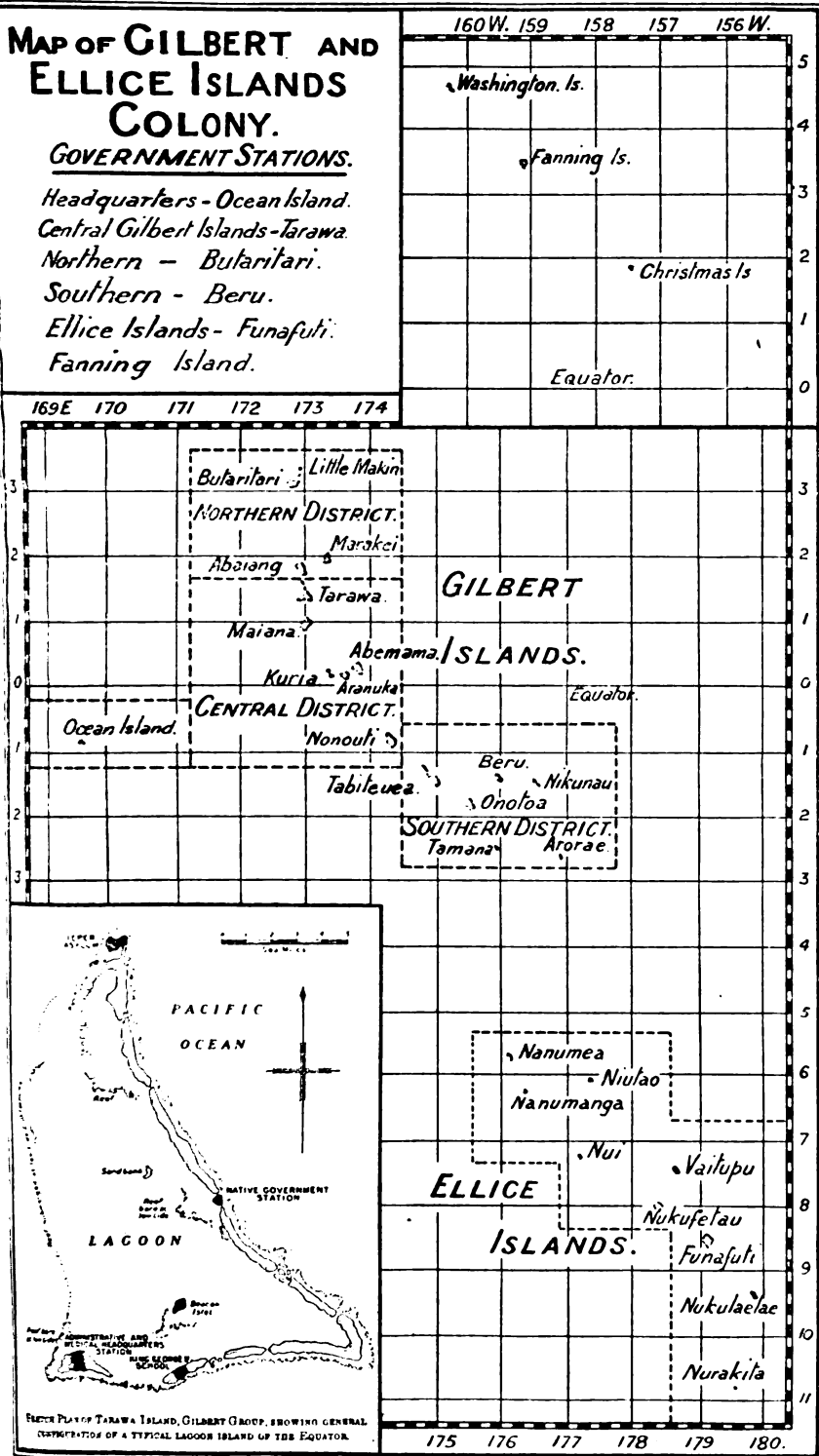
Central Gilbert Islands - Tarawa.

Northern - Bularitari.

Southern - Beru.

Ellice Islands - Funafuti.

Fanning Island.





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google

## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.



25.342  
7  
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1697

STATES OF KEDAH AND PERLIS  
(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1352 A.H.  
(26th April, 1933—15th April, 1934)

*(For Reports for the years 1350 A.H. (19th May, 1931—  
6th May, 1932) and 1351 A.H. (7th May, 1932—25th April,  
1933) see Nos. 1615 (Price 3s. 6d.) and 1656  
(Price 4s. od.) respectively)*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



PRINTED IN KEDAH

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 4s. od. Net

58-1697



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELEFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS  
OF  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH  
FOR THE YEAR 1352 A.H.

BY  
J. D. HALL, M.C.S.,  
*British Adviser to the Kedah Government*

AND OF  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS  
for the same period

BY  
O. E. VENABLES, M.C.S.,  
*British Adviser to the Perlis Government.*

---

Alor Star :  
PRINTED AT THE KEDAH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1934.





# STATE OF KEDAH.

## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY	1
CLIMATE	2
HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION	6
IV.—HEALTH	7
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	9
PROPAGANDA	10
GENERAL SANITATION	10
VISITS TO ESTATES	10
VISITS TO SCHOOLS	10
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	11
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES	11
MENTAL DISEASES	12
LEPROSY	12
V.—HOUSING	13
HOUSING OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN RURAL AREA	13
HOUSING IN URBAN AREAS	14
HOUSING OF LABOURERS ON ESTATES	14
HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS	15
VI.—PRODUCTION	16
MINING	16
CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES AND UNALIENATED LAND...	17
AGRICULTURE	18
LIVESTOCK	20
ESTATE LABOUR	21
FORESTS	23
VII.—COMMERCE	25
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	27
IX.—EDUCATION	28
X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT	31
POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES & WIRELESS...	31
SHIPPING	32
RAILWAYS	32
ROADS, ETC.	32

CHAPTER	PAGE
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	33
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	34
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE ... ..	36
COURTS ... ..	36
POLICE ... ..	36
PRISONS ... ..	38
VAGRANTS' CAMP ... ..	39
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	40
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE. TAXATION ... ..	42
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	50
LANDS ... ..	50
SURVEY ... ..	51
CHINESE PROTECTORATE ... ..	52
CO-OPERATION ... ..	53
PRINTING DEPARTMENT ... ..	53
REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES ... ..	54
KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE ... ..	54
GENERAL ... ..	55

## APPENDICES.

A.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR A.H. 1348-1352 (A.D. 1930-1934) ... ..	57
B.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR A.H. 1348-1352 (A.D. 1930-1934) ... ..	58
C.—STATISTICS OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT ... ..	59
D.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ... ..	60
E.—PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1351 A.H. AND 1933 A.D. ... ..	61
F.—PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH ... ..	62

# STATE OF KEDAH.

---

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE YEAR A.H. 1352 (26TH APRIL, 1933 TO 15TH APRIL, 1934).

---

### CHAPTER I.

#### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central areas of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 238,451 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani

border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

#### CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 70° to 93°

#### HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the

rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive \$6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further \$4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

## CHAPTER II.

### GOVERNMENT.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least once a week.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.



## CHAPTER III.

## POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent. over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah slackened after the 1921 depression. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report, 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution for 1933:—

	Population 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population 1933
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66.6	298,270
Europeans ... ..	411	0.1	441
Eurasians ... ..	108	...	117
Chinese ... ..	78,415	18.3	83,470
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11.8	56,009
Others ... ..	13,671	3.2	15,059
Total ...	429,691	100 %	453,366

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture. Only 9 towns have a population exceeding 1,000, the largest being Alor Star, with an estimated population of about 21,000 inhabitants. Approximately one-half of the urban population is Chinese.

## CHAPTER IV.

## HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

The health of the State was good in 1933. No epidemic or serious infectious diseases occurred during the year, but a higher incidence of malaria throughout the State probably accounted for the increased death rate, which was 20.40 per mille as against 18.44 for 1932. Having regard to the greater difficulties of health control in a less fully developed State these figures compare reasonably well with the corresponding figures for the whole of the Federated Malay States, 20.2 for 1933 and 16.9 for 1932.

The birth rate was 37.57 per mille compared with the 1932 figure of 36.30. It is interesting to note that the birth rates during the last 3 years, which have been years of economic depression, have been markedly higher than in previous years. This is accounted for by the improved sex ratio. The sex ratio amongst the stable Malay population is normal, whilst the repatriation of unemployed or destitute immigrant labourers of Chinese or Southern Indian extraction has improved the sex ratio, as families are more settled and less inclined to seek repatriation than are single men.

The abundance of cheap foodstuffs and the opportunities for obtaining land for small holdings have encouraged immigrant families to remain. Thus, as in many other directions, the return to normal economic conditions, as contrasted with the abnormal conditions produced by the rubber boom, has led to more stable and satisfactory conditions of life.

The following table shows the principal causes of death for 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

## Deaths from Preventable Diseases:—

		1931	1932	1933
Fever unspecified ...	...	3,900	3,596	4,140
Malaria ...	...	182	206	291
Tuberculosis ...	...	289	289	203
Dysentery ...	...	43	188	133
Ankylostomiasis ...	...	490	327	128
Syphilis ...	...	7	35	32
Pneumonia ...	...	63	99	130
Septicaemia ...	...	10	...	...
Influenza ...	...	12	40	12

## Deaths from Preventable Diseases—(contd.)

	1931	1932	1933
Yaws (Puru) ... ..	8	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	1	...	...
Other Infectious Diseases ...	84	57	96
	5,089	4,837	5,165

## Deaths from General Diseases:—

Digestive System ... ..	169	107	99
Respiratory System ... ..	221	303	445
Nervous System ... ..	80	11	35
Circulatory System ... ..	36	49	65
Urinary System ... ..	22	15	54
Affections connected with Pregnancy & Parturition ...	288	204	192
Tumours ... ..	19	...	...
Premature births ... ..	38	24	250
Infantile Convulsions ...	1,805	1,557	1,803
General, accident, old age, ill- defined conditions, etc. ...	1,362	1,066	1,139
Total ...	9,129	8,173	9,247

*Prevailing Diseases:* It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

*Malaria:*

(a) The total number of deaths from this disease was 291 as against 206 in the previous year.

(b) "Unspecified Fever" accounted for 4,140 deaths as against 3,596 in 1932 and continues to be the most important cause of death.

(c) The number of deaths from infantile convulsions was 1,803 as compared with 1,557 in 1932.

*Cholera:* There were no cases of Cholera.

*Small-pox:* There were no cases of Small-pox.

*Tropical Typhus:* No case has been reported.

*Typhoid:* 39 cases were reported as against 31 in 1932.

*Ankylostomiasis*: 128 deaths were reported as against 327 in 1932 and 490 in 1931.

*Tuberculosis*: The number of cases reported was 144 as against 289 in the previous year.

*Infantile Mortality*: The rate was 140.79 per mille against 119.88 in 1932. This increase is probably partly due to more accurate recording of births and deaths by Deputy Registrars since the introduction of the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, 1930. In the past frequently a birth was not registered immediately and, if the infant died within a few hours or days of its birth, neither birth nor death was registered.

Again it is partly accounted for by the higher incidence of malaria. As usual the highest rate is against Tamils, and the lowest amongst Malays, but while the Malay rate has risen from 109.87 in 1932 to 135.58 in 1933, the Tamil rate has risen from 177.34 in 1932 to 192.96 in 1933 but is considerably lower than that of 237.32 for 1931. With the marked increase of child welfare work among the Malays in North Kedah it is hoped that the infantile mortality will decrease in 1934. A new outdoor dispensary for Malay women and children has been opened near Alor Star, and it is intended to open another centre at Langgar.

#### HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Routine anti-malarial measures were carried out in Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Kuah and at Bukit Kayu Hitam.

In Alor Star careful larvae surveys were carried out fortnightly and all breeding places were oiled.

In Sungei Patani the permanent drainage in the hospital ravine functions satisfactorily. Routine oiling has been carried out in the other areas and no larvae of malaria vectors have been found in monthly surveys.

In Kulim permanent anti-malarial work has progressed and the Tebuan Valley is now practically totally drained with sub-soil drains. A start has been made with sub-soiling in the ravine opposite the hospital.

Routine oiling has been carried out in other areas and is checked by monthly larval surveys.

An attempt was made to control malaria at Bukit Kayu Hitam frontier station by means of synthetic drugs. Atebrin and plasmosquine were used during the epidemic season and no case of malaria occurred during the year.

## PROPAGANDA.

This work was limited to the exhibition of cinematograph films in 1932, but was stopped altogether in 1933 for reasons of economy.

## GENERAL SANITATION.

Considerable improvement was made in general sanitation on estates during the year. Better trade conditions have made money available, and on many estates new lines, wells, etc., have been constructed. A number of orders were made under the Labour Code for lines, protected wells and latrines.

Estate health was fair as reflected by the figures shown in the following table:

No.	Class of Estates	Population	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals	Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
1	European owned	30,818	199	382	581	18.85	...
2	Native owned	29,206	39	7	46	1.58	...
	TOTAL ...	60,024	238	389	627	...	10.45

The great disparity in the death rates of the European and native owned estates is due mainly to the fact that on the latter considerable numbers of Malays are employed, who, when they become ill, prefer to return to their homes rather than go to hospital. Also Chinese, not Indians, form the bulk of the non-indigenous labour on these estates and it is known that the dependants (*i.e.* infants and old people, among whom the mortality is much higher than among labourers) of the former are only about half as numerous as those of the latter.

## VISITS TO ESTATES.

A total of 539 visits were paid to estates throughout the year by the Health Office staff as against 495 in 1932.

## VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

48 schools were visited during the year. The total number of children on the registers of the Malay schools was 2,852 of whom 2,377 were inspected. In the Chinese schools there were 1,047 registered pupils of whom 778 were inspected. The examination of school children by the Health Office staff is confined to the male sex.

The following table gives the result of the examination of Vernacular Schools by the Health Office staff.

Total number of children on Register .. 2,852  
 „ „ inspected .. 2,377

No.	Diseases	Number of Cases	Percentage
1	Spleen enlargement ...	159	6.69
2	Anaemia ...	56	2.36
3	Not vaccinated ...	26	1.09
4	Eye diseases ...	8	.34
5	Ear diseases ...	10	.42
6	Scabies ...	5	.21
7	Other skin diseases ...	79	3.32
8	Yaws ...	81	3.41
9	Caries (Class I) ...	311	13.08
10	„ ( „ II) ...	299	12.58
11	„ ( „ III) ...	214	9.00

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During 1933 there were 192 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and parturition, or a percentage of 1.12 to total births. The number of still births recorded were 784 as compared with 852 in 1932, or a decrease of 68.

395 cases under “Pregnancy and its Diseases” were treated in the various hospitals and there were 9 deaths or 2.27% to total treated.

#### HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A total of 13,617 patients were treated in all Hospitals and Prison sick wards. The deaths numbered 646, giving a percentage of 4.74. 170 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these, the death rate was 3.42%.

The following table gives the number treated, with deaths, for the past 5 years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1346 A.H. ...	24,432	1,987	8.13
1347 „ ...	19,121	1,506	7.87
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6.48
1931 „ ...	12,695	738	5.81
1932 „ ...	12,473	596	4.77
1933 „ ...	13,617	646	4.74

The following table gives the number of Indoor Sick treated during the year in the various Hospitals:—

Hospital	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Alor Star ... ..	5,477	249	4.55
Sungei Patani ... ..	4,182	208	4.97
Kulim ... ..	3,051	168	5.51
Baling ... ..	436	9	2.06
Langkawi ... ..	289	12	4.15
<i>Prison Sick Wards.</i>			
Alor Star ... ..	172	...	...
Sungei Patani ... ..	10	...	...
Total ... ..	13,617	646	4.74

#### MENTAL DISEASES.

As a result of an audit at the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, it was found that at the beginning of the year there were 211 Kedah lunatics (158 males and 53 females) against 231 lunatics shown in last year's report. During the year 71 were admitted, 2 were re-admitted 40 were discharged as cured, 26 died, 3 absconded and 4 were repatriated, and the number remaining at the end of the year was 211, of whom 162 were males and 49 were females.

The admissions of Kedah lunatics to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan for the last 5 years were as follows:—

1346 A.H.	..	..	..	72
1347 „	..	..	..	59
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	80
1931 „	..	..	..	73
1932 „	..	..	..	59
1933 „	..	..	..	71

#### LEPROSY.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 5 years were:

1346 A.H.	..	..	..	20
1347 „	..	..	..	45
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	25
1931 „	..	..	..	42
1932 „	..	..	..	33
1933 „	..	..	..	23

## CHAPTER V.

### HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

- (A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.
- (B) Housing in the urban areas.
- (C) Housing of labourers on estates.
- (D) Housing of Government servants.

#### (A)—HOUSING OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN THE RURAL AREA.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than \$1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.



The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut not raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

#### (B)—HOUSING IN THE URBAN AREAS.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 21,000).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 9,000).

Kulim (estimated population 6,700).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

#### (C)—HOUSING OF LABOURERS ON ESTATES.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

**(D)—HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.**

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however, a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

## CHAPTER VI.

## PRODUCTION.

## MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

		1352.	1351.	1350.
Tin-ore	...	164	168	185
Wolfram	...	36	95	139

Kedah continued a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. Out of an assessment of 318 tons of metallic tin, the exportable quota from 33  $\frac{1}{3}$ % at the beginning of the year 1352 was increased to 44% as from the 1st January, 1934 (15th Ramthan, 1352) and a further allowance of 10% was added to take effect during the period commencing on the 1st April, 1934 (16th Zulhejah, 1352).

The price of tin averaged \$110.95 per pikul.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to \$27,073 as against \$21,477 in 1351. Expenditure amounted to \$4,476 (against \$5,067).

One general and one Exclusive Prospecting Licence were issued to search for wolfram. The exclusive prospecting licence of the Tochiki Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha for iron-ore was again renewed. Shortly before the end of the year prospecting ceased, and the Company's manager reported that the quantity of ore found was not sufficient to justify mining.

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 15 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open-cast, shafting and hydraulicing. Lampan licences were issued to one mine. The only dredge in the State remained idle throughout the year. The number of labourers employed in mining fell from 638 to 320 of whom 228 were underground workers. Machinery aggregating 125 horse-power was in use.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION,  
FOREST RESERVES AND UNALIENATED LAND.

AREA OF STATE = 3648 sq: miles

Forest Reserves									
1,168 sq: miles									
Rubber									
485 sq: miles									
Rice									
380 sq: miles									
Coconuts	T	A	B	F	N	P	O		
45 sq: miles	42 sq: miles								
BALANCE									
1,528 sq: miles									

Reference

T=Taploca	6,164 acres	O=Others l. e.	
A=Areca-nut	4,223 "	Coffee	681 acres
B=Banana	5,337 "	Tea	700 "
F=Fruit Trees	3,933 "	Tobacco	752 "
N=Nipah	2,219 "	Sago Palm	615 "
P=Pineapple	1,019 "	Kapok	223 "
		Chilli	361 "
		Ginger	136 "
		Sireh	112 "
		Ground Nut	350 "
		Sweet Potato	629 "

## AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi is 243,778 acres (approximately 380 square miles) and the area under rubber 310,500 acres (approximately 485 square miles). The area planted with coconuts is 29,071 acres; tapioca 6,164 acres; tea 700 acres; coffee 681 acres; tobacco 752 acres. Other crops include arecanuts, bananas, pineapples, chillies, maize, tannias, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, beans and other vegetables. See the chart on opposite page.

*Padi*: The estimated amount of the crop harvested was 93,116,965 gantangs (a considerable increase on last year's record crop of 75,501,900 gantangs) from 238,457 acres under wet-padi and 903,399 gantangs from 5,321 acres under dry padi. The average yield was 390 gantangs an acre for wet padi and 169 gantangs an acre for dry padi. The total crop converted into rice was 141,030 tons, so that, ignoring imports and allowing 73,880 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. a head a day), the surplus available for export was 67,150 tons. Padi prices remained low; the price during the harvest was about 4 cents a gantang. Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of the smallholder. The estimated crops for the last four seasons have been:—

Year.				Gantangs.
1349	..	..	..	73,466,000
1350	..	..	..	72,218,210
1351	..	..	..	75,501,900
1352	..	..	..	94,020,360

(1 gantang is equal to 1 gallon).

The Department of Agriculture carried out selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi as well as trials of many other crops in the local experiment stations.

Large quantities of selected padi seed of high yielding strains of local and imported varieties were produced for distribution to growers.

*Rubber*: The statistics regarding rubber are not considered to be very accurate, especially in regard to new plantings during the past few years and areas brought into tapping, but under the new legislation regulating the export of rubber, it will be possible to obtain correct statistics of areas planted and in tapping. The estimated planted and tappable areas were:—

		Planted area.	Tappable.
100 relongs and over	...	200,000 acres	182,620 acres
Less than 100 relongs	...	110,500 "	84,981 "
Total	...	310,500 acres	267,601 acres

The area under bud-grafted rubber was about 18,000 acres; this was mostly grown on large estates.

Prices for smoked-sheet from small estates and holdings at the commencement of the year were from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per picul, whilst at the close of it they were from \$21.30 to \$22.30 per pikul. The steady rise in prices led to considerable improvement in cultivation methods and the control of the diseases in all areas.

*Coconuts*: There are no large estates, but the cultivation was carried on in numerous small estates and holdings in all parts of the State. The palms were mainly in mixed cultivation and, if grown as a sole crop, it is estimated that they would cover 40,945 relongs (29,071 acres). Of this total 1,257 relongs (893 acres) were reported as planted during the year.

Prices for copra and coconuts were very low throughout the country. They ranged from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per picul for the former, and \$1.00 to \$2.50 per 100 for the latter.

*Tapioca*: Notwithstanding low prices for tapioca products, the industry was well maintained. The crop was grown either alone, or as a catch crop in young rubber and coconut plantations. The total area planted was 8,683 relongs (6,164 acres) as against 8,138 relongs (5,787 acres) in 1931 (1932—33).

The price paid to growers for roots was fairly steady at 20 to 25 cents per picul. The prices realized for "pearl" tapioca varied from \$3.60 to \$5.50 per picul.

No improvement in the quality of the tapioca products was noted.

*Arecanuts*: It is difficult to estimate the area under this crop as, with few exceptions, all the palms are planted with other trees. The area which would be occupied if the palms were planted as a sole crop was estimated at 5,948 relongs (4,223 acres).

It is worthy of note that Malay growers have begun to prepare considerable quantities of dried split-nuts instead of selling the ripe fruit to Chinese dealers.

In common with most other products, prices were poor: those for ripe fruit were 8 to 12 cents per 100, and for dried nut \$2.50 to \$4.00 per picul.

*Tea*: The area under lowland tea, all of which was on one estate, remained at 986 relongs (700 acres) of which 198 relongs (140 acres) was immature. Considerable attention was devoted to cultivation and manuring, and substantial additions were made to the firing and rolling machinery in the factory. The crop, which was estimated at about 200,000 lbs., was in part exported to England: the remainder being sold in Malaya.

**Tobacco:** The industry showed quite a large expansion as compared with the previous year. At the close of the year under review there were 1,060 relongs (752 acres) under cultivation of which over one-third was in the Baling district. Prices were not very remunerative for those who sold their green, or dry leaves, to the Chinese factories; they were, however, rather higher at the end of the year. The prices for green leaves ranged from \$3.20 to \$5.00 per picul and for cured leaves \$12.00 to \$22.00 per picul.

The purchase and manufacture of tobacco, both shag and cheroot, was principally carried out by Chinese with a special knowledge of the business. Certain quantities of tobacco were also produced by Malays.

The quality of the local products was poor, but there are possibilities of much improvement in it by the adoption of proper curing methods.

**Weekly Fairs:** The usefulness and popularity of the weekly fairs continued to extend. The fairs now numbered 42 as against 36 last year. It was estimated that the weekly turnover in money was not less than \$12,000 and it can be safely stated that the efforts which have already been made in connection with these weekly markets have had a very beneficial effect on the welfare of thousands of persons of the peasant class in the State.

#### LIVESTOCK.

The last census of livestock was held in 1351 when the figures were:—

Cattle	..	..	..	68,542
Buffaloes	..	..	..	62,370
Sheep	..	..	..	140
Goats	..	..	..	41,381
Pigs	..	..	..	32,651

A snap census taken during the year in an area covering six mukims points to an increase of about 10% in the cattle and buffalo population of the State.

Poultry breeding is carried on by small holders on a considerable scale, but no accurate figures are available.

Cattle and buffalo breeding in Kedah is an ever growing industry, and about 10,000 acres of land have now been reserved for grazing purposes. The grasses on these areas are all native scrub grasses which appear to be quite suitable for the livestock of the country as the animals show no signs of suffering from food deficiency diseases.

A Committee was appointed during the year to examine and report on the selective breeding of cattle and buffaloes.

It was decided that measures should be taken to carry out the sterilisation of unsuitable bulls throughout the State and the necessary legislation to implement this decision was under consideration at the end of the year.

*Animal health:* Measures for the protection of animal health are under the charge of a Veterinary Department, and all animals killed in public abattoirs are inspected and passed for slaughter by officers of the Department.

*Cattle diseases:* There was a fairly extensive outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia which resulted in the deaths of 70 buffaloes. Immediate measures were taken to inoculate direct contacts with protective serum and vaccine, and of the 680 contacts inoculated only 22 subsequently succumbed to the disease. There were 5 deaths diagnosed to be from piroplasmiasis and one from trypanosomiasis. It is thought that if there were more opportunities for examining bloodsmears, a considerable amount of the cattle sickness and mortality would be found to be traceable to these two diseases.

*Rabies:* There were two cases during the year and the muzzling order was kept in force. The importation of dogs was also prohibited.

#### ESTATE LABOUR.

The majority of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malays and Chinese as follows:—

			1352	1351
Indians	...	...	18,817	17,068
Malays	...	...	10,494	7,225
Chinese	...	...	5,258	4,031
Others	...	...	148	75
Totals ...			34,717	28,399

These figures indicate an increase during the year of 6,318 or 22.25%.

The increase was due to the improvement in the price of rubber which occurred during the year as a result of which a number of estates which had closed down began tapping again.



The increase was most marked in the case of small estates employing less than 50 labourers each the figures for which were:—

	1352	1351
Indians ... ..	1,197	721
Malays ... ..	4,968	3,211

There was no unemployment during the year.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Recruitment of labour in India was suspended throughout the year. In ordinary years it is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 403 visits and 16 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no labour disturbances of a serious nature during the year. A few cases occurred of stoppage of work owing to grievances, but they were enquired into by officers of the Labour Department, whose advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 544 complaints were registered, but almost all were of a trivial nature and were settled departmentally. 32 prosecutions were undertaken by the Department for offences against the labour laws and 19 convictions were obtained, 5 cases were withdrawn and 8 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Health Board Schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these Schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the Associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 4.26 per mille as compared with 5.92 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 7.65 and 8.44 respectively.

There were 5 Government Toddy Shops, 12 Public Shops and 65 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 6 Government Shops, 13 Public Shops and 68 Estate Shops licensed in 1351. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

### FORESTS.

The area constituted as Forest Reserves amounted to 747,318 acres. The Teloi, Koh Mai and Sungei Kechil Reserves totalling 121,684 acres were finally constituted. By the addition of these reserves, the percentage of the State under reserved forest now stands at 24.4%. 95,749 acres are in process of constitution as forest reserves, whilst approval to the reservation of 82,493 acres more has been given.

Much of the forest reserved is extremely hilly and it affords a protection, particularly necessary to agricultural land on the lower levels, against inundation and erosion.

Regeneration improvement fellings were continued. 259 acres in Bongsu Reserve and 550 acres in Perak Reserve were treated at an average cost of \$4.71 and \$5.61 per acre respectively.

Commercial regeneration fellings were carried out in portions of the Jerai and Sungkop Reserves.

Outturn of almost all classes of forest produce increased considerably and the figures are much better than those of the previous two years. Timber outturn is larger than that of 1351 by 130,000 cubic feet, firewood by 85,000 cubic feet, and charcoal by 3,500 cubic feet.

Except Keruing oil, all classes of minor forest produce showed increases. Damar outturn rose from 49 to 177 pikuls, jelutong from 182 to 520 pikuls and nearly 50,000 more bamboos were sold than in 1351.

Ten tons of Keruing timber were shipped to England during the year. Extremely good reports on the timber have been received.

Outturn of timber from reserved forests was greater than for any of the previous three years but it is still only a very small proportion of the total outturn as shown below.

**TIMBER c.f.**

		1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest	...	10,204	4,371	4,372
Unreserved forest	...	546,294	417,592	420,482
Total	...	556,498	421,963	424,854

**FIREWOOD c.f.**

		1352	1351	1350
Reserved forest	...	280,209	112,916	134,416
Unreserved forest	...	276,286	219,044	336,524
Total	...	556,495	331,960	470,940

Increases in outturn of damar, jelutong, rotan, mangrove bark and bamboos are to be recorded.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department for the last five years are given below:—

		1352	1351	1350	1349	1348
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	...	55,051	45,668	52,501	81,185	111,184
Expenditure	...	54,170	55,295	59,215	60,376	59,626

The figures of revenue do not take any account of the large quantities of forest produce removed under free permits by the peasantry.

## CHAPTER VII.

## COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of foreign trade for the year 1933 A.D. was \$21,011,738 as compared with \$17,258,414 in A.H. 1351 and \$19,029,459 in 1350. Imports were valued at \$7,180,552 (as against \$6,698,796 in 1351) and exports at \$13,831,186 (against \$10,559,618), leaving a balance of visible exports over visible imports of \$6,650,634 (against \$3,860,822).

The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

			Imports	Exports
			\$	\$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks and tobacco ...	1348 A.H.		4,400,903	4,283,556
	1349 ..		4,478,503	3,047,432
	1350 ..		3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351 ..		3,027,257	3,584,183
	1933 A.D.		3,245,517	3,273,080
B.—Raw Materials ...	1348 A.H.		346,785	36,388,634
	1349 ..		317,216	11,106,694
	1350 ..		300,461	7,661,746
	1351 ..		300,009	6,504,945
	1933 A.D.		339,713	10,144,747
C.—Totally or mainly manufactured articles ...	1348 A.H.		3,682,982	343,664
	1349 ..		3,907,853	909,513
	1350 ..		3,301,097	289,210
	1351 ..		3,371,530	470,490
	1933 A.D.		3,595,322	413,359

The principal exports in 1933 were:—

	\$
Arecanuts (1,612 tons) .. ..	102,557
Bran (3,745 tons) .. ..	95,848
Cattle, Goats and Swine (5,839 head) ..	79,163
Copra (1,969 tons) .. ..	119,716
Eggs (10,609,002 in number) .. ..	173,492
Fish, dried and salted (782 tons) ..	123,459
Padi (20,998 tons) .. ..	558,537
Rice (26,553 tons) .. ..	1,378,030
Rubber (46,668 tons) .. ..	9,730,034
Sago, Pearl (6,401 tons) .. ..	412,158
Tapioca Pearl (3,629 tons) .. ..	234,284
Tin Ore (158 tons) .. ..	192,186

The principal imports were:—

			\$
Chandu (6,165 lbs.)	..	..	165,300
Cigarettes (400,579 lbs.)	..	..	807,930
Coconut Oil (989 tons)	..	..	146,526
Coffee (472 tons)	..	..	155,787
Gunnies (22,723 bales)	..	..	113,983
Kerosene (2,720 tons)	..	..	371,882
Matches (28,932,720 boxes)	..	..	66,687
Milk, Condensed (27,155 cases)		..	240,258
Motor Spirit (4,589 tons)	..	..	896,387
Piece Goods (2,737,677 yards)	..	..	336,720
Rice (9,038 tons)	..	..	163,356
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (428,557 pieces)			272,351
Sugar (5,795 tons)	..	..	408,900
Tobacco (165,574 lbs.)	..	..	174,476
Wheat Flour (1,871 tons)	..	..	138,213

The above figures regarding principal exports and imports are repeated and compared with similar figures for the year 1351 in Appendix E.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 28 cents a day for men and 24 cents for women.

As a result of the improvement in the price of rubber—particularly towards the end of the year—there was a general rise in wages to about 30—32 cents a day for men and 25—27 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower.

Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. In a few cases relief works were opened so as to enable unemployed Malays to earn a money wage. These works were generally small local schemes which would be of value to the persons actually employed on them, such as irrigation drains, river clearing and bridle paths. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 22 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low. The increase towards the end of the previous year in the number of labourers' allotments on estates was maintained.

The principal imports were:—

			\$
Chandu (6,165 lbs.) .. ..	..	..	165,300
Cigarettes (400,579 lbs.) .. ..	..	..	807,930
Coconut Oil (989 tons) .. ..	..	..	146,526
Coffee (472 tons) .. ..	..	..	155,787
Gunnies (22,723 bales) .. ..	..	..	113,983
Kerosene (2,720 tons) .. ..	..	..	371,882
Matches (28,932,720 boxes) .. ..	..	..	66,687
Milk, Condensed (27,155 cases) .. ..	..	..	240,258
Motor Spirit (4,589 tons) .. ..	..	..	896,387
Piece Goods (2,737,677 yards) .. ..	..	..	336,720
Rice (9,038 tons) .. ..	..	..	163,356
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (428,557 pieces)			272,351
Sugar (5,795 tons) .. ..	..	..	408,900
Tobacco (165,574 lbs.) .. ..	..	..	174,476
Wheat Flour (1,871 tons) .. ..	..	..	138,213

The above figures regarding principal exports and imports are repeated and compared with similar figures for the year 1351 in Appendix E.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 28 cents a day for men and 24 cents for women.

As a result of the improvement in the price of rubber—particularly towards the end of the year—there was a general rise in wages to about 30—32 cents a day for men and 25—27 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower.

Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. In a few cases relief works were opened so as to enable unemployed Malays to earn a money wage. These works were generally small local schemes which would be of value to the persons actually employed on them, such as irrigation drains, river clearing and bridle paths. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 22 cents per gantang throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low. The increase towards the end of the previous year in the number of labourers' allotments on estates was maintained.



## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATION.

#### BOYS' EDUCATION.

*Vernacular Education:* This is free, and the Vernacular schools were in 1352 thrown open to the boys of all races. For Malay boys resident within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of a school, vernacular education is compulsory. No increase was made in the number of schools, which, as in 1350 and 1351, continued at a total of 83 schools. These provided education for an average enrolment of 9,761 pupils. For the first time the annual examination for Standard IV boys was conducted simultaneously at selected centres by means of examination papers set by the Superintendent of Education and marked by a selected Board of Examiners. Out of a total of 1353 boys examined 323 or 24% passed. The average percentage attained for all subjects in this examination was 24.5% in the schools of the North and 23.3% in those of the South. A total of 8,530 pupils, or 88.1% of the enrolment, were examined in Standards I—IV inclusive, and the average percentage of passes for all standards was 64.9%. Standard V was abolished in 1352 except at seven Group Head Schools.

Ten Scholarships to the Government English Schools were instituted in 1352 to be awarded annually by competition from the Vernacular schools. These are of the value of \$2.50 per month together with free books and free tuition, and, for boys resident beyond a radius of 5 miles from Alor Star, free board and lodging at the Hostel. Candidates were required to be not more than 11 years of age (Malay reckoning) and, provided there are sufficient other candidates of scholarship standard, not more than 5 scholarships may be awarded to boys whose parents draw a salary of more than \$50 per month.

Attendance, as in the past, was poor, the average percentage being 85.7%. In 12 schools the average attendance was 82% or less.

Carpentry continued to be practised at 15 schools where no less than 125 desks, 119 benches, 23 black boards and 20 map hangers among many other articles were manufactured to a total value of \$1,407. The cost of the materials amounted to \$1,179. "Tuck Shops" were instituted at every school with the object of providing the older boys with practice in keeping accounts; profits amounted to \$1,385.50 and were expended mainly on transport to play

football matches. Gardens were cultivated at 67 schools. Handwork and basketry were practised at 39 schools and exhibits sent to the Kuala Lumpur Malayan Agri-Horticultural Show were sold to a total of \$87.48 and were awarded two prizes and a Diploma. Inter-school football leagues were played off both in the South and North. The ten best drill teams of all the Southern schools met in a Drill Competition at Sungei Patani. At 11 schools Boy Scout troops were maintained and a Troop Camp was held at Jeniang. The movement was somewhat retarded by the lack of keen and skilled Scout Masters.

*English Education:* English schools for boys were maintained at Alor Star and Sungei Patani. The average enrolment at Alor Star was 618 (Malays numbered 412) as compared with 665 (Malays 445) in the previous year. At Sungei Patani the average enrolment was 193 (Malays 78) as compared with 190 (Malays 70). A Hostel is attached to the Alor Star School; boarders increased from 24 to 54.

During the year it was decided to raise school fees; but the number of boys receiving free education and free books, which aid is confined to Malays, totalled 115 of whom 38 received valuable scholarships in addition. Since 1933, however, new exemptions and scholarships have been limited to ten scholarships annually from the vernacular schools. At Sungei Patani 26 Malay pupils received free education and free books.

The cost of English education averaged \$108.60 per pupil, of which sum 16.2% was recovered in fees.

At the Cambridge Examinations 52 boys, two of them with honours, passed the Junior Cambridge as compared with 10 in 1932, and 11 out of 13 boys who sat for the School Certificate were successful as compared with 7 in 1932. Of the candidates who sat for the Junior 81.25% were successful, and 87.5% of the Senior candidates passed. Three of those who passed the Junior came from the Sungei Patani School, which does not prepare boys for the School Certificate.

The erection of a new school at Sungei Patani in spacious grounds of its own outside the town was commenced during the year.

Football, hockey and cricket were played as school games and athletic sports were held. The Alor Star school played in the Kedah Hockey League and achieved 3rd place.

Three Scout Troops with a strength of 103 Scouts were maintained, also a pack of Wolf Cubs. Week-end camps were held by all Troops.

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The organisation and control of religious instruction is undertaken entirely by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the Vernacular school buildings on five afternoons a week from 2.30—4.45 p.m.

## TRADE SCHOOL.

This term has been used to describe a training of selected pupils by the Public Works Department in the arts of the builder and contractor. The three year course ended in Jemadilakhir, 1352. Both the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Education were agreed that a renewal of the experiment under their joint direction was inadvisable. Five of the 15 boys who started on it completed the course.

## TAMIL ESTATE SCHOOLS.

Eighteen schools as compared with 14 in the previous year were awarded grants in aid totalling \$1,399 as compared with \$1,354 in 1350.

## GIRLS' EDUCATION.

*Vernacular Education:* This is free and was provided for Malay girls in 5 schools.

The average enrolment was 419 as compared with 446 in the previous year. The curriculum was the same as that for the boys except that sewing took the place of carpentry, but the standard attained was very much lower, owing to the difficulty of obtaining capable teachers. A total of 395 girls were examined at the end of the year and the average percentage of passes was 68.4%.

All the schools are now housed in excellent buildings, since a permanent building was substituted during the year for an attap house at Sungei Patani.

Needlework and beadwork exhibits were sent to the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition at Kuala Lumpur and a First Prize was won for beadwork by Yen school.

*English Education:* One school for Malay girls was maintained at Alor Star. The average enrolment was 48. Pupils are received into it at the Primary stage and receive instruction in oral English at the same time as they begin to learn to read and write Malay. English and Malay are taught concurrently throughout the school. Regular classes in English cookery were given throughout the year. Netball, badminton, and deck tennis were played as school games, and a Brownie Pack was started during the year. The cost of education at this school averaged \$255.67 per pupil, of which 9.1% was recovered in fees.

## CHAPTER X.

## COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

*Posts:* There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 2,498,548 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, an increase of 76,700. Registered articles and parcels numbered 115,936 and 14,127 as against 116,965 and 14,343 respectively in 1351.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was almost negligible. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 2,196 as against 2,222 in 1351 with trade charges amounting to \$31,013.20 and \$36,948.42 respectively.

*Air Mails:* The Dutch Royal Air Mail Company maintained a regular weekly service between Batavia and Amsterdam calling at Alor Star en route. From 15th Ramthan (1st January, 1934) Imperial Airways commenced a regular service between London and Singapore calling at Alor Star to pick up mails from Northern Malaya. A combined air mail and postage charge was introduced during the year for air correspondence to Great Britain and countries served by the British Post Office.

*Money Orders:* The total Money Order business amounted to \$706,700 (against \$602,257 in 1351). This includes \$12,117 derived from sale of British Postal Orders which can be purchased in Kedah.

*Savings Bank:* Savings Bank business showed further progress. The number of depositors increased by 73 to 4,896, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from \$87.84 in 1351 to \$105.60 in 1352.

*Telegraphs:* There was again a small decline in the volume of telegraphic business, the number of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted being 42,016, 41,808 and 37,830 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 46,891, 46,709 and 24,609 for 1351. The abolition (with one or two exceptions) with effect from the 1st Muharram (26th April, 1933) of the franking privileges previously enjoyed by Government departments probably accounted to some extent for this reduced traffic.

**Wireless:** The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were maintained in good order throughout the year. Fifteen temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

**Telephones:** The number of subscribers increased from 491 to 510. The range of trunk communication was further extended during the year to Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Johore and Singapore.

### SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

### RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

### ROADS, ETC.

Road mileage upkept during the year was 402½ miles metalled, 28.9 miles asphalted and 144¾ miles unmetalled. The earth roads from Pokok Sena to Naka and from Jeniang to Sik were completed. The paths from Naka to the Muda River and from Kisap to Ayer Hangat were completed. The replacement of temporary bridges and culverts by permanent structures was continued.

Maintenance costs were \$694.91 per mile for metalled and \$158.52 per mile for unmetalled roads.

225 miles of canals were maintained at a cost of \$25,959.80. Various rivers were cleared at a total cost of \$5,869.03. The canals are chiefly of use for drainage, but the rivers are considerably used for communication purposes by raft or boat.

## CHAPTER XI.

### BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

#### BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from \$175,583.01 to \$251,855.62.

#### CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katis. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	...	...	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	...	...	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi	...	...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)			=	8 lbs. approximately

## CHAPTER XII.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure during the year was \$831,565 as compared with an estimated provision for the year of \$976,103 and an expenditure of \$777,725 in 1351.

Existing roads and bridges were maintained, but towards the end of the year it became obvious that, subject to the financial situation, increased provision for maintenance would be desirable in 1353. The policy of planting cassia, jacaranda, and other beautiful flowering trees along the road verges was continued throughout the year.

Labour was plentiful, the position of the labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Malays	..	..	..	..	826
Indians	..	..	..	..	368
Chinese	..	..	..	..	10
Siamese	..	..	..	..	6

Malay labour in North Kedah was very satisfactory, but in Central and South Kedah the results were not so good.

Eleven temporary bridges and seventeen culverts were replaced by permanent structures during the year, and at the present rate of progress the programme of replacements should be completed within the next few years.

The remainder—3½ miles—of the path from Naka to Muda River (total length 10¼ miles), 33.3 chains of road 8 feet wide at Kuala Kedah Village, 1.89 miles of earth road from Merbok to Tanjong Dawei, excluding bridges, and 7½ miles of path from Sik to Kampong Sungei Batang were completed.

The Bukit Pinang Waterworks with pumping and filtration plant and reservoir was satisfactorily maintained during the year. This source of supply is supplementary to the original gravity supply from the Bukit Wang Catchment Area. As in the year 1351 however, owing to a good wet season, Bukit Wang held out longer than usual, so pumping at Bukit Pinang was reduced. Further, mains were increased in size and provisions were made to extend supply to Simpang Ampat and Kuala Kedah.

The Alor Star Aerodrome was maintained in satisfactory condition and drainage was improved. Altogether 237 landings were made. The weekly Dutch Air Mail used the Aerodrome regularly throughout the year. The first Imperial Airways machine on the regular London—Singapore weekly service instituted during the year landed on 1st Ramthan (18th December, 1933) and in all 32 landings were made by the Company's aircraft. Sir Charles Kingsford Smith and Mr. Charles Ulm and his associates visited the Aerodrome during their respective record-breaking flights from England to Australia.

An emergency landing ground at Sungei Patani was completed during the year and was first used by a flight of 3 Royal Air Force aircraft belonging to No. 100 (Torpedo Bomber) Squadron, who landed and spent the night there on the 18th Zulhejah, 1353 (3rd April, 1934).



## CHAPTER XIII.

### JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Straits Settlements Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and Two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

#### POLICE.

At the end of 1352 the authorised establishment of the Kedah Police Force was 682 and its actual strength was 667 consisting of 3 seconded British Officers, 528 Malays, 59 Indians, 21 Chinese and two Siamese. Every recruit for the Malay uniformed branch was Kedah born. The standard of height was 5 feet 5 inches, and the possession of at least a Standard IV certificate of education in a Vernacular School was insisted on. The material available makes it possible to predict that vacancies in the inspectorate may perhaps be filled in the not too distant future from the rank and file.

The general health of the force was normal. As compared with 461 in 1351 however, there were 534 admissions to hospital, which is probably due to the fact that the men are making freer use of the hospitals than they have done during the past.

The discipline was satisfactory. 513 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 468 in 1351. Absence from duty continues to be the most common offence.

In each circle, the work of the detectives was under the supervision of the Officer Superintending Police Circle, but the system is not very satisfactory and the re-establishment of a separate detective branch under the Commissioner was under consideration at the end of the year.

Recruit and musketry training were carried out during the year. The drill competition, inaugurated the previous year, was again held. Ten squads competed and the Sikh Contingent squad took the first place. Two Probationary Inspectors were sent to the Federated Malay States Police Depot at Kuala Lumpur for a course of training during the year.

A standard walking out kit was introduced and all ranks appear to have realised that its adoption has increased the prestige of the Force.

11,329 offences were reported as against 10,708 in 1351. The number of serious crimes fell from 53 to 40, gang robberies in particular showing a notable reduction from 16 to 8. There were 359 cases of housebreaking and 823 of theft as against 396 and 870 cases respectively in 1351. The prompt offer of liberal rewards for information and prompt payment for results is now the policy in respect of serious crime by Chinese and is proving very successful. Such measures, however, are not quite so effective in dealing with serious crimes committed by Malays and Siamese.

1,727 motor vehicles were registered compared with 1,724 in 1351. The number of buses registered showed a notable increase at the expense of hire cars. The figures for 1351 and 1352 are as follows:

	1351	1352
Motor cars, private ..	642	676
„ „ for hire ..	433	287
„ lorries ..	325	348
„ cycles ..	174	148
„ buses ..	150	268
Total	<u>1,724</u>	<u>1,727</u>

6,180 dogs were registered as compared with 6,271 in 1351. The shooting of unlicensed dogs was carried out energetically with a view to the eliminatoin of rabies, of which after a long period of apparent immunity two cases occurred towards the end of the year.

3,858 firearms were registered as against 4,253 in 1351.

The total number of fires during the year was 56 and the value of the property destroyed was estimated at \$40,416, of which approximately \$18,000 was covered by insurance.

The revenue collected from all sources amounted to \$132,265 as against \$125,734 collected in 1351.

The expenditure of the Department was \$445,283 as against \$453,589 in 1351.

### PRISONS.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani.

*Alor Star:* The average daily prison population was 161 as against 220 for the previous year. Of the 445 prisoners admitted during the year 221 were Malays and 142 Chinese: the majority were "revenue grade". 113 had previous convictions. There were 4 executions.

*Sungei Patani:* The average daily prison population was 37 as against 53 in the previous year. Of the 392 prisoners admitted 182 were Chinese and 99 Malays. 53 had previous convictions.

There were no escapes, and no prisoners committed suicide.

Every prisoner on admission to prison undergoes a thorough medical examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. The daily average of sick in Alor Star Prison was 5.21 as against 7.44 in 1351. The figure for Sungei Patani Prison was 2.18.

It is the policy of the Government to teach long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. The manufacture of wooden and rotan furniture is the chief industry, but book-binding, tin-smith's work and tailoring are also carried out.

Juvenile offenders are not ordinarily sent to the Prisons. They are sent either to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally are bound-over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

#### VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp which has now been maintained in Alor Star for seven years numbered 43 as against 82 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 27.2 as compared with 39.6 in 1351.

The health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. There were no deaths. Every vagrant is medically examined on admission and treated for hookworm.

The vagrants are employed on vegetable and fruit gardening, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and for outside customers.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one Enactments were passed during the year. Of these fourteen were subsidiary Enactments amending their respective principal Enactments, one was a repealing Enactment, and one was an Enactment validating orders made under the Small Holdings (Restriction of Sale) Enactment, 1349, which lapsed in the course of the year.

Of the Enactments passed, the five following constitute the more important legislative measures:—

The Criminal Procedure Code.

The Mui Tsai Enactment.

The Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment.

The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment.

The Revised Edition of Laws Enactment.

The Criminal Procedure Code marks a considerable step forward in the basic legislation of the State. The Code of 1336, amended from time to time, had proved inadequate to present requirements. Further amendment seemed undesirable and the new Code represents a complete re-enactment with much amplification of the former law. The new provisions are mainly taken from the Codes of the Straits Settlements or Federated Malay States where they have been subjected to the test of practical use. At the same time a careful selection has been made with a view to the exclusion of matter which is either not suitable in the present stage of the judicial and administrative development of the State or which is covered by other legislation. The provisions dealing with appeals have been entirely recast and largely transferred to their proper place, viz. the Courts Enactment which was the subject of considerable amendment at the same time. The arrangement of the Code follows generally that of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Colony but in certain Chapters the opportunity has been taken to group together certain cognate provisions.

The Mui Tsai Enactment is new legislation. It is designed to eliminate the Mui Tsai system in the State of Kedah and is based on similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

The Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment re-enacts in amplified form the Interpretation Enactment, 1349, which has been found defective in certain particulars. It follows closely the corresponding law in the Federated Malay States.

The Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment is a re-enactment in a modified form of the Female Cattle Export and Slaughter (Restriction) Enactment, 1351, which lapsed on 9th Zulkaedah, 1351, (6th March, 1933). It was considered desirable to make it a permanent measure to prevent undue diminution in cattle stocks.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment appoints a Commissioner for the purpose of preparing a revised edition of the Laws of Kedah and invests him with the powers necessary for the execution of that purpose. It provides that references to Enactments shall be deemed to apply to the corresponding Enactments in the Revised Edition.

New rules and amendments to rules were made from time to time during the year under review as required to meet the exigencies of administration of the Enactments concerned.

In addition to the legislation outlined above a considerable number of draft Enactments, including the following, were under consideration at the close of the year:—

Air Navigation.

Ports.

Workmen's Compensation.

Penal Code (Amendment).

## CHAPTER XV.

## PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was \$6,282,919, the assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,964,396, as shewn in the following statement:—

Liabilities	\$	Assets	\$
Deposits ...	601,485	Cash ...	108,492
Surplus		Cash-in-Transit ..	8,559
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund } \$ 10,247,315		Advances ...	10,791
	6,282,919	Imprests ...	26,240
General } 3,964,396		Investments ...	4,121,405
		Loans ...	78,167
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,282,919
		Suspense ...	212,227
Total ...	10,848,800	Total ...	10,848,800

*Revenue and Expenditure:* The revenue for the year, \$5,601,761, exceeded the amount estimated by \$667,329, and the expenditure, \$5,127,156, showed a saving of \$228,441 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by \$955,770 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of \$481,165 became an actual surplus of \$474,605.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by \$618,416 and \$57,755 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

*Revenue:* Customs revenue alone accounted for \$509,971 of the excess over last year's collections.

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs .. .. .	38.46
Land Revenue (including Land Sales)	16.44
Opium Monopoly .. .. .	15.88
Interest .. .. .	7.37
Sanitary Boards .. .. .	5.78
Farms and Licences .. .. .	5.27
Other Heads .. .. .	10.80
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$2,154,612. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1350, 1351 and 1352:—

	1350	1351	1352
<b>EXPORT DUTIES</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Fish ... ..	48,210	22,854	21,780
Rice and Padi ... ..	76,985	90,043	79,498
Rubber ... ..	82,236	50,746	137,564
Tapioca ... ..	21,792	17,156	20,574
Tin ... ..	16,466	16,939	23,165
<b>IMPORT DUTIES.</b>			
Coffee ... ..	...	19,536	31,929
Cotton Piece Goods ... ..	...	43,392	185,656
Liquors ... ..	107,890	83,408	106,758
Petroleum ... ..	375,469	412,722	451,330
Sugar ... ..	244,306	343,761	393,444
Tobacco ... ..	638,627	467,120	567,383
<b>LICENCES.</b>			
Liquor Licences ... ..	170,251	159,259	184,870

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, \$895,352, exceeded the 1351 total by \$136,563.



**Taxation:** The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as on the 12th June, 1934:—

### IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry ... ..	\$1.30 per gallon	\$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from \$1.50 to \$14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to \$10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco ... ..	Graduated from 80c. to \$1.60 per lb	\$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene ... ..	10c. per gallon	
Petrol ... ..	35c. "	
Methylated Spirit ... ..	5c. "	
Sugar, Sugar Candy and Sugar mixed with water ... ..	3c. per lb	
Tea ... ..	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee ... ..	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges ... ..	\$11 per 1,000	\$10 per 1,000
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes ... ..	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Soles, Boots and Shoes (other than leather shoes) with Rubber Soles ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved ... ..	\$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	\$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars, bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins ... ..	15% "	5% "
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware ...	15% "	5% "
Perfumery ... ..	50% "	25% "
Groundnuts ... ..	2c. per lb	1c. per lb

## IMPORT DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Piece Goods ... ..	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only ... ..	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins ... ..	15% ..	5% ..
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil ... ..	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax ... ..	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice ... ..	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

## EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Arecanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ... ..	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice ... ..	10c. per picul
Bran ... ..	5% ad valorem
Rubber ... ..	1% ad valorem when the price is under 26½c. per kati to 5% when the price is \$1.06½ or over. In addition a further duty of 7c. per picul or part of a picul for the purposes of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya.
Tapioca ... ..	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ... ..	10% ..
Getah Rambong ... ..	2½% ..
Buffaloes, Bullocks and Pigs ... ..	\$1 each
Goats and Sheep ... ..	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ... ..	5c. each
Tin ... ..	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore ... ..	72% of the duty on tin

**EXPORT DUTIES—(Contd.)**

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Sheelite ... ..	\$2 per picul
Wolfram ... ..	\$2 ..
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Iron Ore ... ..	50c. a ton
Fresh sea fish ... ..	} 20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	
Blachan ... ..	
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell ... ..	} 10% ad valorem
Fresh river and pond fish ... ..	
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws ... ..	
Elephant ... ..	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow ...	10% ..
Brick ... ..	5% ..
Tiles ... ..	5% ..
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs ... ..	50c. per picul
Stone ... ..	10c. per cubic yard
Marble ... ..	10% ad valorem

**EXCISE:** duty at the rate of \$7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

**LAND:** State land is alienated at a premium varying from \$1 to \$25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to \$1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to \$2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to \$920,792.

**MUNICIPAL:** (Sanitary Board) revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1350, 1351 and 1352 under its main heads:—

	1350	1351	1352
	\$	\$	\$
House Assessment ...	88,658	88,565	87,574
Market Dues ...	16,106	16,150	16,704
Miscellaneous ...	9,174	9,755	8,666
Rest House Fees ...	2,189	1,868	1,792
Sanitation ...	37,820	39,586	47,481
Slaughter Fees ...	12,582	12,254	12,375
Registration of Vehicles ...	112,816	97,824	107,076
Water Rates ...	41,500	42,417	41,282
Bath House Fees ...	...	447	670

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from \$12 to \$60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition \$3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from \$100 to \$300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

#### STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Death duties ...	Graduated scale from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding \$500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every \$100 or fraction thereof

## STAMP DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight ... ..	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque) ... ..	5c. for every \$100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
<i>Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—</i>	
(a) Being the only principal or primary security ... ..	½c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(b) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	¾th of the duty on the principal security
(c) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	¾ of the duty on the principal security.
(d) Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release, Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed \$500 ...	50c.
(ii) In any other case ...	\$1
Cheque ... ..	4c.
<i>Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer :—</i>	
(a) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed \$500 ... ..	1% with a minimum of \$1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds \$500 ...	1% for the first \$500 and 7½c. for every additional \$10
(b) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every \$100
(ii) blank transfer ... ..	30c. for every \$100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement ... ..	50c.
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty ... ..	\$5
Power or Letter of Attorney ... ..	\$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding \$20 ... ..	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

*Expenditure:* The expenditure, \$5,127,156, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by \$57,755 but was less by \$228,441 than the amount estimated.

The largest saving, \$78,420, was on Public Works Extraordinary. But as the financial situation cleared during the year items which had been held back were started, but could not be finished, and the revotes carried into the following year amounted to \$81,950.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, rose from \$2,903,193 in the previous year to \$2,958,462, but compared favourably with \$3,430,722 of three years previously. They absorbed 52.81% of the revenue and represented 57.70% of the expenditure for the year.

*Investments:* No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund appreciated in value during the year to the extent of \$95,040.

The Surplus Funds Investments consist of Fixed Deposits in London. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

**CHAPTER XVI.****MISCELLANEOUS.****LANDS.**

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,090 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 141,666 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title).

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land revenue for the year amounted to \$923,279 as against \$940,676 in 1351 and \$937,462 in 1350. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for \$736,135, \$732,573 and \$714,380 respectively.

Only 0.95% of land rents remained unpaid at the end of the year, which is extremely satisfactory in view of the low prices that were obtainable for agricultural produce.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was renewed to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

As a natural consequence of the trade depression and embargo on applications for rubber land which continued in force throughout the year, applications for land continued to decrease. During the year 6,282 acres were alienated on approved applications as against 9,437 acres in 1351, and the net increase in the total area of land alienated amounted to 4,114 acres as against a net increase of 5,765 acres for the previous year.

*Malay Reservations:* In consequence of the passing of a Malay Reservations Enactment in 1349 A.H., an area of approximately 1,950 square miles, excluding Forest Reserves, has been included in Malay Reservations, within which the alienation of State land is restricted to Malays or to locally domiciled Siamese, and, subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of a Malay or Siamese may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race.

## SURVEY.

The actual expenditure of the Survey Department was \$208,140 as against an estimated expenditure of \$238,765 and an actual expenditure of \$239,709 in 1351. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, on portions for which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to \$306,311. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:—

Year	NUMBER OF LOTS FOR WHICH REQUISITIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED						
	UNSATISFIED ON 29TH ZULHIJAH				Total unsatis- fied	Satis- fied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for set- tlement			
1352	6,128	29,094	17,685	6,100	52,879	97,627	90
1351	7,796	35,875	14,693	4,925	55,493	88,885	47
1350	13,057	39,392	12,958	3,707	56,057	80,109	48

The figures showing the number of Requisitions received during 1350 are not comparable with those for 1351 and 1352, owing to the fact that a large number of Requisitions received in previous years had not been registered and were brought on to the books in 1350.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year			Cost Ex- Supervi- sion	OUTPUT OF WORK			Average effective strength
				Lots	Acres	Chains	
			\$	SURVEYS			
1352	...	...	46,672	10,727	31,989	126,577	19.6
1351	...	...	51,187	10,503	30,426	118,534	18.5
1350	...	...	69,912	12,021	43,170	158,611	26.4
				DEMARCATATIONS			
1352	...	...	488	65	41	1,773	.3
1351	...	...	7,236	979	14,933	29,526	3.6
1350	...	...	28,492	5,242	14,923	119,047	13.6



As will be seen practically no Demarcation was done during the year, and has now entirely ceased.

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-Super- vision	NUMBER OF LOTS ON 30TH ZULHIJJAH							Average effective strength	
		Compu- ted	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computa- tion	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	Com- puters	Others
	\$ c.									
1352	45,985.16	10,375	9,917	6,970	8,742	14,006	3,679	6,100	15	53
1351	49,442.22	10,139	9,860	6,353	8,735	11,472	3,221	4,925	14	51
1350	51,241.93	10,040	9,241	6,818	8,668	9,871	3,087	3,707	17	50

#### TITLES FORWARDED.

			1352	1351	1350
Grants in duplicate	...	...	6,700	6,589	6,323
Reserve Certificates	...	...	62	91	72
Mining Leases	...	...	1	3	2
Single Copies	...	...	13	3	28
TOTAL			6,776	6,686	6,425

#### CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

47 enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. Wages amounting to \$1,043.95 were recovered by the Department, and claims amounting to \$991.97 were sent to Court for enforcement. There were also two enquiries made under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, and 89 miscellaneous enquiries regarding domestic affairs, maintenance, custody of children, etc.

Nineteen women and girls were admitted to the Home during the year. There were 98 female immigrants from China via the Chinese Protectorate, Penang, in 1352, as against 9 in the previous year,

The Protector of Chinese is responsible for the registration of societies and schools in Kedah. Three societies were registered and 4 were exempted from registration: seven registered societies and one society exempted from registration were struck off the register. There was no secret society activity during the year. Twelve schools and 67 teachers were registered.

A total of 101 Mui Tsai were registered under Enactment 1 of 1352 (Mui Tsai).

During the year the Protector of Chinese was appointed Superintendent of Pawnshops, and an Assistant Immigration Officer.

### CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative movement continues to make headway. There were 9 thrift and loan societies with a total membership of 754 and a capital of \$89,719.54 as against 8 societies with a membership of 562 and a capital of \$63,684.00 in the previous year. Loans amounted to \$108,339.79 and repayments to \$94,355.98.

There were 23 registered rural credit societies with a capital of \$51,511.38. Loans amounted to \$1,100.00 and repayments to \$4,554.46.

The weekly fairs, which are organised and supported by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, continued to be well supported throughout the year. These fairs have stimulated production by providing markets, and are accustoming the Malay producer to the idea of buying and selling himself, instead of always relying on the Chinese middleman.

### PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (including this Annual Report), estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 51 Malays, 13 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was \$2,534.32 and expenditure \$62,257.57 as against \$1,779 and \$51,085 respectively in the previous year.

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the printing of a Revised Edition in Malay (with an English translation) of the Laws of Kedah in force on the 30th Zulhejah, 1352.

### REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Seven foreign companies were registered during the year, five were struck off on liquidation and fees amounting to \$425 were collected.

### KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The year 1352 saw the formation of the Kedah Volunteer Force, with an initial establishment of one platoon of European Volunteers and two platoons of Malay Volunteers, one stationed at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani. Both the Malay platoons were recruited to full establishment immediately enrolment opened, and the European platoon reached full strength in the month of Rabilawal, 1352 (July, 1933).

The headquarters office was established at Alor Star. Captain L.A. Powell, M.C. (The Gloucester Regiment), who was responsible for and carried out all the preliminary work required for the formation of the Force, became its first Adjutant and also acted temporarily as Commandant. Sergeant-Major W. J. Leaney (Royal Sussex Regiment) performed the duties of Chief Instructor.

During the available training season of about five months parades were carried out weekly by the European platoon and twice weekly by each of the Malay platoons. Drill, musketry, and elementary tactical training were concentrated on. The average number of drills performed per volunteer during the training period was 31.38, and 100% qualified as efficient Colour Service Volunteers. The standard of training which was attained and the keenness shown by all ranks augur well for the future of the Force.

30-yard ranges at Alor Star and Sungei Patani were constructed, and firing commenced on both of them before the end of the year.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, inspected the Unit on the 26th and 27th Jemadilakhir, (16th and 17th October, 1933).

**GENERAL.**

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health and attended the celebrations on his birthday and on the Hari Raya Puasa and Hari Raya Haji.

Unfortunately the health of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., the Regent, was very indifferent throughout the year and necessitated long absences from the State. During those periods His Highness Tunku Mahmud, C.M.G., was Regent.

The High Commissioner paid an official visit to the State in July, during the course of which His Excellency saw something of life in the remoter areas in the upper reaches of the Muda River.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding carried out the first inspection of the Volunteers at Sungei Patani on the 17th October.

Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enquire into the question of Malayan Currency, reached Alor Star, where he spent the night, by air on the 17th November and left Malaya, again by air, from Alor Star on the 7th December.

His Highness Tunku Mahmud, as Regent, accompanied by the British Adviser attended the Durbar in Singapore on the 3rd February, 1934, and both returned by Imperial Airways to Alor Star on the next day, the journey taking a little less than four hours.

During the year a site was selected for a Kedah House on Cameron's Highlands.

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

The writer officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

**J. D. HALL,**  
*British Adviser, Kedah.*

*Alor Star, 25th September, 1934.*



## APPENDIX A.

*Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1348 to 1352 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).*

Heads of Revenue.		A. H. 1348 (A. D. 1930)	A. H. 1349 (A. D. 1931)	A. H. 1350 (A. D. 1932)	A. H. 1351 (A. D. 1933)	A. H. 1352 (A. D. 1934)
1. Marine	...	₹ 38,616	₹ 31,314	₹ 27,643	₹ 22,100	₹ 24,114
2. Customs	...	1,880,195	1,459,330	1,666,212	1,644,641	2,154,612
3. Opium Monopoly	...	1,706,982	1,079,857	888,026	758,789	895,352
4. Farms and Licences	...	515,687	444,334	276,133	266,038	294,942
5. Stamp Duties	...	...	...	22,326	12,111	19,517
6. Court Fees etc.	...	149,781	115,410	88,452	71,755	70,035
7. Police	...	20,451	35,682	32,689	31,909	29,220
8. Education	...	15,802	15,560	16,182	16,256	15,475
9. Veterinary	...	10,669	5,958	6,778	7,251	8,882
10. Reimbursements	...	116,520	118,367	51,910	46,632	48,325
11. Posts and Telegraphs	...	134,682	121,156	123,425	130,141	134,469
12. Lands	...	882,798	795,203	851,875	866,500	868,175
13. Forests	...	84,828	66,421	42,268	36,331	48,464
14. Mines	...	4,660	4,466	4,312	3,813	3,819
15. Interest	...	402,384	263,100	555,750	393,609	412,876
16. Sanitary Boards	...	373,041	350,473	320,845	308,868	323,619
17. Miscellaneous	...	80,673	72,629	121,943	295,262	197,248
18. Land Sales	...	168,932	107,432	83,475	71,339	52,617
Total		6,586,701	5,086,692	5,180,244	4,983,345	5,601,761

# APPENDIX B.

*Statement of Expenditure for each year from A.H. 1348 to 1352 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).*

HEADS OF SERVICE.		A.H. 1348 (A.D. 1930)	A.H. 1349 (A.D. 1931)	A.H. 1350 (A.D. 1932)	A.H. 1351 (A.D. 1933)	A.H. 1352 (A.D. 1934)
1.	Ruling House Allowances	394,254	364,398	156,229	152,703	154,215
2.	Pensions, etc.	...	...	314,723	273,983	278,453
3.	H. H. The Sultan's Office	144,422	140,983	196,002	134,931	136,352
4.	State Council	94,449	81,723	82,951	80,310	83,710
5.	Kedah Civil Service	233,057	264,999	244,376	238,645	248,833
6.	Agricultural	22,707	34,687	40,030	34,638	42,342
7.	Audit	18,372	13,490	15,686	12,921	12,774
8.	Chinese Protectorate	16,242	14,971	16,976	15,889	15,531
9.	Clerical Service	597,967	556,576	494,509	479,509	472,712
10.	Co-Operative Societies Department	5,049	5,323	5,523	5,156	6,607
11.	Courts	89,090	80,031	98,814	89,173	90,564
12.	District Offices	94,258	91,758	84,856	77,753	76,273
13.	Education	403,190	420,673	414,363	415,925	424,684
14.	Forests	50,592	50,808	50,667	47,658	50,245
15.	Labour	15,607	12,766	13,775	12,754	14,362
16.	Lands	144,458	135,398	130,605	125,922	124,735
17.	Marine	24,998	21,223	22,499	22,982	24,499
18.	Medical and Health	484,961	444,572	421,067	407,466	393,455
19.	Mines	6,629	5,861	5,938	5,067	4,466
20.	Miscellaneous	405,726	528,852	416,599	319,554	306,912
21.	Monopolies and Customs	136,742	124,246	121,506	125,558	127,311
22.	Mosques	10,100	9,921	9,089	9,006	9,232
23.	Police	490,934	462,978	455,182	431,934	426,178
24.	Posts and Telegraphs	159,288	245,943	222,155	204,068	204,354
25.	Printing	52,825	68,311	53,387	51,085	57,562
26.	Prisons and Vagrants Camp	147,944	103,594	78,477	77,395	72,970
27.	Sanitary Boards	...	156,595	149,164	146,044	146,747
28.	Surveys	392,461	413,638	293,584	239,698	208,140
29.	Treasury	15,461	11,330	11,825	9,509	12,441
30.	Veterinary	32,508	28,913	29,839	34,422	31,084
31.	Volunteer Force	...	...	...	10,019	37,887
32.	Public Works Department	347,648	302,256	244,395	194,372	181,514
33.	Public Works Recurrent	821,675	803,600	612,275	464,741	479,217
34.	Public Works Extraordinary	990,152	1,219,332	275,896	118,611	170,835
Total		6,037,900	7,100,002	5,703,767	5,080,401	5,197,156

**APPENDIX C:**  
*Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.*

59

Year.	NUMBER OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF PARCELS.			NUMBER OF INSURED ARTICLES (PARCELS AND LETTERS.)				
	Approximate number of articles passing through the post (Registers and Parcels excluded).	Received.		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.		Despatched.	Value.
								\$	c.		
H. A. D.											
1929	3,605,290	67,065	64,714	17,652	5,512	815	63,104	62	674	62,265	97
1930	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	69,521	97	671	74,460	30
1931	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068	23	593	49,514	00
1932	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863	71	512	40,850	17
1933	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590	55	419	38,752	29
1934	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388	81	372	29,413	33

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Transactions.		Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.			APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.			TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES.			
	\$	c.		Personal Emoluments.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Received.	Despatched.	Transmitted.	Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	Number of Telephones.	
H. A. D.													
1929	690,950	06	128,098	74,713	15	115,362	58	54,340	52,650	67,288	515	1,960	593
1930	1,041,814	22	134,681	77,901	40	55,322	36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	...	574
1931	841,181	62	121,155	81,898	55	139,966	34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	...	539
1932	724,078	93	123,424	146,316	42	32,998	82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	...	521
1933	602,256	94	130,140	148,766	35	15,303	39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	...	491
1934	706,700	42	+ 134,469	* 152,981	04	× 10,745	00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	...	510

+ Excludes revenue debit of \$70,736.94 being revenue collections of other Departments.

\* Does not include Civil Service Personal Emoluments \$8,565 and Clerical Service \$1,680.

× The Engineering Branch alone spent \$10,386.21 out of this Expenditure.



## APPENDIX D.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.

*Capital Account.*

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-52.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-52.		Additions in New Buildings 1352.		Additions to existing Buildings 1352.		Deductions in 1352.		Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-52.	
		\$	c.	No.	Value.	\$	c.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
North Kedah ...	580	3,915,852	43	6	30,161	12,191	64	2	3,000	584	3,955,205
Central Kedah ...	291	1,378,914	40	6	20,490	5,387	78	...	...	297	1,404,792
South Kedah ...	398	1,496,495	68	6	14,876	2,987	16	2	2,130	402	1,512,929
TOTAL ...	1,269	6,791,262	51	18	65,528	20,566	58	4	5,130	1,283	6,872,227
											43

*Maintenance Account.*

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,915,852	43	23,965	40	11,890	93	35,856	33	.92%
Central Kedah ...	1,378,914	40	11,688	32	5,443	60	17,131	92	1.24%
South Kedah ...	1,496,495	68	12,403	35	2,854	87	15,258	22	1.02%
TOTAL ...	6,791,262	51	48,057	07	20,189	40	68,246	47	.1%

\* Whole State Average.

Articles	1851		1933	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
Areanuts	...	110,854	1,612 tons	102,557
Bran	...	103,985	3,745 "	95,848
Cattle, Goats and Swine	...	63,274	5,839 head	79,163
Copra	...	168,881	1,969 tons	119,716
Eggs	...	142,787	10,609,002 in number	173,492
Fish, dried and salted	...	152,757	782 tons	123,459
Padi	...	588,444	20,998 "	558,537
Rice	...	1,689,852	26,553 "	1,378,030
Rubber	...	6,064,523	46,668 "	9,730,034
Sago Pearl	...	128,303	6,401 "	412,158
Tapioca Pearl	...	362,918	3,629 "	234,284
Tin Ore	...	161,648	158 "	192,186
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
Chandu	...	183,600	6,165 lbs.	165,300
Cigarettes	...	706,729	400,579 "	807,930
Coconut Oil	...	120,522	989 tons	146,526
Coffee	...	142,108	472 "	155,787
Gunnies	...	103,942	22,723 bales	113,983
Kerosene	...	350,975	2,720 tons	371,882
Matches	...	119,860	28,932,720 boxes	66,687
Milk, Condensed	...	191,356	27,155 cases	240,258
Motor Spirit	...	662,837	4,589 tons	896,387
Piece Goods	...	244,607	2,737,677 yards	336,720
Rice	...	270,817	9,038 tons	163,356
Sarongs, Slendangs and Katins	...	239,334	428,557 pieces	272,351
Sugar	...	371,893	5,795 tons	408,900
Tobacco	...	161,857	165,574 lbs.	174,476
Wheat Flour	...	126,461	1,871 tons	138,213

APPENDIX F.  
PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE  
STATE OF KEDAH.

---

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of  
Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with the  
State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in most  
of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal)  
Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic  
Society, 1873—1932, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the  
British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, two  
Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1907.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of  
the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malays,  
Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., M.A., D.LITT., OXON., Malaya, London, 1923.



**The**

**The**

**Stat  
of tl**

**Jour**

**Jour**

**New**

**Cens**

**Cens**

**The**

**Swe**

**Trea**

**Will**

**Win**

# STATE OF PERLIS.

## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY	65
HISTORY	66
CLIMATE	66
II.—GOVERNMENT	67
III.—POPULATION	68
IV.—HEALTH	69
PREVAILING DISEASES	70
INFANTILE MORTALITY	70
MATERNITY	71
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	71
VISIT TO ESTATES	71
VISIT TO SCHOOLS	71
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES	72
RABIES	72
V.—HOUSING	73
VI.—PRODUCTION	74
MINING	74
AGRICULTURE	75
VII.—COMMERCE	78
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	79
IX.—EDUCATION	80
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	82
SHIPPING	82
RAILWAYS	83
ROADS	83
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	84
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	85
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE	88
COURTS	88
POLICE	89
PRISONS	90

CHAPTER	PAGE
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	92
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ...	93
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	94
LANDS ... ..	94
SURVEY ... ..	95
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ... ..	95
GENERAL ... ..	98

# APPENDICES.

A.—RETURN OF ANNUAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1351 AND 1352 ... ..	99
B.—RETURN OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1351 AND 1352 ... ..	100
C.—STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT THE END OF THE YEARS 1351 AND 1352 A.H. ...	101

# STATE OF PERLIS.

---

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE YEAR A. H. 1352 (26TH APRIL, 1933 TO 15TH APRIL, 1934).

---

*The value of the dollar is 2s. 4d.*

*The picul is equal to 133 1/3 lbs.*

---

### CHAPTER I.

#### GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State, about 316 square miles in area lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. The coast line which runs north-west and south-east is approximately 13 miles in length. On the west the State is bounded by a range of mountains running north and south which separate it from the Siamese Province of Setul.

On the east the boundary is with the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah. On the south it is bounded by the State of Kedah. Padang Besar on the main trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier railway station between Siam and Malaya.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills which rise abruptly from the plain, and in one of these, at Chuping, there is a remarkably large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.



## HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almerhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. A European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok in 1905, at the request of the Raja, to aid him in putting the State's finances in order and remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser. Mr. Meadows Frost, Malayan Civil Services was the first to act in the new appointment.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty His Highness agreed to the State of Perlis continuing under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and also to accept a British Adviser.

## CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of both the North-East Monsoon, lasting from November to March and the South-West Monsoon, between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November, with September as the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about  $89^{\circ}$  and a minimum of  $73^{\circ}$ . It occasionally rises to  $96^{\circ}$  and has been known to fall to  $64^{\circ}$ .

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant.

From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced accompanied by an acute shortage of water. During this period hot dry winds blow continuously and the days and nights are uncomfortably warm and oppressive.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

## CHAPTER II.

### GOVERNMENT.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Raja in Council. His Highness the Raja is the President of the State Council which is composed of His Highness the Raja, the British Adviser, Tuan Syed Hamzah, Vice-President, and three other Malay Members, usually the heads of Government departments.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council which ordinarily sits once a week.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar the administrative headquarters of the State is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas.

### **CHAPTER III.**

#### **POPULATION.**

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114 of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese.

The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

## CHAPTER IV.

## HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930, and reports prior to that date being based on the Muhammedan Calendar.

There was an increased mortality in the State from most of the diseases, as compared with the 1932 figures. The death rate was 16.56 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1932 was 14.92.

The birth rate was 27.81 per mille—a slight increase as against 25.54 in 1932.

The following table shows the principal causes of deaths for 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

## Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Fever unspecified ... ..	310	420	288	285
Malari ... ..	15	16	17	25
Tuberculosis ... ..	8	6	29	45
Dysentery Amœbic ... ..	1	1	1	...
.. Bacillary ... ..	1	1	...	1
Ankylostomiasis ... ..	1	...	...	5
Lobar Pneumonia ... ..	14	30	20	19
Septicæmia ... ..	1	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	1
Other infectious diseases ... ..	2	...	31	27
	353	474	386	408

## Deaths from general diseases:—

Digestive System ... ..	28	36	24	36
Respiratory System ... ..	117	98	93	121
Nervous System ... ..	...	2	2	5
Circulatory System ... ..	5	3	9	6
Urinary System ... ..	3	3	1	5
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	16	20	23	32
Tumours ... ..	...	...	1	2
Premature births ... ..	...	...	1	...
Infantile convulsions ... ..	124	127	106	109
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc. ... ..	118	188	97	121
TOTAL ... ..	764	951	743	855

## PREVAILING DISEASES.

285 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 288 in 1932.

*Malaria*: 25 deaths occurred against 17 in 1932.

*Infantile Convulsions*: 119 deaths occurred against 106 in 1932.

The deaths from Malaria, unspecified fever, and infantile convulsions which are a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 429 against 411 in 1932.

*Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers*: 17 deaths were recorded, of which one occurred at the Hospital. 5 cases of enteric fever (with one death) were admitted into Hospital during 1933.

*Tropical typhus*: 3 cases (of which one died) were admitted into Hospital.

*Ankylostomiasis*: 47 cases (with 5 deaths) were admitted into Hospital.

*Tuberculosis*: 45 deaths were recorded during the year.

*Hydrophobia*: There was one case in which death occurred a few hours after admission into Hospital.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The rate was 96.40 per mille (corrected)—the lowest recorded for the past six years.

The following table gives the infantile mortality rates for 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1930	110.66	153.33	381.00	93.02
1931	141.10	187.90	52.63	324.30
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	88.06	181.08	142.86	185.19

### MATERNITY.

32 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, or 2.23% of total births. The number of still-births recorded was 46—as compared with 34 in 1932.

### HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau. It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady, though slow, improvement in the sanitary conditions of the areas under the control of the Perlis Sanitary Board.

Of the 76 labourers who were admitted into Hospital from estates and mines, 5 died during 1933.

### VISIT TO ESTATES.

One estate was visited by the Health Officer.

### VISIT TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 14 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 boys' schools) 14 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon with the following result:—

Total pupils on register .. 1,351

Total seen .. .. 1,145

			<i>Percentage.</i>
Enlarged spleen	.. ..	383	33.45
Pupils showing no vaccination marks	.. ..	50	4.37
Ear diseases	.. ..	10	0.87
Scabies	.. ..	12	1.05
Yaws	.. ..	18	1.57
Other skin diseases	.. ..	60	5.24
Eye diseases..	.. ..	8	0.70
Dental caries	.. ..	597	52.14

## HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 60 patients is maintained by Government at Kangar in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

A travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended to 957 cases excluding cases treated at cooly lines, schools and Police stations.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,373. There were 81 deaths, being a percentage of 5.90 to total treated. Excluding 32 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 3.65 %.

The daily average number of inpatients was 51.88. There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for malaria, amoebic, dysentery venereal diseases, pneumonia, other lung complaints, ankylostomiasis, ulcers and other diseases and a distinct fall in the number of cases admitted for enteric fever and pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of cases admitted for bacillary dysentery, influenza, injuries and tropical typhus was about the same.

7,059 cases were treated at the Hospital as out-patients. 2,048 vaccinations were performed; and 1,678 Neosalvarsan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Five mental cases were transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, in 1933. One died and four were discharged cured of whom one Indian was repatriated to India during the year under review.

There were 16 patients—10 males and 6 females—in Tanjong Rambutan Mental Hospital at the end of the year.

*Leprosy:* One Chinese suffering from anaesthetic leprosy was repatriated to China.

## RABIES.

Fifteen cases of dog bite (the maximum number reported for the past several years) were reported during the year. Sixteen dogs were concerned in all; one was unknown stray dog; 9 were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for 10 days; and 6 were killed on the spot of which only 3 were available for examination.

The brain on examination was reported positive for rabies in every case. There was one fatal case of hydrophobia during 1933.

## CHAPTER V.

### HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation who live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. These houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and petty shop-keeper are usually somewhat rickety huts built with plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with a mud floor.

In the villages which are under the control of the Sanitary Board buildings are controlled by the Board and building plans must be submitted and approved before any new building is erected or structural alterations carried out. There are however a number of the buildings which do not conform to modern standards. When the time for rebuilding comes the opportunity will be taken to have them replaced by structures more in accordance with sanitary requirements.

The housing accommodation of wage earning population on mines and estates though not elaborate is adequate.

There is no housing problem in this State.



## CHAPTER VI.

### PRODUCTION.

#### MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siamese territory.

The exports of tin-ore for the last four years have been as follows:—

1348	..	..	..	9,325 pikuls.
1349	..	..	..	7,188 „
1350	..	..	..	6,238 „
1351	..	..	..	10,895 „
1352	..	..	..	7,182 „

Restriction was introduced about the middle of 1351.

Perlis tin mining is unique. Tin-ore is found in caverns and pockets in the limestone hills where it has been deposited by the action of underground streams, the source of which no one can discover. The usual method is to follow the courses of these underground streams by blasting a way through cracks and fissures in the limestone in the hope of finding a cavity where the tin-ore has lodged and can be carried no further by the action of the water.

It is a game of “blind man’s buff” as there is no certainty where the tin is to be found. There are several known deposits which are rich in tin-ore but which, owing to their being deep and water logged, cannot be worked without the expenditure of such a sum as would make it doubtful whether it would be profitable.

Mining methods and conditions were described very fully in last year’s report and it is not proposed to describe again at length.

#### AGRICULTURE.

*Padi*: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State the great majority of the inhabitants being padi-planters dependent for their existence on the success of the padi crop.

The area under wet padi during the 1352 season was estimated to be 42,000 acres. In past years the estimates of yield were based on the estimates given by the Penghulus. The estimated yield for 1351 was 10,790,000 gantangs of padi or 16,197 tons of rice. A new method of calculation of yields which was evolved by Mr. W. N. Sands, Principal Agricultural Officer, Kedah, was applied, and by this method the yield works out at 15,540,000 gantangs of padi or 23,312 tons of rice against the Penghulus estimate of 11,705,000 gantangs of padi. Applied to 1351 the estimated yield by this method gives a figure of 11,460,000 gantangs against the Penghulus estimate of 10,790,000. Other factors indicate that the yield estimated under the new method is a much closer approximation to the true yield than the guess work of the Penghulus.

Only a very small amount of hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and only on exceptional occasions, as when the rains fail, is it allowed.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for local consumption and there is a surplus for export. In 1352 5,200 tons of rice and 7,300 tons of padi were exported as against 5,770 tons and 9,500 tons respectively in 1351.

Padi cultivation is entirely in the hand of small-holders who with their families cultivate the land with occasionally the assistance of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on large scale.

Padi test stations have been established in various districts and the experiments with various strains of seed were continued as in previous years.

*Rubber:* The total area cultivated with rubber is approximately 5,000 acres. There are only 4 estates of over 100 acres in area.

The price of rubber improved and tapping was resumed on holdings on which the low price of rubber had caused it to be discontinued for a lengthy period.

Rubber exports amounted to 7,896 pikuls against 2,689 pikuls in 1351.

*Coconuts:* The area under coconuts was approximately 3,830 acres.

*Other cultivation:* There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts, groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

*Live Stock:* The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available as to the numbers of poultry reared.

4,246,899 hen and duck eggs 22,904 chickens and 8,445 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following livestock in the State:—

Cattle	..	..	..	..	10,645
Buffaloes	..	..	..	..	3,967
Pigs	..	..	..	..	1,347
Goats	..	..	..	..	2,584

There is no Veterinary staff in the State. The Government Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, however, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

Rabies continued to give trouble but was kept under control by the adoption of muzzling and a campaign against unlicensed dogs. 812 dogs were destroyed by the Police.

*Labour:* There was only 4 estates with an area of over 100 acres and the labour employed thereon consisted of 208 Indians, 79 Malays and 17 Chinese. In addition 36 Indians and 113 Malays were employed by the Public Works Department and 76 Indians, 6 Chinese and 5 Malays by the Federated Malay States Railways.

The Indian labourers were natives of the Madras Presidency. Recruitment was generally by local engagement.

The Controller of Labour, Kedah, acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported as being reasonably satisfactory. A few complaints of a trivial nature were made and investigated. No prosecutions were instituted in respect of offences to labourers.

Sick labourers are sent to Kangar Government Hospital.

*Mines:* The labour employed on the mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers. It is estimated that about 1,700 labourers are employed.

Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining districts.

All labour is free and the welfare of labourers is safeguarded by a Labour Code similar to that in force throughout the rest of Malaya.

*Forests:* There is no organised forest department. The issue of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Chief of Police.

The total revenue from Royalties was \$485 and export duties on forest produce yielded \$153, as against \$516 and \$159 in 1351.

There is not much forest of economic value in the State. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of *Melaleuca*) which is used for firewood and piling and yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

*Fisheries:* The State has a coastline of about 13 miles, the five fathom line being on an average five miles out. In 1352 897 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 1,427 pikuls in 1351. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state.

140 pikuls of dried prawns and 21 pikuls of prawn refuse were exported together with a number of crabs.

3,962 pikuls of fresh water fish were exported to Penang as against 3,053 in the previous year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable articles only. Comparative figures for 1351 and 1352 are given below in respect of the principal imports:—

Articles.	1351	1352
Tobacco (lbs.) ... ..	28,633	26,504
Cigarettes (lbs.) ... ..	39,319	40,484
European Spirits (gallons) ... ..	417	784
Chinese Spirits (gallons) ... ..	733	828
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons) ... ..	1,111	1,624
Kerosene oil (gallons) ... ..	65,544	78,036
Petrol (gallons) ... ..	41,750	54,504

Figures of the principal exports are given below:—

Articles.	1351	1352
Padi (pikuls) ... ..	159,885	126,727
Rice (pikuls) ... ..	97,092	77,230
Rubber (pikuls) ... ..	2,689	7,896
Copra (pikuls) ... ..	1,402	3,105
Arecanuts (pikuls) ... ..	547	360
Tapioca (pikuls) ... ..	2,995	2,460
Tin-ore (pikuls) ... ..	10,895	7,182
Phosphates (tons) ... ..	375	444
Fish (pikuls) ... ..	4,920	4,859
Poultry (head) ... ..	38,771	31,349
Buffaloes and cattle (head) ... ..	30	124
Goats (head) ... ..	316	1,333
Hides and Horns (pikuls) ... ..	166	203

Other exports are timber and minor forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks), lorry transport is becoming more popular.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Owing to the improvement in the price of rubber rates of pay on rubber estates showed an improvement and on the two estates where any considerable number of labourers are employed the wages varied between 28 cents a day for men and 25 cents to 24 cents a day for women, as against rates of 25 cents to 20 cents a day earlier in the year. The managers of these estates have been requested to raise these rates to a minimum of 28 cents a day for men and 24 cents a day for women. In 1351 when the price of rubber was very low the rates varied between 20 cents a day to 15 cents a day.

The wages paid to mining coolies showed little alteration and the average rate of pay was about \$1 a day.

The cost of essential foodstuffs remained low. Rice the staple foodstuff of the population cost from 15 to 17 cents a gantang. The average worker consumes up to 6 gautangs a month.

The price of other foodstuffs such as fowls, eggs and fish were also low.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATION.

At the end of the year there were 20 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools with an average enrolment of 93 and 4 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools with an average enrolment of 61. The total number of pupils on the register was 1,857 boys and 246 girls.

The average attendance was 93% for the year.

There are six Chinese schools which are supported entirely by public subscription and are not in receipt of any Government assistance. The number of pupils is not large.

There are no English schools in the State, but at Kangar an allowance was made to a teacher who gave instruction in English mainly to the children of Government officers. It has been decided to discontinue this allowance as the standard of instruction was low.

Progress in education in this small State is slow owing to the lack of trained teachers and experienced supervision. Some years ago a system was instituted whereby each year two students were selected by examination and sent for a 3 years course of training at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. Each year two untrained teachers are replaced by teachers who have completed the course at the College. The number sent to the College was increased to four in 1352 and it is intended for the next year or two to send a similar number. At the end of the year there were 10 trained teachers in the schools and eight students undergoing training at the College.

The condition of the vernacular education in this State is far from satisfactory and the Government is not obtaining an adequate return for the expenditure which is by no means miserly. It was therefore decided to ask for the services of an experienced officer of the Education Department, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, to visit and report on the Perlis schools and make recommendations for their improvement. The Federated Malay States Government agreed to an inspection being made by Mr. O. T. Dussek the Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, and Mr. Dussek will visit the State early in 1353.

Basketry is taught in all schools and with one or two exceptions each school has a garden where flowers and vegetables are grown. The location of those without gardens is such that suitable ground for a garden is not available in the vicinity.

Most of the schools have play grounds where organised games are practised. An inter-schools association football competition has been organised and very great keenness has been exhibited by the competing schools and by their local supporters. Communications are not yet good enough to permit of all schools taking part.

Five boys were being educated in English schools in Penang at the expense of the Government and assistance was granted in three other cases.

The total expenditure on education was \$39,148 against \$37,286 in 1351.

The Committee appointed in 1351 to serve as an advisory body to the Government in matters pertaining to education continued to function during the year and to hold regular meetings. The thanks of Government are due to them for their labours.



## CHAPTER X.

### COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar at the following business was transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1350	1351	1352
Letters ... ..	73,918	91,913	76,128
Registered Articles ... ..	1,366	4,087	4,233
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	661	929	1,016
Telegrams ... ..	3,666	2,784	2,617
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	\$43,273	\$51,162	\$45,358

At the end of the year the savings bank included 132 accounts with a total of \$12,384.14 on deposit, as against 101 accounts with deposits of \$5,504.39 in 1351.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1350	1351	1352
Letters ... ..	18,938	28,431	31,642
Registered Articles ... ..	2,333	2,208	1,799
Parcels (ordinary) ... ..	81	31	40

The revenue collected by the Department was \$3,216 and the expenditure \$3,594.

### SHIPPING.

The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bahru.

Junks from Penang are able to go up as far as Kangar during spring tides.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports was 366 as against 506 in 1351 and the tonnage 7,255 as against 11,981.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 148 motor boats entered Perlis ports during the year.

### RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Railways main line from Penang to Siam runs through the State from north to south. At Padang Besar, the frontier station, there is a railway station that is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. The railway passes Arau the residence of His Highness the Raja. Kangar the capital is 6 miles by road from Arau station.

### ROADS.

There are  $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles of metalled road of which  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles are asphalted and  $28\frac{1}{2}$  miles of gravelled roads and paths in the State, which are upkept by the Public Works Department. Nine miles of road were remetalled and asphalted during the year. The cost of upkeep of metalled roads was \$909 per mile.

Eighty-eight miles of canals and rivers were upkept and 44 miles were cleared at a cost of \$1,016.

## **CHAPTER XI.**

### **BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

#### **BANKING.**

There are no banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of \$12,384.14 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year.

#### **CURRENCY.**

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

#### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul) of 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

## CHAPTER XII.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year was \$96,623.38 made up as follows:—

Personal emoluments	..	..	11,068.83
Other charges	..	..	1,883.37
Public Works Annually Recurrent	..	..	44,771.92
Special services	..	..	38,899.26
TOTAL	..	..	<u>96,623.38</u>

The expenditure in 1351 amounted to \$61,175.

The principal items carried out under special services were:—

*Remetalling and asphalting of the Tebing Tinggi Road and Kaki Bukit Village.*

In all a length of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles were reconstructed at a cost of \$15,248.

*Special Repairs to Government Buildings.*

Owing to the enforced economies of previous years there was considerable deterioration in the condition of the majority of Government buildings. Repairs in several cases necessitated the almost complete reconstruction of the buildings. In all cases round timbers were replaced by square hardwood timbers. It is hoped that extensive repairs on this scale will not be necessary for a long time. For a little additional expenditure when the buildings were originally constructed most of these repairs would have been unnecessary and any necessary repairs could have been carried out from annually recurrent votes. Economy very often in the end turns out to be extremely expensive. The total expenditure under this heading was \$8,998.

*Reconstruction of Kangar Boys' School.*

This school was the oldest school in the State and in a very violent rain and wind storm in 1351 was practically flattened to the ground. One portion of the school was reconstructed in 1351 and \$2,250 was expended on the reconstruction of the remaining portion which had withstood the storm but was in poor condition.

*Market, Arau.*

There had long been a demand for a market at Arau where His Highness the Raja resides and a market was erected at a cost of \$3,800.

*Wang Tangga Sub-way.*

This was the most spectacular and useful work undertaken. Until the construction of this sub-way all tin-ore won in the area north of Kaki Bukit village, the mining centre, had to be carried over a formidable hill on one side of which there was an almost perpendicular drop of over 200 feet. Most of the mining in the State is carried out in the area. All provisions had to be carried over the same route. A chance remark in conversation with one of the local miners led to the investigation of a possible route under the hill along an underground stream. It was found that an underground route could be provided at no very great expense. The blasting away of a great deal of overhanging rock was carried out and a raised hardwood footbridge six feet wide with hand rails on both sides was constructed. The total expenditure only amounted to \$3,500 for the construction of this new access to the mining area which is a very cheap price to pay for a work which is an inestimable boon to the miners, owing to the saving in time, energy and health thereby occasioned.

One old lady who had resided all her life in the valleys on the other side of the hill was able to pay her first visit to what to her must have been the "metropolis" of Kaki Bukit and see a motor car for the first time. She had already seen the more modern aeroplane flying over the valley.

Memories are short. Recently owing to very heavy floods the passage through the sub-way was temporarily interrupted. A miner was forced to take the old route over the hill. His language when he arrived in the village was said to be very expressive. He seems to have forgotten that until a few months previously he and every other miner had to carry every pikul of tin and every pound of provisions over this hill without thinking a great deal about it.

Amongst other items of lesser expenditure was the construction of two tombs at Arau for the graves of Almerhum Tuan Syed Harun and Almerhum Tuan Syed Ahmad ancestors of the present Ruling House.

*General.*

The total mileage of metalled road in the State is  $37\frac{1}{2}$ . In previous reports the mileage has been put at  $36\frac{1}{2}$ . During the year the milestones were altered to a new zero point at Kangar Police Station and mileages were remeasured. Of the  $37\frac{1}{2}$  miles  $20\frac{3}{4}$  are asphalted. In addition to the metalling and asphaltting of the Tebing Tinggi Road and Kaki Bukit village carried out under a special vote, 2 miles of road were remetalled and asphalted during the year.

In addition to metalled roads there are 10 miles of unmetalled roads and 23 miles of bridle paths which were upkept during the year.

The total expenditure on road maintenance was \$30,368.

The labour force was sufficient for all requirements. The average number of labourers employed throughout the year was 130. At the end of the year the labour force amounted to 151 of whom 113 were Malays and 36 were South Indians. The policy has been to replace South Indian labourers by local Malay labour. The work of the Malays continued to be satisfactory. South Indian labourers are still required for such jobs as metalling and asphaltting which the Malays avoid owing to the exposure to very great heat which such work entails.

Mr. F. E. B. Murphy, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### COURTS.

There are four Courts, the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction; it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate is over \$500.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Magistrate. It has criminal jurisdiction, its power extending to fines of \$250 and imprisonment up to one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi and the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to Muhammadan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

#### CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1351	Instituted in 1352	Disposed of in 1352	Pending at end of 1352
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	8	8	...
Senior Court ...	1	5	6	...
Junior Court ...	3	376	354	25
Sheriah Court ...	15	13	28	...

**CIVIL COURTS.**

	Remain- ing over from 1351	Instituted in 1352	Disposed of in 1352	Pending at end of 1352
Senior Court (Appeals)	6	36	38	4
Senior Court Adminis- tration Suits ...	33	47	40	40
Junior Court ...	103	363	412	54
Sheriah Court ...	19	42	57	4

**COURT OF THE RAJA.**

There were 2 criminal appeals to the Court of the Raja.  
There were 2 civil appeals.

**POLICE.**

The Police force is in charge of a Malay officer styled the Chief of Police and at the end of the year consisted of a Chief of Police, an Inspector and Sub-Inspector and 69 Non Commissioned Officers and with three exceptions the whole force are Malays.

There are seven Police stations in the State.

Two police constables were dismissed for misconduct and one retired.

Discipline was good. There were 19 orderly room cases against 49 the previous year. One serious case of misconduct was brought before the Courts.

436 reports of offences were made during the year as against 388 in 1351. They were mostly concerned with petty offences.

There was one case of homicide but the arrest of the murderer had not been effected by the end of the year. This is a case in which a husband stabbed his wife while she was asleep for what reason it is not ascertained. Both parties were "Samsams" (mixed Siamese and Malay). The murderer has been traced to Senggora in Siam where for the time he has disappeared.

308 prosecutions involving 513 persons were instituted by the Police and convictions were secured in 276 cases involving 450 persons, the rest resulting in acquittals.



There was little serious crime during the year. The local pastime of cattle thieving seems to have lost some of its appeal.

The Chief of Police is responsible for Forest and Veterinary work as well as the issue of licences for firearms, registration of vehicles, supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

812 dogs were destroyed during the year.

The number of firearms licensed in 1352 was 501 against 541 in 1351.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the last two years:—

	1351.	1352.
Motor cars .. .. .	95	98
„ lorries and motor buses ..	20	22
„ cycles .. .. .	8	5

Fees collected totalled \$5,834 against \$4,782 in 1351.

The total expenditure of the department was \$37,470 as against \$36,221 in 1351, while the revenue collected was \$8,974 against \$7,671 in 1351.

## PRISONS.

There is one prison in this State, situated at Kangar.

The Adviser is Superintendent of Prisons and is assisted by a Gaoler.

The staff at the end of the year consisted of three N.C.O.'s and one Sikh and thirteen Malay Warders.

There were 40 prisoners remaining at the end of the previous year. One hundred and nine were admitted in 1352. Twenty-four prisoners remained at the end of the year. It looks as if the staff will soon outnumber the inmates.

Discipline was fair amongst prisoners and warders.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory. There were no deaths.

The prisoners are employed inside the gaol in rice milling, basketry, chick making and carpentry and in extra mural work such as grass cutting, scavenging, earthwork and gardening.

There is no separate accommodation for juvenile offenders. Juvenile offenders are rare and it is usually possible to deal with them by cautions or by light corporal punishment. Bad cases which cannot be dealt with by these means are sent to the Singapore Reformatory. There were no such cases during the year.

The vegetable garden which was started in 1349 was maintained and was able to supply the gaol with sufficient vegetables for its needs, and there was a surplus which was disposed of for \$40.

Padi was purchased and milled by the prisoners. In all 7,760 gantangs were milled into 3,814 gantangs of rice and sold for \$741.

\$1,222 was realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the gaol.

The total expenditure of the department was \$10,095 as against \$12,673 in 1351.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### LEGISLATION.

Eight Enactments were passed during the year of which the following were the more important:—

**No. 4 of 1352.** *The Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment.*

This Enactment has effect from the beginning of 1353. Hitherto the registration of births and deaths was carried out in a very unsatisfactory fashion under an Order in Council. The Enactment brings the registration of births and deaths into line with the practice of the rest of the Peninsula.

**No. 5 of 1352.** *The Registration of Schools Enactment.*

There are a few non-Government schools in the State. As a measure of precaution against subversive teachings this Enactment was introduced.

**No. 6 of 1352.** *The Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1352.*

The collection of land revenue has been very unsatisfactory. This Act amends the original Act of 1326 and puts the collection of land revenue on a more satisfactory basis.

The most important alteration is that notices of demand and distress warrants are abolished. As in the F.M.S. only notices of auction will in future be issued.

There is no legislation for the control of factories, for compensation for accidents or making provision for sickness or old age.

The population of this State is almost entirely agricultural and there are no manufactures.

## CHAPTER XV.

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue for 1352 was \$530,709 and the expenditure \$464,457 as against revenue of \$513,874 and expenditure \$416,574 in 1351.

Details are set out in Appendices A and B.

The chief revenue increase were under the head of Customs and Chandu, which showed increases of \$7,325 and \$18,327 respectively.

There is no public debt, the balance of the loan from the Federated Malay States having been repaid in 1348.

A statement of Assets and Liabilities is shown in Appendix C. The excess of Assets over Liabilities was \$267,612 as against \$201,359 at the end of the previous year.

Customs duties are levied on exports the chief of which are padi and rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs and on imports the chief of which are kerosine, benzine, liquors, tobacco, matches and sugar. The yield of export duties was \$93,551 and of import duties was \$177,887 against \$97,826 and \$155,319 in 1351.

As an outcome of the Ottawa Conference certain additional duties were imposed in October, 1932, and duties are now collected on cotton piece goods, groundnuts, milk, motor tyres, paraffin wax, perfumery, hides and tinned fruit and vegetables. Imperial preference is granted in respect of these commodities. These "Ottawa duties" yielded \$15,478 of which the duty on piece goods was \$10,574.

The gross opium revenue totalled \$133,782 against \$126,357 in 1351.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### LANDS.

Agricultural land is held under title known as a Small Grant alienated in perpetuity on payment of an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty in which the boundaries are not accurately surveyed. These grants are being replaced by fresh titles as opportunity occurs.

The land law is primitive and the land administration very unsatisfactory.

Steps have been taken for the overhaul of the land law and the reorganisation of the land office, both of which are long overdue. Arrangements are being made for the secondment to the State of an experienced land officer from another Malayan Administration and it is hoped that when the next report is written something approaching order will have been evolved out of the present chaos.

The area of alienated land at the end of the year was approximately 56,000 acres. Land held under mining title totalled 3,360 acres. These figures must be accepted with reserve as the Land Office records are very indifferent.

The total land revenue collected was \$58,730 against \$67,888 in 1351.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:—

For padi cultivation	....	..	239 acres.
For kampong cultivation	..	..	39 „
For rubber cultivation	..	..	Nil.

#### SURVEY.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah, and the Assistant Superintendent, North Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure during the year was \$7,336.

In accordance with the arrangements made in 1349 field work remained practically suspended, only one demarcator being employed during the year.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was formed in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who has received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The number of registered societies was 16 in 1352, namely, one Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society and 15 Rural Credit Societies. Two new societies were formed.

The continuance of the trade depression and other causes were responsible for a further decrease in the total membership of the societies, in spite of the formation of the two new societies.

#### *Government Officers Thrift and Loan Society.*

As shown in last year's report the membership dropped from 200 to 158 in 1351. There was a further drop in membership to 105. Though the drop in members is regrettable the society will in the long run be benefited thereby as most of the members who have withdrawn were not of the type who would be loyal to any such organisation for long. Most of them looked upon the society as a "get rich quick" concern whereby they could get relief from some of their more pressing debts and contract others in their place. A society which calls for obedience and loyalty from members soon becomes irksome to members who have little "*esprit de corps*" and self respect. It is better that they should fall early by the wayside than that by their remaining as members there should be an unhealthy atmosphere in the society which might infect other members.

The working capital of the society decreased from \$38,767 to \$31,835.

#### *Rural Credit Societies.*

As stated above two new societies were formed during the year, and at the end of the year the figures for these societies since the inception of the movement were:—

Year			No. of Societies	No. of Members	Total Working Capital
1345	...	...	1	58	\$ 678
1346	...	...	5	244	4,136
1347	...	...	8	296	7,102
1348	...	...	12	479	11,684
1349	...	...	13	476	15,817
1350	...	...	13	458	16,551
1351	...	...	13	407	18,790
1352	...	...	15	401	20,278

Difficulty was again experienced in recovering a number of loans and it was necessary in a few cases to have recourse to the Court for their recovery.

Some of these societies are in a very shaky condition and may have to be wound up very soon.

#### *Weekly fairs.*

During the year another weekly fair was opened at Kampong Langgar, Kayang

There are now six weekly fairs run by the Rural societies. Of the five fairs previously opened two only are in anything like a healthy condition. The newly opened fair is doing well so far.

The object of these fairs is to provide a convenient method for the disposal of Kampong produce at fairer prices than can be obtained from the Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen who are adepts at driving a hard bargain when they are purchasing from people already in their debt. They also provide a means whereby the societies can obtain some experience of the management of commercial affairs and at the same time add to their funds.

There are in addition three fairs run by a private individual.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports that, though at first a large proportion of the stall holders at these fairs were of other nationalities, during the year an increasing number of Malays are now taking part and that produce purchased at the fairs is being increasingly distributed through the Kampongs by Malay hawkers.

In the fairs privately operated the great majority of the business is done by nationalities other than Malays. A number of the people are travelling cloth pedlars or agents selling on commission for shops elsewhere. The sale and barter of Kampong produce is of secondary importance.

#### *General.*

The Co-operative movement in this State is greatly hampered by the ignorance and superstition of the rayat whose attitude is "*omne ignotum pro horrifico*" and whose ignorance is played upon by the underground opponents of the movement.

Progress is therefore slow. The affairs of each society require constant supervision and nursing by the officers of the department. There is great difficulty in getting suitable office-bearers and even in the Government Officers Society there is a tendency to reelect year after year the same set of officers to run the society instead of making changes so that other members of the society may have an opportunity of learning something about the management of the society and of taking a more intelligent interest in its affairs. This tendency is however not peculiar to this State or to Co-operative societies.

During the year an additional officer, Inche Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah, was appointed to the Department as Assistant Registrar. After a short period in the State he was sent to Kuala Lumpur to undergo a course of six months training under the Co-operative Department, Federated Malay States. This Government is greatly indebted to the Director of Co-operation for arranging this course and for the time and trouble which he took in giving instruction.

Inche Abdul Wahab returned towards the end of the year and took up the duties of his appointment.

Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud who has been in charge of the Department since its formation continued to act as Registrar throughout the year.

The watchword of the Department must be patience, patience and again patience.

#### GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 51st birthday on 11th Jemadial-Awal, 1352 with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

His Highness accompanied by the British Adviser attended the Durbar held at Government House, Singapore, on the 3rd February, 1934.

His Majesty's Birthday and Armistice Day were marked by the usual official parades and functions at which His Highness was present.

His Excellency the High Commissioner (Sir Cecil Clementi) paid an official visit to the State in July, 1933.

The financial situation continued to improve and for the second year in succession there was a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure.



The padi harvest was good but the prices obtained for padi were the lowest on record. The low prices however were to a great extent compensated for by the low prices of most other essential goods.

The rise in the price of rubber towards the end of the year caused the resumption of tapping on land which had been left untapped owing to the low price of rubber. Restriction was in the air at the end of the year but had not been introduced. The owners of rubber land have had a very lean time for several years and it is to be hoped that the recovery in the price of rubber will be maintained.

The writer acted as British Adviser throughout the year and his thanks are due to those officials who have co-operated with him in his endeavours to raise the standard of administration and improve the lot of the rayat.

O. E. VENABLES,  
*British Adviser, Perlis.*

10th September, 1934.

30th Jemadialawal, 1353.

## APPENDIX A.

*Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years  
A.H. 1351 and 1352.*

No.	Headings			1351	1352
				\$	\$
1	Chandu	...	...	126,357	133,782
2	Courts	...	...	14,148	9,736
3	Customs	...	...	253,297	271,626
4	Excise	...	...	611	549
5	Forests	...	...	516	484
6	Harbours	...	...	3,491	3,405
7	Lands and Mines	...	...	67,888	58,730
8	Medical	...	...	1,128	1,190
9	Municipal	...	...	16,067	17,107
10	Police	...	...	6,351	7,579
11	Prisons	...	...	1,966	2,004
12	Sheriah Court	...	...	983	858
13	Treasury	...	...	20,267	22,749
14	Veterinary	...	...	804	910
	TOTAL ...			513,874	530,709

## APPENDIX B.

*Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years  
A.H. 1351 and 1352.*

No.	Headings	1351	1352
		\$	\$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pen- sions, etc. ...	22,486	25,159
2	His Highness the Raja ...	39,652	40,407
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	16,076	15,264
4	Audit Office ...	4,274	4,378
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	5,931	7,774
6	Courts ...	17,367	16,534
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	42,118	40,718
8	Education ...	37,286	39,148
9	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	5,736	5,506
10	Lands and Mines ...	16,765	16,021
11	Medical ...	23,674	20,854
12	Miscellaneous Services ...	34,305	47,367
13	Mosques ...	4,562	4,700
14	Municipal ...	8,995	9,531
15	Penghulus ...	6,411	6,426
16	Police ...	36,216	37,470
17	Prisons ...	12,673	10,095
18	Sheriah Court ...	7,643	7,897
19	Surveys ...	8,103	7,336
20	Treasury ...	5,126	5,249
21	Public Works Departments ...	13,401	12,952
22	Public Works, Annually Recur- rent ...	38,328	44,772
23	Public Works, Special Services	9,446	38,899
	TOTAL ...	416,574	464,457

APPENDIX C.

*Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the end of the years 1351 and 1352. A. H.*

101

Liabilities	At end of 1351 (7-5-32- 25-4-33)	At end of 1352 (26-4-33- 15-4-34)	Assets	At end of 1351 (7-5-32- 25-4-33)	At end of 1352 (26-4-33- 15-4-34)
	\$	\$		\$	\$
			Cash in Treasury	...	...
			Cash at Banks	...	...
			Fixed Deposits	...	...
			Investments ...	...	...
			Suspense Account	...	...
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	177,500	196,375			
Deposits	33,931	38,152	Advances	...	...
Excess of Assets	201,359	267,612	Loans	...	...
TOTAL	412,790	502,139	TOTAL	...	...
				412,790	502,139



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google

## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.



25,342  
g

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1698

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

BARBADOS, 1933-34

(For Report for 1931-32 see No. 1595 and for Report  
for 1932-33 see No. 1632 (Price 1s. 6d. each))

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage] Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

## HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1698

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

# BARBADOS, 1933-34

*(For Report for 1931-32 see No. 1595 and for Report  
for 1932-33 see No. 1632 (Price 1s. 6d. each))*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BARBADOS FOR 1933-34

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	7
V. HOUSING ... ..	9
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	10
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	11
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	15
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	18
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	21
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	25
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	26
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	27
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	28
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	30
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	33
APPENDIX-BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	35
SKETCH MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian Islands, is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West. In latitude it compares with Madras or the Gambia, but the climate differs from both. The Island is triangular in shape and is twenty-one miles long by fourteen miles across the widest part. It contains approximately 166 square miles with a population at the end of 1933 of 180,055. It is approximately the size of the Isle of Wight and is said to resemble it in some respects.

Several theories, some extremely fantastic, to account for the name of Barbados have been put forward from time to time, but the one generally accepted is that the name—Los Barbados—was given by a Portuguese mariner who was the first European

to visit the Island, the name being derived from the bearded fig trees which he observed on the Island in great numbers.

The first visit of Englishmen to Barbados is alleged to have taken place in 1605, when the *Olive Blossom* put in there on its way to Guiana, and the crew, finding that it was uninhabited, erected a cross and took possession of the Island in the name of King James.

The first settlement took place in February, 1627. A London merchant, Sir William Courteen, fitted out a colonizing expedition, which landed eighty settlers and founded Holetown in that year.

Letters Patent issued by King Charles I granted to the Earl of Carlisle proprietary rights over all the "Caribbee Islands" in which Barbados appears to have been included.

Later Letters Patent granted Barbados and three other islands to the Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, and a grant from King James I was also claimed by the Earl of Marlborough.

The disputes which followed were finally decided in 1629 in favour of the Earl of Carlisle, who had already taken forcible steps to secure possession of the Island.

In 1636 Lord Carlisle died, leaving his rights in Barbados and the Caribbee Islands in trust for the payment of his debts with remainder to his son, who in 1647 leased his rights to Lord Willoughby of Parham for twenty-one years. In 1650 Lord Willoughby assumed the Government of Barbados in the name of the King and caused an Act to be passed recognizing the rights of the King, Lord Carlisle and himself, but in 1652 the Island capitulated to a force despatched by the Commonwealth on terms providing for government by a Governor appointed by the Commonwealth and consequently the extinction of proprietary rule.

At the Restoration the various claims based or secured on the Carlisle Patent revived, but a return to the proprietary system was strongly opposed by the planters, whose titles to land were in many cases defective. After lengthy negotiations a settlement was arrived at based on the surrender of the Carlisle Patent to the Crown and the compensation of the various claims out of a fixed revenue provided by the Colony in return for the confirmation of local land titles. The financial terms of the settlement were laid down by an Order in Council allocating the future revenue of the Caribbee Islands, that is to say, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, to the satisfaction of the claims, after which it was to revert to the Crown. The revenue itself was provided by a 4½ per cent. duty on exports which was imposed by Acts passed by the Barbados Legislature in 1663 and by the Leeward Islands in 1664. This duty continued in force and was a constant source of grievance to the Colonies until 1838 when it was abolished by an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Natural and climatic conditions give justification to the claim of Barbados to be the healthiest of all the West Indian Islands.

The Island is much patronized by residents in the neighbouring Colonies, while visitors from northern climates, in considerable numbers, find in it an agreeable change. There is little variation in temperature, the range being generally from 76° to 86° Fahr. and in the cool months—December to May—as low occasionally as 64°. The Island during this time gets the full benefit of the cool north-east trade winds. The hot and rainy season extends from June to November. Sir Charles Lucas in his "Historical Geography of the British Colonies" has this to say about Barbados :—

"Lying far out to sea, its climate was better suited to Englishmen than that of the other parts of the western tropics . . . The history of the Island with its long generations of English inhabitants is the most striking exception to the rule that the tropics must be peopled by others than natives of Northern Europe."

Unlike most of the other West Indian Islands, Barbados has never been out of British possession.

The Island lies almost out of the track of hurricanes although it is a matter of history that these have swept over the Island at far intervals, notably in 1780, 1831 and 1898, doing considerable damage. Earth tremors have been occasionally felt, but severe shocks of earthquake have not occurred.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

Barbados possesses a representative Legislature but not full responsible government. The Crown retains only the right of veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the appointment and control of the public officers, except the Colonial Treasurer who is nominated annually by the House of Assembly and his appointment confirmed by the Governor-in-Executive Committee.

The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the King, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members, elected annually on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The House of Assembly was constituted as far back as 1639, being first summoned in that year by Governor Hawley, and the names of the members are on record in the Minutes. The Barbados House of Assembly is consequently, with the exception of the British House of Commons and the House of Assembly of Bermuda, the oldest legislative body in the Empire.

For electoral purposes the Island is divided into twelve constituencies, viz., the City of Bridgetown, and the eleven parishes of Saint Michael, Saint George, Christ Church, Saint Philip, Saint John, Saint Joseph, Saint Thomas, Saint Andrew, Saint James, Saint Peter, and Saint Lucy, each of which returns two members to the General Assembly. The qualifications of members and electors are regulated by the Representation of the People Act,

1901 (No. 2). The Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9) regulates the procedure at elections of members to serve in the General Assembly or in the several Vestries of the Island.

The total number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls at the present time is 5,058 and is made up as follows:—

Bridgetown: 783; Saint Michael: 1,593; Christ Church: 710; Saint George: 329; Saint Philip: 274; Saint John: 122; Saint Joseph: 129; Saint Andrew: 232; Saint Peter: 240; Saint Lucy: 198; Saint James: 213; Saint Thomas: 235.

The total at the time of the last election—July, 1933—was 5,023. It is now nearer the number included in 1931 which was 5,155.

The number of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls bears a ratio of 6·3 per cent. to the total male population, or approximately 16·6 per cent. to the adult male population as shown by the last (1921) census returns.

The executive part of the Government is vested in the Executive Council appointed by the Crown, and consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, *ex officio*, and two other members. The Executive Committee—appointed under the provisions of the Executive Committee Act, 1891 (No. 24)—consists of the members of the Executive Council, *ex officio*, one member of the Legislative Council, and four members of the House of Assembly, nominated annually by the Governor. This body introduces all money votes, prepares the Estimates and initiates all Government measures.

Local government is in the hands of eleven Parish Boards or Vestries. The Vestry is elected annually under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1901 (No. 2) and the Ballot Act, 1931 (No. 9). The Rector of the parish is *ex officio* Chairman of the Vestry. The functions of the Vestry include the appointment of Guardians for the care of the sick and poor, of Commissioners of Health for the control of sanitation, and of Highway Commissioners for the upkeep of roads. To provide funds for these purposes the Vestries levy rates on lands and houses, and taxes on trade, vehicles, draught animals, etc.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population on 31st December, 1933, was estimated to be 150,055, 80,143 being males and 99,912 females. The increase over the estimated total for 1932 is 3,181 or 1·8 per cent., and is made up as follows:—

Natural increase, births exceeding deaths by	...	1,723
and immigration exceeding emigration by	...	1,458
		<hr/>
		3,181
		<hr/>

Estimates of population so calculated have usually been found to be exaggerated when a census is taken.

Based on the returns given in the last census (1921) the population is made up as follows:—

White	...	...	...	...	...	7 per cent.
Black	...	...	...	...	...	71 „
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	22 „

The last census was taken in 1921; therefore the figures given in the last paragraph, as well as this, are only approximations. The tendency for large numbers of the urban population to drift into the metropolitan parish of Saint Michael is very pronounced, and has been much encouraged during the last two decades by the indiscriminate dividing and selling or letting of land lots which was not controlled until 1928. The following shows, with as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is expected in such approximations, the estimated numbers in each parish as well as the density per square mile.

<i>Parish.</i>				<i>Estimated population.</i>	<i>Density.</i>
Saint Michael	...	...	...	65,000	4,335
Christ Church	...	...	...	23,000	1,029
Saint George	...	...	...	14,500	861
Saint Philip	...	...	...	15,000	638
Saint John	...	...	...	10,000	744
Saint James	...	...	...	10,500	861
Saint Thomas	...	...	...	8,000	602
Saint Peter	...	...	...	9,000	692
Saint Lucy	...	...	...	8,500	625
Saint Joseph	...	...	...	8,000	851
Saint Andrew	...	...	...	8,500	626

The average density per square mile for the Island is 1,205.

### Marriages.

There were 1,063 marriages performed during 1933, 784 by the Church of England, 100 by the Methodists, 39 by the Moravians, 16 by the Roman Catholics, 17 were civil, and the remainder divided between 19 other denominations.

The rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is 11·9.

The illiterate percentage among those married during the year is 17·7 as against 15·6 last year.

### Births and Deaths.

The following are the figures for the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	
		<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Illegitimate percentage.</i>		<i>Rate per M.</i>	<i>Percentage uncertified.</i>
1929 ...	5,421	32·04	63·37	4,016	23·74	3·3
1930 ...	5,596	32·67	62·85	3,954	23·08	2·4
1931 ...	4,853	28·06	60·46	4,488	25·95	2·0
1932 ...	5,391	30·76	59·69	3,325	18·97	2·2
1933 ...	5,316	29·79	59·91	3,593	20·13	2·6

### Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate has increased from 198 last year to 235.

### Immigration and Emigration.

Each year of the past decade, with the exception of 1928, shows an increase of immigration over emigration. This increase in 1933 amounted to 1,458, the average net increase for each year being 1,035. Statistics are not available to show other details of the migration of the population.

## IV.—HEALTH.

### General, Principal Causes of Death, etc.

The climate is salubrious and semi-tropical. The maximum temperature varies between 82° Fahr. in the cool months and 90° Fahr. in the hot season, the minimum being between 69° Fahr. and 73° Fahr. The Island is a natural health resort.

Malaria made its appearance in the Island in October, 1927; but since 17th October, 1929, no new case has occurred, and no anopheline mosquito larvae have been found since January, 1930.

The causes of death are classified in accordance with the Intermediate International list of Causes of Deaths as adopted for use in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, some being further sub-divided to meet local requirements.

The following are the principal diseases or groups of diseases responsible for the mortality :—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>
Syphilis ... ..	514*
Diarrhoea and enteritis ... ..	433†
Diseases of the heart ... ..	246
Old age ... ..	219
‡Nephritis ... ..	211
Pneumonia ... ..	211
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	200
Diseases of arteries and veins ... ..	172
‡Congenital debility ... ..	165
Cancer ... ..	109
Other diseases of early infancy ... ..	107
Tuberculosis ... ..	101
Bronchitis ... ..	96
‡Pellagra ... ..	88

\* Of these 413 were under the age of 5 years.

† " " 389 " " " 5 "

‡ Possibly related to diet deficiencies.



There was 33 per cent. less typhoid in 1933 than in 1932 which was itself not a year of high incidence.

### **Treatment of the Sick, Medical Assistance, etc.**

The General Hospital with an X-ray department is maintained by the Government and controlled by a Board of Directors. The surgical wards are excellently equipped and work of a very high order is done. Patients from any parish sent in accordance with very liberal rules, are received and treated free. There are also pay wards of two grades attached. The resident staff consists of 3 surgeons, a matron, an assistant matron, a tutor sister, a theatre sister, a pay ward sister, and 74 local nurses. The visiting staff consists of 3 visiting surgeons, 3 assistant visiting surgeons, 2 ophthalmic surgeons, 1 dental surgeon, 1 radiologist and a masseuse.

The Government also maintains a well organized Mental Hospital and a Leper Hospital. Treatment on recognized up-to-date lines is carried out at both institutions. Persons who were inmates of the Leper Hospital and have been discharged as cured are assisted from Government funds if found to be in need.

Each parish maintains an almshouse. These eleven almshouses, besides being places of refuge for the destitute poor, are in most, if not all, instances practically cottage hospitals. Isolation hospitals are also provided by each parish and would be available in time of epidemic disease.

In each parish there is a Parochial Medical Officer (in Saint Michael, two) whose duty it is to attend the sick poor, either in their homes or at the almshouse, free or at reduced fees. Dispensaries for the cheap supply of medicine are maintained in seven of the eleven parishes; in the other four the Parochial Medical Officer or a local druggist is paid to supply medicine free.

A baby welfare clinic is conducted voluntarily by a committee of ladies, assisted by a medical practitioner, and does very good work, but is greatly hampered by lack of funds. The Government and Vestry of Saint Michael each grant the organization £150 per annum. Any expenditure beyond this has to be made up from donations and subscriptions by private individuals, etc. The number of "new" babies entered for treatment was 266, and 1,038 pints of milk and 1,067 lb. of barley were distributed free.

Venereal diseases clinics have been established at the General Hospital by the Government, and by the parochial authorities, with certain assistance from the Government clinic, in Saint George, Saint John, Saint James, Saint Thomas, Saint Peter, Saint Lucy, Saint Joseph and Saint Andrew.

### **Organization.**

The organization for public health work consists of a Chief Medical Officer, the General Board of Health, and eleven Boards of Commissioners of Health (one for each parish). The Chief

Medical Officer is appointed for a period of three years and the Boards annually. The Port Health Officer and his Assistant are responsible for all quarantine measures.

The General Board of Health employs six inspectors for general work throughout the Island, and the Boards of Commissioners of Health employ seventy, twenty-four being in Saint Michael and twelve in Christ Church.

### **Drainage Works, etc.**

There are very few swampy places in Barbados, and it has not been considered necessary for the Government or parishes to undertake drainage works.

## **V.—HOUSING.**

### **Wage-earners.**

The general standard of sanitary arrangements of the cottages of the wage-earning population and peasant proprietors is very low. These cottages, which are almost invariably constructed of wood with shingled roofs, are small, and generally much overcrowded.

About 67 per cent. of the entire population of the Island lives in cottages of less than three rooms, the kitchen, if there is one, or other arrangements for cooking, being separate. Very few are provided with sanitary arrangements which can be considered even moderately satisfactory. The letting separately of rooms in a building is not extensively practised except in certain parts of Bridgetown. Labourers on plantations and in factories live near the estates in small detached cottages often owned by themselves but on rented land. Frequent inspections and the enforcement of the sanitary laws are the means relied on for dealing with the primitive sanitary arrangements in slum areas. About 75 per cent. of the occupants own the cottages or houses in which they live, but few own the land on which the buildings stand.

### **Better class of houses, etc.**

The better class of house is well constructed and is usually supplied with a water-borne system of sewage disposal with which little, if any, fault can be found. These houses are also in almost every case connected with the Government waterworks system which furnishes a very pure, continuous, piped supply. There are 559 standposts at which good drinking water can be obtained free of charge. Except in localities which are difficult of access, it is rare that any dwelling is situated farther than half-a-mile from a standpost.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The production of sugar during the past three years has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the island and that this increased output has not been entirely due to favourable weather conditions will be obvious from the appended table :—

					<i>Over 5 year periods.</i>	
					<i>Average</i>	<i>Average</i>
					<i>production</i>	<i>rainfall</i>
					<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
					<i>tons.</i>	<i>inches.</i>
1880-84	...	...	...	...	53,717	65·32
1885-89	...	...	...	...	61,618	65·78
1890-94	...	...	...	...	62,998	71·63
1895-99	...	...	...	...	48,232	71·78
1900-04	...	...	...	...	52,764	65·63
1905-09	...	...	...	...	48,353	55·43
1910-14	...	...	...	...	51,885	55·11
1915-19	...	...	...	...	67,413	62·45
1920-24	...	...	...	...	55,995	45·92
1925-29	...	...	...	...	78,214	55·31
1930-34	...	...	...	...	94,752*	60·53

The rainfalls are taken in every case from the year previous to that in which an individual crop was reaped.

The gradual increase of over 76 per cent. from the beginning to the end of the period is due to a variety of causes the chief amongst which are improved milling, more efficient control of pests and above all to improved sugar-cane varieties.

While the production has increased, the cost of production has decreased and this even in spite of the large increase in this direction during and immediately after the Great War.

This decrease has been brought out by the steady fall in the world price of sugar having compelled plantation owners to restrict expenditure to a minimum and also by their having very largely adopted the more rational (and incidentally much more economical) system of manuring recommended by the Department of Science and Agriculture.

During the year the British West Indian Central Sugar-Cane Breeding Station was established by a grant from the Empire Marketing Board and it is gratifying to be able to state that a further grant has been made from the Colonial Development Fund to enable the work to be carried on until 30th September, 1935, after which time it is hoped that the sugar industry in the other islands of the British West Indies may be prepared to finance the scheme.

---

\* Estimating the 1934 production conservatively at 112,000 tons.

Sugar-cane breeding has been carried out in Barbados for upwards of thirty years, and many sugar growing communities have availed themselves of the varieties produced in the Colony, but in the past no direct efforts were made to produce canes to suit conditions not obtaining in Barbados—now, however, the grant is being devoted to the production of varieties which, it is hoped, will prove economically successful in Trinidad, Jamaica, Antigua, Saint Kitts and Saint Lucia even though they may be unsuitable to Barbados conditions. Barbados is still providing the funds for its own cane breeding problems, but with the grant from Imperial sources the scope and, it is considered, the usefulness of the work will embrace a greatly extended field.

The formation of the British West Indian Sea-Island Cotton Association during 1933 has been observed with extreme satisfaction in the Colony as the collapse of the cotton market and the lack of an export trade in ground provisions has compelled planters to leave more land under sugar-cane. Even with the most careful cultivation and organization for the control of pests and diseases such a course can only be viewed with the gravest concern and may eventually result in a much diminished production.

Great hopes are, therefore, entertained that the Sea-Island Cotton Industry may be revived and that some means may be found to re-establish our export trade in ground provisions.

The situation with regard to peasant agriculture remains as it was a year ago. A few peasant proprietors are making a success out of their holdings but in the vast majority of cases a peasant's crop can be distinguished at a glance from that of a plantation by the poverty of the former.

Government is shortly establishing a scheme whereby bona fide smallholders may obtain credit on easy terms for the cultivation of their land, and it is hoped that improving world conditions will be reflected in Barbados so that a comprehensive scheme of agricultural instruction may become available for the "smaller" men.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Colony as well as that of imports and exports is shown in the following table:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total</i>
		£	£	trade.
				£
1929	...	2,039,601	1,287,300	3,326,901
1930	...	1,731,786	1,062,916	2,794,702
1931	...	1,491,644	1,064,051	2,555,695
1932	...	1,656,876	1,379,006	3,035,882
1933	...	1,740,161	1,378,705	3,118,866

The particulars of goods imported and entered for transshipment during the last five years is shown below. Values are no longer kept but only the number of packages.

					£	No. of packages.
1929	...	...	...	...	196,654	—
1930	...	...	...	...	181,171	—
1931	...	...	...	...	154,608	—
1932	...	...	...	...	185,413	—
1933	...	...	...	...	—	182,007

Imports during 1933, as compared with 1932, show an increase of £83,285. The principal increases of imports are seen in the following:—cattle, £3,584; mules, £5,726; apparel, £6,620; bags and sacks, empty, £2,868; boots and shoes, £3,929; butter £3,447; oilmeal and oilcake, £3,341; cement, £2,800; cotton piece-goods, £13,260; beans and peas, £3,554; hardware, £3,546; chemical manures, £25,337; machinery, all kinds, £17,068; pork, salted, £5,479; oil, edible, £13,240; kerosene, £2,547; paints and colours, £4,207; cotton seed, £3,800; wood, unmanufactured—pitch pine, £6,331; wool and woollen manufactures, £3,670; parcel post, £4,527.

The principal decreases occurred in:—bran and pollard, £2,628; cotton manufactures, other, £11,719; coal, £2,584; fish, dried, salted or smoked, £2,283; flour, wheaten and rye, £29,760; rice, £20,167; beef, salted, £6,215; gasoline, £9,604; sugar, refined, £2,979; tea, £4,004; wood, unmanufactured—white pine, spruce, etc., £13,203 and staves and shooks, £6,031.

For the five years prior to 1933 the average quantity of coal taken by steamers as bunkers was 13,235 tons. In 1933 the number of tons taken was 1,126. The following figures relate to the export of coal during the last five years:—

Year.						Steamships.	Tons of coal.
1929	...	...	...	...	...	101	22,008
1930	...	...	...	...	...	56	9,224
1931	...	...	...	...	...	33	7,143
1932	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,390
1933	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,126

The United Kingdom continues to be the country of origin whence comes the largest proportion of imports into the Colony. The

following figures show the distribution of the Colony's import trade :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom ... ..	33·9	33·8	34·7	45·6	48·0
Canada ... ..	18·7	15·5	17·7	15·1	11·8
Other parts of the British Empire	17·6	19·3	18·2	18·1	17·5
United States of America ...	19·6	19·7	18·8	10·2	10·4
Other foreign countries ...	10·2	11·7	10·6	11·0	12·3

The value of imports from the above-named places for 1933, exclusive of bullion and specie, was as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom ... ..	819,936
Canada ... ..	205,640
Other parts of the British Empire	299,348
United States of America ...	180,346
Other foreign countries ...	213,591

Total imports are classified as follows :—

Food, drink, etc. ... ..	569,020
Raw materials ... ..	167,915
Manufactured articles ... ..	911,686
Animals not for food ... ..	23,570

1,672,191

Specie, articles seized, parcel post, and baggage warehouse ... ..	67,970
---	--------

£1,740,161

Imports of bullion and specie amounted to £21,300.

The value of the principal articles imported from Canada as compared with the United States of America is as follows :—

	Canada.	U.S.A.
	£	£
Boots and shoes ... ..	731	62
Butter ... ..	526	—
Oilmeal (cattle food) ... ..	4,258	25,946
Cornmeal ... ..	1	10,095
Fish (salted) ... ..	12,664	—
Flour ... ..	16,240	78
Oats ... ..	18,613	1
Manures ... ..	—	2,420
Salt beef ... ..	1,811	2,802
Salt pork ... ..	13,963	7,743
Wood (various) (manufactured and unmanufactured) ...	66,566	38,341

The total value of exports was £1,378,705, of which £1,258,193 represents the value of the produce and manufactures of the Colony and £120,512 the value of items re-exported. As compared with the four previous years, the quantity and value of the principal articles of local produce exported are as follows :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sugar—						
Tons ...	...	65,517	50,444	34,422	74,710	78,994
Value £	...	722,389	473,152	360,639	732,948	788,183
Molasses—						
Gal. ...	...	8,035,779	9,085,307	7,790,451	8,541,078	9,003,274
Value £	...	233,813	305,620	426,073	423,175	436,812
Cotton—						
lb. ...	...	8,858	25,426	336,899	21,561	69,605
Value £	...	728	3,029	21,066	963	3,149
Rum—						
Gal. ...	...	46,130	65,390	56,883	47,137	41,926
Value £	...	4,517	6,402	5,314	4,517	4,018

In addition to the rum exported, the quantity consumed locally during the year amounted to 205,090 gallons.

The value of minor exports locally produced or manufactured was as follows :—

							£
Bay Rum	...	...	...	...	...	...	506
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,394
Cotton Seed Meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Fruit (tamarind)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,926
Hides and Skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720
Lime, " Building "	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,306
Manjak	...	...	...	...	...	...	480
Oils (edible)	...	...	...	...	...	...	704
Vegetables, fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,202

The following table gives the value of the domestic exports to the various countries for the past five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	78,381	39,000	43,183	324,807	442,309
Canada ...	799,230	657,343	619,359	707,533	702,916
Other parts of the British Empire	64,401	64,150	67,116	73,951	71,580
United States of America	58,221	68,680	113,680	82,260	37,000
Other foreign countries	11,455	8,050	8,403	6,717	3,712
Stores (ships)	479	371	347	440	676
	1,012,167	837,594	852,088	1,195,708	1,258,193

The percentage of increases and decreases of the exports to the above places as compared with 1932 are :—

	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Decrease per cent.</i>
United Kingdom ... ..	7.9	—
Canada ... ..	—	3.3
Other parts of the British Empire ...	—	.5
United States of America ... ..	—	4.0
Other foreign countries ... ..	—	.2

Canada remains the largest purchaser of the principal domestic products of the Island and though yielding premier position to the United Kingdom in-so-far as the imports of sugar are concerned continues to be the outlet for the bulk of the Island's molasses.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### **Wages.**

The average rates of wages paid to estate labourers are :—Men, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day; women, 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day; children, 6d. to 8d. per day. These labourers generally live in houses which they own, but on land belonging to the estates. In the purchase and repair of their houses they receive assistance from their employers who deduct the amounts advanced in instalments from their wages. They pay a small weekly rent for the plots on which their houses are situated.

The activities of the port of Bridgetown furnish employment for a large number of casual labourers. The average wages are as follows :—a lighter crew of four men receive from \$4.15 to \$6.35 per trip according to the size of the lighter, when handling general cargo, and from \$5.40 to \$7.15 per trip when handling a cargo of coal. Overtime rates are double the ordinary rates. Ships' labourers are paid \$1.50 each per day for general cargo and from \$1.50 to \$2.40 per day for a cargo of coal, according to the nature of the duties, e.g. guymen are paid \$1.50 per day and spaders \$2.40. Overtime is at the rate of 18 cents per hour. In steamers' warehouses permanent labourers are paid from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per week, casual labourers \$1.20 per day. They receive overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour. Boatmen engaged in attending on the loading or discharging of steamers are paid at the rate of \$1.00 per day with overtime at the rate of 18 cents per hour.

The wages of artisans are as follows.—carpenters, masons and mechanics : foremen from 3s. 9d. to 5s. per day, others from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day.



Domestic servants in the employ of persons of the upper class are paid wages at the following rates per week :—

Butler	...	...	...	10s. to 15s.
Housemaid	...	...	...	6s. to 8s.
Nurse	...	...	...	6s. to 10s.
Cook	...	...	...	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Chauffeur	...	...	...	20s. to 30s.
Gardener	...	...	...	8s. to 10s.

In the homes of the respectable middle class, domestic servants are paid at an average of 12s. 6d. to £1 5s. per month with or without food as the case may be.

Fishermen are recruited from the agricultural class. Some fishermen own their boats, while others use the boats of private owners and are given a percentage of the catch.

In the Government clerical service salaries range from £50 per annum for junior cadets to £400 for Chief Clerks. Heads of Departments, Magistrates and Judges receive salaries varying from £500 to £700, while higher legal and other posts are paid at the rate of £1,000 to £1,200.

Police Constables are paid from £70 for Third-Class Constables to £135 for Sergeants; Prison Warders from £75 to £200, and Matrons from £60 to £150; Attendants at the Government Industrial Schools, Mental Hospital and Leper Asylum from £50 to £100 for males and from £35 to £70 for females; Postmen from £30 to £50 per annum.

In the Public Works Department the following scales of wages are paid :—

I. General Works :—Artisans, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day; Labourers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day.

II. Waterworks :—Plumbers, 18s. to 35s. per week; Jointers, 15s. per week; Tap repairers, 10s. to 17s. per week; District Foremen, 16s. 8d. to £1 5s. per week; Engine Drivers, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per day; Firemen, 2s. 6d. per day; Labourers, men, 1s. 9d. to 2s. per day; women, 1s. per day.

Railway employees are paid as follows :—Locomotive Drivers, £1 15s. per week; Firemen 18s. per week; Cleaners, £1 per week; Artisans, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day; Guards, £1 10s. per week; Plate-layers, etc., 1s. to 2s. 4d. per day; Porters, Messengers, etc., 6s. to 16s. 3d. per week.

**Cost of Living.**

The ordinary prices of necessary commodities are as follows:—

Cornmeal ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Sugar (white) ... ..	2d. per lb.
Firewood ... ..	1s. 8d. per 100 lb.
Milk (condensed) ... ..	5d. to 6d. per tin.
Rice ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Beef (salt) ... ..	6d. per lb.
Pork (salt) ... ..	8d. per lb.
Pork (fresh) ... ..	7d. per lb.
Beef (fresh) ... ..	7d. per lb.
Mutton (fresh) ... ..	1s. per lb.
Milk (fresh) ... ..	2d. to 2½d. per pint.
Flour ... ..	1½d. per lb.
Salmon ... ..	7d. to 1s. 8d. per tin.
Fish ... ..	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Grain (whole peas) ... ..	2d. per pint.
Grain (split peas) ... ..	2d. per pint.
Tea ... ..	3s. to 3s. 4d. per lb.
Margarine ... ..	1s. per lb.
Coffee ... ..	1s. 8d. per lb.
Kerosene oil ... ..	2d. per pint.
Soap (household) ... ..	7d. per bar.
Cocoa ... ..	8d. per lb.
Bread (white) ... ..	4d. per lb.
Butter (fresh) ... ..	1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.
Cheese ... ..	1s. 6d. per lb.
Eggs ... ..	1s. 3d. per dozen.

In the case of Government officials, quarters, partly furnished, are provided for the Colonial Secretary (on payment of rent), and unfurnished quarters (free of rent) for the Director of Agriculture, the Inspector General of Police, and a few other officials. Head teachers at the principal schools are provided with quarters and, in some instances, unmarried teachers are also provided with quarters. The cost of accommodation including meals at the two principal hotels is from 12s. 6d. a day upwards. Private board and lodging is sometimes obtainable at about £12 per month. Laundry charges in the case of an unmarried officer amount to about £1 10s. a month, and transport to about £5 a month. These figures apply in the case of an officer appointed from abroad; local officers can, of course, live more cheaply. Unfurnished or furnished houses in residential districts are obtained only with difficulty; the normal rent in the case of the former is about £100 a year and in the case of the latter about £150 a year.

The cost of living for the labouring classes is moderate. The price of clothing has decreased considerably during recent years. The staple diet of the labourers is rice; flour; sugar; cornmeal; local

root crops such as sweet potatoes, yams, casava, and eddoes; fresh and salt fish; pickled pork; beef; margarine; cotton-seed oil; milk; eggs; vegetables; and fruit.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded:—

1 lb. Flour = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Rice = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Cornmeal = $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	2s. per day = 16 lb.
1 lb. Fresh beef = 7d. ...	2s. per day = $3\frac{2}{3}$ lb.
1 lb. Bread = 4d. ...	2s. per day = 6 lb.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The schools of the Island, though largely assisted and, in the case of elementary schools, entirely maintained by Government grants, are not Government schools in the ordinary sense. They are, however, controlled by a Board of Education consisting of nine persons appointed by the Governor, of whom seven must be members of the Legislature. The Inspectors of Schools and office staff are appointed by the Board. Each elementary school is under the direction of a local committee consisting of the clergyman of the district and two others nominated by the Board, but all appointments to the staff must be approved by the Education Board. Contributions towards the maintenance of elementary school buildings are made from parochial funds.

There are three grades of schools recognized by the Board, viz., elementary, of which there were 128 in 1933; second-grade, eight in number, five for boys and three for girls; and three first-grade schools. Second-grade schools differ from first-grade by their lower scale of fees and by the fact that the teaching does not aim higher than the standard of the Cambridge Local School Certificate Examination. In the first-grade schools the scope of teaching is of a standard sufficient to enable boys to sit for open scholarships at English universities. The Cambridge Junior Local or the Lower Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board is also taken by pupils of both second- and first-grade schools.

In the elementary schools the average enrolment for 1933 was 24,101 and the average attendance 16,986 an increase of 157 and 365 respectively as compared with the figures for 1932.

To the number of second-grade schools no additions have been made during the year. The average total attendance at the five boys' second-grade schools for 1933 was 413 and at the three girls' second-grade schools 188.

The three first-grade schools are Harrison College and the Lodge School for boys, and Queen's College for girls. The attendance at Harrison and Queen's Colleges for 1933 was 268 and 168 respectively. The Lodge School, in Saint John's Parish, with an

attendance of 112, is the only school coming within the scope of the education system at which boarders are accommodated. There is, however, at Saint John also a school for girls, the Codrington High School, which accommodates boarders. At this school attends a number of girls from the various islands of the West Indies. It is a well-conducted private institution.

Codrington College, founded in 1710 under the will of General Christopher Codrington, who was born in Barbados, is under the control of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and is affiliated to the University of Durham. Its students are admissible to all Degrees, Licences, and Academical ranks in the several faculties of that University. The College staff consists of a Principal and two Professors, who lecture to a number of students varying from fifteen to twenty. The Government provides at the College two scholarships annually to the value of £40 per annum and tenable for three years. Most of the College buildings were destroyed by fire in April, 1926, but they have been restored and were re-opened in June, 1931. Towards the cost of restoration of the College the Legislature voted a sum of £5,000.

The total grant for education purposes, exclusive of the cost of the Government Industrial School for boys and the Reformatory for girls, in 1933 was £51,454, of which £1,284 was the cost of office staff, etc., £9,410 grants to first- and second-grade schools, £937 for university education, and £39,063 for elementary schools, the remainder being for incidental expenses.

School gardens are cultivated at some of the elementary schools, and at the local Agricultural Exhibition, held annually by the Department of Agriculture for peasant proprietors and school children, there is generally a large display of exhibits from these schools. Carpentry classes are under instruction in eight schools, while twenty-five schools provide instruction in other forms of handwork, such as basketry, fibre-work, and brush-making. A cooking class has been started at two girls' schools, as well as a class for the instruction of teachers in domestic science.

Under the trade apprenticeship bursaries system, prescribed by the Apprenticeship Bursaries Act, 1924 (No. 31), thirteen apprentices completed their apprenticeship period of five years and the Education Board have issued to them certificates of competence as journeymen tradesmen. The course of training lasts from three to five years according to the trade chosen. Under the bursaries system the training of apprentices is left entirely to the assistance of men engaged in work themselves and is not as yet supplemented by special instruction in theory and drawing, etc., during working hours. Masters and apprentices are paid allowances varying from £4 to £8 15s. 0d. a year from public funds.

The Colony was visited in January, 1932, by a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report

on and submit recommendations for the improvement of the educational system. The Commission's Report was published simultaneously in the British West Indies on the 19th of April, 1933, and the recommendations of the Education Board in connexion therewith are under the consideration of the Government.

The Rawle Training Institute for training elementary teachers is carried on in conjunction with Codrington College. There were six male and six female teachers undergoing training during the year, and since its establishment in 1912, 118 teachers, 67 male and 51 female, have passed through the Institute. Of these, 90 (46 male and 44 female) are serving in the Colony. The Institute receives an annual grant of £600 from the Government. The question of creating more ample means for the training of teachers is occupying the attention of the Board of Education. There is at present no provision for the medical and dental inspection of school children.

There are 73 boys and 17 girls at the Industrial Schools. The Regular elementary school curriculum is adhered to and, in addition, boys are instructed in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, horticulture, the care of animals, and general agriculture, and the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking, simple gardening, and fancy needlework (optional). There is also a drum and fife band at the boys' school. The usual school games are encouraged. Generally speaking, the boys and girls enjoy excellent health. The staffs of the schools are responsible for the after-care of discharged boys and girls.

As regards provision for the public welfare, it is the special duty of the Parish Vestries to provide for the aged, sick and poor. All the almshouses are maintained to the standard of cottage hospitals.

There is in existence a Women's Social Welfare League which continues to do good work in the Colony. The Baby Welfare League and the Family Welfare League are subsidiary organizations of the first-named League. The Girls' Industrial Union provides useful training for its members in the following crafts:—cooking, sewing, basket-making, fancy-work, as well as the arts—music, drawing and painting.

There are well organized branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Girls' Friendly Society. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides organizations play an important part in the life of the youth of the Colony.

There were 207 Friendly Societies on the Register on the 31st of December, 1933. These Societies provide their members with a Christmas bonus, relief in sickness, and assist in the payment of the funeral expenses of members and their dependents. The number of members in all Societies at the 30th of June, 1933, was 41,376; the number of dependents of the above members was

96,814; the total contributions paid by members for the year ended the 31st December, 1933, was £53,840.

The principal outdoor games are cricket, football and tennis. Hockey is played at one or two schools and there is an up-to-date golf club. There is also a chess club.

Ample facilities for sea-bathing exist along the southern and western coasts of the Island as well as on isolated spots along the eastern and northern coasts. There are two aquatic clubs and a Royal yacht club.

The Barbados Rifle Association composed of military and civilian members is allowed to use the Government rifle range (up to 600 yards), and encourages rifle shooting under Bisley and Service conditions. Visiting inter-colonial rifle shooting competitions with Trinidad and British Guiana are also carried out annually.

There are three cinematograph theatres. The "Empire Players" gave dramatic performances at the Empire Theatre during a short season from 10th to 24th March. Variety entertainments were given by the concert parties of His Majesty's Ships calling at Bridgetown.

A Naval Welfare League is also carried on under the auspices of the Women's Social Welfare League. The Naval Welfare League was formed to entertain the warrant officers, petty officers and men of warships visiting this Island, and fulfils a very useful purpose.

There is a Carnegie Free Library, which is supported from public funds. To this is attached a lecture hall which is occasionally used for musical recitals. Within recent years a juvenile branch has been established at the Public Library and the original building is now proving inadequate for its various functions. The Barbados Literary Society and the Forum Club are doing useful work.

The Barbados Choral Society gave their usual programme of Christmas music at the Cathedral, and organ recitals were given during the year. The Police band also rendered its usual programmes at the Hastings Rocks, Queen's Park, the Bay Street Esplanade and the Garrison Savannah.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Roads.**

The Island has a network of roads which lead in all directions. Their maintenance in the past has been vested in the hands of eleven Boards of Highways Commissioners.

As stated elsewhere in this Report the Island contains approximately 166 square miles of land, all of which is closely cultivated and occupied; and this comparatively small area is served by no less than 280 miles of main roads and approximately 190 miles of cross-roads in more or less constant use. It must be borne in

mind that with a population of over 1,000 to the square mile, the problem of maintaining communications has to be approached rather from the aspect of urban than rural conditions.

Up to ten or fifteen years ago—before the advent of self-propelled vehicles—Barbados was no doubt justly proud of its roads, but the advent of modern methods of transport, together with insufficiency of funds, led to their rapid deterioration.

The first definite step towards improving and preserving them was the passing by the Legislature, in 1926, of an Act constituting a Central Road Board, with power, under certain prescribed conditions, to assume control of, and reconstruct, the arterial roads radiating from Bridgetown. It was estimated that the roads classified as arterial roads could be put in good order at a cost of £165,000, equal to about £1,580 per mile, and that £17,000 should be provided to be spent on other roads in the city of Bridgetown.

In 1927, responsibility for repair of the roads of the Parish of Saint Michael was transferred to the Central Road Board. The work of repairing these roads has now made considerable progress.

Beginning operations at the close of the financial year 1926-27, and including the amount voted by the Legislature up to the close of the financial year 1933-34, the sum of £184,325 has been spent on 97 miles of seven arterial roads plus £91,970 from Government grants and parochial funds on the roads of Saint Michael's parish.

### Railways.

A light railway, twenty-four miles long, runs through the southern parishes and along the east coast. This railway, which was formerly operated by a company, was acquired by Government in 1916 and is now conducted by a Board of Management whose funds are derived from the Central Government. Provision made for the working of the railway during the year amounted to £10,500. The actual expenditure, including extraordinary outlay, was £11,050, and the actual revenue £7,320.

The following comparative statement shows the number of passengers, animals, and quantity of goods carried by the railway during the last three years:—

			1933.	1932.	1931.
Passengers	...	...	58,982	69,393	58,877
Live Stock	...	...	93	120	139
			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Goods:—					
Sugar,	Syrup	and			
Molasses	...	...	16,468	17,385	7,515
Canes	...	...	11,061	10,478	4,060
Fuel	...	...	65	213	87
Sundries	...	...	7,098	3,560	4,932
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			34,692	31,636	16,594
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Omnibuses.

Owing to the configuration of the land and the improved condition of the roads, practically the whole of the Island is accessible to motor vehicles. The city of Bridgetown and its suburbs are supplied with a well-equipped motor omnibus service which is run by the General Motor Omnibus Company, a company whose advent was responsible for the closing down of the Bridgetown Tramways Company a few years ago. Omnibuses leave the terminus in Trafalgar Square every quarter of an hour for the seaside districts of Hastings, Rockley, Saint Lawrence and Fontabelle, as well as the popular inland residential districts. There is a regular daily service from the country districts in the mornings and back in the evenings.

Fares are down to the very low level of 1½d. per section, which in some cases extends over two miles.

### Posts.

There is an excellent mail service in operation between Barbados and Great Britain, Canada, the West Indian Colonies, and the United States of America by steamers of the undermentioned steamship lines :—

Between Europe and West Indies :—

Royal Netherlands Line.  
Elders and Fyffes Line.  
Harrison Line.  
Leyland Line.  
Hamburg-Amerika Line.  
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Between Canada, Boston and British West Indian Colonies :—

Canadian National Steamship Company.

Between the United States of America, West Indies, Central and South America :—

Aluminum Line.  
Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company.  
Booth Line.  
Ocean Dominion Line.  
Dawnic Steamship Company.  
Lamport and Holt Line.

The number of ships bringing and taking mails, and other particulars are given below :—

	<i>Steamers.</i>		<i>Sailing Ships.</i>		<i>H.M. Ships.</i>	
	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Mails for Barbados ...	529	574	6	5	33	6
Mails from Barbados...	493	538	53	48	—	—



### Telegraphs.

External telegraphic communication is provided by Cable and Wireless Limited (formerly Imperial and International Communications, Limited) and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

### Telephones.

The Barbados Telephone Company, Limited, controls the telephone system in the Colony with the exception of a private branch exchange attached to the Police Department. The system extends throughout the Island, the total wire mileage being 5,496.

### Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless communication is maintained by the station of Cable and Wireless Limited at Bridgetown.

### Shipping.

The number of vessels which entered the port during the year was 1,112, with a net tonnage of 2,185,711, as compared with 1,089 vessels with a tonnage of 2,069,255 during the previous year. In addition five ships of war, seven yachts, and one training ship visited the port.

The number of seamen engaged at the port during the year was 472, while 450 were discharged. The estimated amount of money earned during the year as wages by seamen belonging to, and engaging in, the Colony for service on ships was £6,300 as compared with £17,151 for the previous year.

The central position of Barbados secures ample sea communications. Vessels proceeding from England to Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and mainland ports of the north coast of South America, and the Panama Canal, call at Barbados *en route* and again on their return journey to England. The steamship lines serving the Colony are the Harrison and the Leyland Lines from Liverpool direct, and the Harrison Line from Glasgow monthly and from London fortnightly.

The Fyffes Line (Elders and Fyffes, Limited) make fortnightly sailings from Avonmouth calling at Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Cristobal, Port Limon, Jamaica, thence to Avonmouth. This company also carries out a fortnightly service to the West Indies sailing from Avonmouth thence to Jamaica, Santa Marta, La Guaira, Trinidad, Barbados, thence to Avonmouth. The duration of the voyage Avonmouth-Barbados is thirteen days and from Barbados-Avonmouth eleven days.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (Colon Line) runs a regular fortnightly service from Amsterdam to Barbados and Central American ports, calling at Dover on the outward journey and at Plymouth on the return.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line operates a monthly service sailing from Hamburg via Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal to Port Limon. On the return journey these vessels call at Plymouth and Amsterdam instead of at Southampton and Antwerp.

The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique provides a monthly service from Havre via Plymouth, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, the Spanish Main and return. This company also furnishes an inter-colonial service from Martinique, calling at Barbados, Trinidad, the Guianas and return.

The Canadian National Steamship Company operates a fortnightly freight and passenger service from Halifax via Boston, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Saint Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana, touching at the same ports on the north-bound trip. Freight steamers of the same line arrive fortnightly from Canadian and West Indian ports. The sum of £29,000 per annum is contributed by the Colonies affected towards this steamship service. Of this sum £5,000 is paid by Barbados. The Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Dominion Service) also provides a fortnightly freight service between Halifax and Barbados. An irregular service is provided by freighters of the Canadian Transport Company; these vessels sail from Vancouver, B.C.

The McCormick Steamship Corporation operate a monthly freight and passenger service, sailing from British Columbia, San Francisco, via the Panama Canal to Porto Rico, thence to Barbados, Trinidad and South American ports.

Communication between New York and Barbados is provided by vessels of the Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company (Furness Withy), the Ocean and Dominion Steamship Corporation (Ocean Service), and the Dawnic Steamship Corporation. Ships of the Aluminum Line sail fortnightly from New Orleans and call at Barbados *en route* to British and Dutch Guiana.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Three private banks are operating in the Colony—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The paid-up capital of the first-named bank is £4,975,500, while in the case of the other banks the figures are \$35,000,000 and \$30,000,000 respectively.

### **The Government Savings Bank.**

In addition there is a Government Savings Bank, in which at the end of the year under review, there were 11,917 depositors, the total sum to their credit being £657,600. The value of the invested funds was £796,641. The figures for 1932 were, deposits

£596,225, invested funds £689,246, and number of depositors 11,212. The number of depositors shows an increase of 705, and the total amount to their credit an increase of £61,375.

The rate of interest paid on deposits is 3 per cent.

### **The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank.**

The Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank was established in 1907 and founded on a grant of £80,000 made by the Imperial Treasury in 1902 in order to assist the sugar industry of the Colony. From the year 1902 to the year 1907 the grant was administered by the Governor-in-Executive Committee assisted by an Advisory Board appointed by the Governor. The Bank is now controlled by a Board consisting of seven members appointed as follows:—The Colonial Secretary, Chairman *ex officio*, one member appointed sessionally by the Legislative Council, four members appointed sessionally by the House of Assembly, and one member appointed by the Agricultural Society of the Colony. The Bank's Auditor is appointed by, and reports annually to, the House of Assembly. The staff, which consists of a manager and one clerk, is appointed by the Board. The net profit of the Bank for the year ended 31st May, 1933, after paying income-tax, trade tax, government fees for recording and cancelling certificates of loan, and salaries, etc., amounted to £7,169 5s. 5½d.

The capital of the Bank at the end of May, 1933, was £217,193 as compared with £210,024 at the end of the previous financial year.

The expenditure for the year was £2,952, as compared with £2,897 for the previous year.

Loan and interest due thereon are a first lien and charge against the plantation in respect of which the loan is made.

### **Currency.**

No changes have occurred in currency during the year. Accounts are kept in sterling by Government Departments and in dollars and cents by banking and commercial houses. British coin is legal tender and the chief medium of circulation. The banks issue five-dollar notes equivalent to £1 0s. 10d., the exchange value being fixed at \$4.80 to the pound sterling.

### **Weights and Measures.**

British imperial standard weights and measures are everywhere employed.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The Public Works Department is responsible for waterworks and for all Government constructional work and the upkeep of all Government buildings, including the military properties in the Garrison, bridges, wharves and lighthouses.

The roads and railways are each under separate control and are worked apart from the Public Works Department.

Works of importance in process of being carried out by the Department during the year were :—

(1) The building of an engine and boiler house and installation of a pumping plant at Bowmanston Pumping Station, the estimated cost of which is £30,000. This work will be completed during the following year.

(2) Work on the improvement of the Public Market, the estimated cost of which is £16,300, has been commenced. This work will be completed during the following year.

(3) A grant was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the establishment of a central venereal diseases clinic, the erection of a building for which was completed in the year 1933-34.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

The Superior Courts of the Island are presided over by a Chief Justice. Inferior jurisdiction (not exceeding £50 at Common Law and £500 in Equity) is vested in two Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal. These Judges are also Judges of the Petty Debt Court of Bridgetown. There are six Police Magistrates, four of whom in rural districts are also Judges of the Petty Debt Courts of those districts. From the decisions and judgments of Police Magistrates and Judges of Petty Debt Courts there is a right of appeal to the Assistant Court of Appeal, the Registrar of the Island sitting with a Judge of that Court to hear appeals from the other Judge in his capacity as Judge of the Petty Debt Court at Bridgetown.

The cost of maintaining legal departments during the year was £12,920.

Under the authority of Act No. 6 of 1929, Police Magistrates are authorized to allow time for the payment of fines or to allow payment of fines by instalments. Except in special cases, as, for instance, those against in-transit seamen, the general practice is to allow time for the payment of fines.

#### **Police.**

The Police Force is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, a Senior and a Junior Inspector, and 408 non-commissioned officers and men. Of these, forty-four, including four supernumeraries, are attached to the Harbour Police and perform regular harbour duties.

An efficient band is attached to the Force.

The Inspector-General is also Commandant of the Local Forces and is charged also with the control of the Fire Brigade consisting of twenty-five men.

### Prisons.

Glendairy Prison, in the Parish of Saint Michael, is the only prison in the Colony and has accommodation for 275 males and 128 females. Instruction is given in carpentry, tailoring, baking and other crafts. The estimated value of work done in the carpenter's shop during 1933 for Government Departments was £135 0s. 0d. The bakery supplied approximately 30½ tons of bread to the Mental and Leper Hospitals during the same period. Clothes-washing and cooking are done by the female prisoners.

Juvenile adult prisoners are segregated as far as possible from adults and are instructed in one of the above-named trades.

The Medical Officer attends the prison daily, examining and prescribing for the sick when necessary; his orders are carefully carried out by male and female hospital attendants on the staff. The health of all the prisoners during 1933 was good.

The Juvenile Offenders Act, 1932 (No. 22), which became operative on 1st September, 1932, provides for the operation of Juvenile Courts.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total number of persons committed to prison ... ..	1,490	1,174	956
Sentenced to terms of one year or more ... ..	36	29	24
Daily average in prison (males) ... ..	171	149	133
Daily average in prison (females) ... ..	35	31	23
Police Court convictions ... ..	10,344	9,975	9,411
Police Court convictions for praedial larceny ... ..	422	250	224
Convictions by Superior Court ... ..	58	51	54

## XIV.—LEGISLATION.

### Acts.

The Legislative Session 1933-34 opened on the 1st of August, 1933, the previous Session having ended on the 30th of May, 1933. The following is a list of the most important Acts passed during the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

### 1933.

- No. 10. Reduces the rates of Customs duty on boots, shoes and slippers.
- No. 15. Removes the prohibition with regard to the keeping of swine in any of the towns of the Island which had been imposed by Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1908, as far as Speightstown and Hometown, two towns of the Island, are concerned. Similar legislation in favour of Bridgetown, the capital of the Island, had previously been enacted.

- No. 17. Enlarges the powers of the Westbury Cemetery Board, a subsidiary board of the Vestry of one of the parishes of the Island, in regard to the appointment and dismissal of a chaplain and authorizes the granting of leave of absence to any of its Members.
- No. 23. Exempts conditionally from the operation of the Public Health (Amendment ) Act, 1928 (No. 2), which imposed restrictions on the selling and letting of land, all land used solely for purposes of agriculture.
- No. 25. Declares the terms and conditions applicable to local loans authorized to be raised by the Government of the Island.
- No. 26. Authorizes the raising of a loan not exceeding £117,000 to redeem certain outstanding loans.
- No. 27. Consolidates and amends the Law relating to locomotives on highways.
- No. 28. Sets aside a part of the salary of the Governor of the Island as duty allowance, payable to the Governor or to the officer for the time being administering the Government.
- No. 33. Authorizes the sale on bank holidays of volatile petroleum and lubricating oil for use in motor vehicles.
- No. 34. Conditionally exempts from the provisions of the Shops (closing) Act, 1908, places of business for the sale of volatile and lubricating oil for use in motor vehicles.
- No. 37. Legalises certain pensions paid in error to certain former employees of the Waterworks Department.
- No. 43. Applies the provisions of the Vagrancy Act, 1897, to the Pier Head, a Public Wharf which is vested in the Executive Committee in trust for the public of the Island by the Executive Committee Act, 1891.

1934.

- No. 1. Defines the term " British Empire " used in Acts imposing Customs duty.
- No. 2. Provides for the constitution of the Assistant Court of Appeal of the Island for the purpose of determining appeals from the decisions of the Registrar of the Island when that Officer has been appointed to act as a judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal (and is consequently *ex officio* a judge of the Bridgetown Petty Debt Court) and has reverted to his substantive office. The Principal Act had provided that appeals from the decisions of a judge of the Bridgetown Petty Debt Court should be heard by the other judge of the Court and the Registrar.
- No. 4. Gives power of arrest in cases of offences, etc., committed in Queen's Park. Formerly the only method of procedure was by way of summons before the Courts of summary jurisdiction.

- No. 6. Applies certain of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, 1891, in regard to the testing and inspection of weights and measures, to all weighing and measuring instruments.

### Subsidiary Legislation.

Of the subsidiary legislation passed during the year, the following is considered to be of importance:—

*Proclamation* appointing a day of supplication to Almighty God for deliverance from storm and other calamities.

*Order* removing the restrictions against the importation of fresh fruit from New Zealand.

#### *Rules and Regulations* :—

1. The Juveniles Offenders Rules, 1933.
2. Rules relative to the granting of patents for inventions made by Civil Servants.
3. The Travelling Allowance Regulations, 1933.
4. Issue of Postage Due Labels.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years:—

				Revenue.	Expenditure.
				£	£
1929-30	...	...	...	453,802	450,696
1930-31	...	...	...	404,555	429,143
1931-32	...	...	...	415,645	424,088
1932-33	...	...	...	457,843	425,875
1933-34	...	...	...	510,270	490,909

Included in the figures are several items of capital expenditure which it is proposed in due course to transfer to loan account. The balance in the Treasury, apart from the reserve fund set out hereunder, on the 31st of March, 1934, was £52,427.

### *Special Funds.*

				£	s.	d.
Public Buildings Insurance Fund	...	...	...	65,381	9	11
Water Boat Renewal Fund	...	...	...	14,162	5	7
Red Cross Fund	...	...	...	2,104	1	3
Public Officers Security Fund	...	...	...	11,377	15	4½
Special Reserve Fund	...	...	...	100,000	0	0
Pension Act, 1925	...	...	...	33,636	10	3
Reparation Payments Fund	...	...	...	4,493	14	2
				£231,155	16	6½

### *Revenue.*

The revenue for 1933-34 shows an increase of £52,427 over that of the previous year, the principal head showing an increase being " Customs " £24,306. The increase under all heads was £67,733 while the decreases totalled £15,306. The decreases are due generally to fluctuations in business.

### *Expenditure.*

The expenditure for 1933-34 was £490,909, an increase of £65,034 as compared with the previous year. The largest departmental expenditure occurs under the heads " Police ", " Education ", " Medical ", " Public Works " and " Charges of Debt ". The expenditure under these heads was as follows :—

Compared with 1932-33.

	£		£
Police ... ..	44,126	a decrease of	479
Education ... ..	50,671	an increase of	638
Medical ... ..	42,618	an increase of	903
Public Works ... ..	65,311	an increase of	13,025
Charges of Debt ... ..	79,205	an increase of	48,259

---

£281,931

---

The total expenditure on these five Departments, £281,931, represents 60 per cent. of the total administration expenses, excluding special charges.

Special expenditure on restoration of roads amounted to £22,019. The question as to the proportion of road charges involved in the work of reconstruction now being carried out which may properly be allocated to loan funds had not been finally decided at the end of the year.

### **Public Debt.**

The Public Debt at the 31st of March, 1934, was £267,920, the Sinking Fund on that date being £41,379, as compared with £649,000 and £370,671 respectively in 1933. The loan position and the operation of sinking funds at the end of March, 1934, were as follows :—



<i>Name of Loan.</i>	<i>Amount of Loan.</i>		<i>Amount outstanding.</i>		<i>Sinking Fund.</i>		<i>Date Redeemable.</i>
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Public Loan Act, 1914, and Reimbursement Acts, 1914 and 1916 ... ..	37,000	0 0	37,000	0 0	11,524	9 4	{ £11,000 November, 1961. £6,000 July, 1963. £20,000 February, 1964.
Public Loan Act, 1923 ... ..	90,000	0 0	90,000	0 0	3,146	8 2	{ £25,000 October, 1975. £65,000 7th October, 1978.
General Local Loan Act, 1933 (No. 25) and Redemption Acts, 1933 (Nos. 26 and 46) ... ..	140,920	0 0	140,920	0 0	26,708	13 6	2nd January, 1963.
	£267,920	0 0	£267,920	0 0	£41,379	11 0	

The revenue derived from the main heads of taxation during the year was as follows :—Customs, £245,023 ; Excise Duty on Rum and Distillers' Licences, £60,174 ; and Income Tax, £35,896. The Stamp Act, 1916-17, and the amendments thereto impose duties for the use of the Island upon the several instruments specified in the Schedules to the said Act. Revenue derived from this source during the year was :—embossing cheques, £749 ; licences on note issue of banks, £225 ; and sale of stamps for revenue purposes under the Stamp Act, £3,021.

*Customs Tariff (summarized).*—The Customs Tariff Act at present in force is Act No. 20 of the year 1921 as amended by Act No. 25 of the year 1926 which substituted a new tariff of duties. Further amendments were effected by Act No. 10 of 1927, Act No. 10 of 1930, Act No. 35 of 1932, Act No. 10 of 1933 and Act No. 1 of 1934.

These Acts provide for preferential and general rates of duty, the former rates applying to all articles of British Empire origin, the latter to goods from foreign sources.

The revenue derived from specific duties is approximately twice that received from *ad valorem* duties, high rates of specific duties being imposed on luxury articles such as spirits, wines and tobacco while *ad valorem* duties are generally fixed at 10 per cent. preferential and 20 per cent. general rate, the general being usually twice the preferential rate.

In addition to the duties levied under the Acts mentioned above there is a 10 per cent. surtax imposed by Act No. 16 of 1929.

There are no export duties.

Agricultural implements and machinery for the manufacture of sugar and its products, including rum, and for other local manufactures are on the list of goods exempted from payment of duty.

There is no hut or poll tax in force in the Colony.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Mark Aitchison Young, C.M.G., arrived in the Colony on the 5th of August, 1933, and assumed the administration of the Government.

The following ships of His Majesty's Home Fleet visited the Colony during the spring of 1934 :—

H.M.S. *Nelson* flying the flag of Admiral Sir W. H. D. Boyle, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

H.M.S. *Rodney*.

H.M.S. *Malaya* flying the flag of Rear Admiral Max. K. Horton, D.S.O., Rear Admiral, Second Battle Squadron.

H.M.S. *Valiant*.

H.M.S. *Leander* flying the flag of Rear Admiral P. L. H. Noble, C.B., C.V.O., Rear Admiral Commanding, Second Cruiser Squadron.

H.M.S. *Achilles*.

Third Division of the Second Destroyer Flotilla :—

H.M.S. *Kempenfelt*—Flotilla Leader, and H.M. Ships *Crusader*, *Comet*, *Cygnets* and *Crescent*.

H.M.S. *Furious*—Aircraft Carrier.

Ships of the America and West Indies Station also visited the Colony as follows during the period under review :—

H.M.S. *Norfolk*, flying under the flag of Vice Admiral Sir R. A. R. Plunkett-Erne-Drax, K.C.B., D.S.O.

H.M.S. *Dundee*, *Dragon* and *Danae*.

Other visiting ships were the Cadet Training Cruiser H.M.S. *Frobisher* and H.M.C.S. *Saguenay*, *Champlain*, *Skeena* and *Vancouver*.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone and Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise arrived at Barbados in the s.s. *Duchess of Richmond* on the 1st of March, 1934. Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone remained until the 3rd of March and Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise departed in the s.s. *Duchess of Richmond* in the evening of the 1st of March.

The Royal Party landed at 10.15 on the morning of the 1st of March and after the inspection of the Guard of Honour and the presentation at the jetty of a few of the leading residents, they drove through Bridgetown where they were given a splendid reception by the very large crowds which had assembled for the purpose of welcoming them.

In September, 1933, the Governor appointed a Committee to examine the causes and extent of unemployment in the city of Bridgetown and parish of Saint Michael and to submit proposals for its relief.

The causes of unemployment in Barbados are chiefly the discontinuance of emigration to foreign countries, the discontinuance of employment of local seamen by the Lamport and Holt and Canadian National Steamship Companies, the decline of the coaling trade of the port, and the wide-spread disinclination of the inhabitants to undertake agricultural work. The absence of adequate vocational training in the educational system of the Island is also a contributing factor.

The Committee received 615 applications for work from unemployed persons of various occupations of whom the majority were seamen. Various suggestions for relieving the situation were examined and the Committee recommended the immediate establishment of an Employment Agency which would work as a link between the unemployed and prospective employers. Funds were subsequently provided by the Legislature and this recommendation has been carried out.

Among the suggestions which were considered was that of the emigration of Barbadians for settlement on agricultural lands in British Guiana, but after enquiry the Committee came to the conclusion that among the unemployed there are very few Barbadians of the class required by the Government of British Guiana.

## APPENDIX.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Publications relating to Barbados:—

"The Cavaliers and Roundheads of Barbados, 1650-1652." Tells of the early life of this old English Colony, and describes a but little known episode of the Great Civil War. By N. Darnell Davis, 1883. (Out of print.)

"About Barbados." By Reverend J. Y. Edghill, 1890. (Out of print.)

"A History of Barbados, 1625-1685." By Vincent T. Harlow, 1926. Oxford; at the Clarendon Press.

"The History of Barbados from the First Discovery of the Island in the year 1605 till the accession of Lord Seaforth, 1801." By John Poyer, 1808. (Out of print.)

"The History of Barbados." Comprising a geographical and statistical description of the Island, a sketch of the historical events since the settlement and an account of its geology and natural productions. By Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, 1848. (Out of print.)

"The Barbados Handbook." By E. G. Sinckler, London, Duckworth and Company, 1914. (Out of print.)

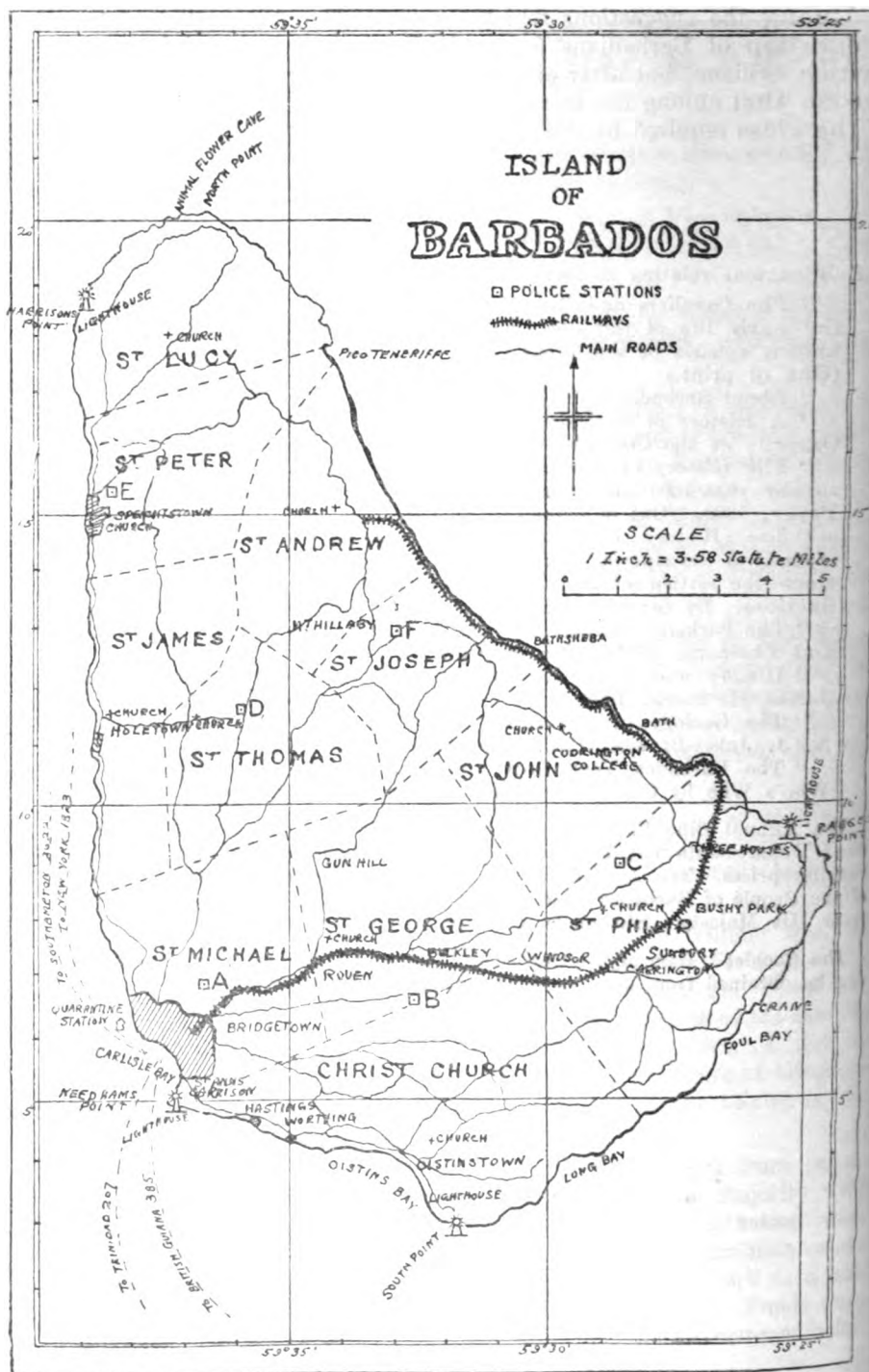
"History and Guide to Barbados and the Caribbee Islands." By James H. Stark, 1903.

"The Geology of Barbados." By Professor J. B. Harrison and A. J. Jukes-Browne, 1890. (Out of print.)

"The Barbados Year Book, 1933-34." By G. F. Sharp, with a Who's Who by C. L. Gale. The Advocate Press, Barbados.

The Annual Blue Book and the Annual Reports of the Several Government Departments may be obtained from the Colonial Secretary's Office at varying prices. The Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Barbados is obtainable at the Colonial Secretary's Office or from His Majesty's Stationery Office in London.

The Booklet "Gem of the Caribbean," issued by the Publicity Committee can be obtained from local stationers at one shilling per copy.



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google



## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

15.342  
8

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1699

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS  
1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1588 and 1633  
respectively (price 1s. 3d. each).)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net

58-1699





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

## HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1699

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS

1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1588 and 1633  
respectively (price 1s. 3d. each).)*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;  
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;  
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net

58-1699

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1933

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	COLONY. PAGE.	DEPEN- DENCIES. PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2	19
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	5	20
III.—POPULATION ... ..	5	21
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	5	21
V.—HOUSING ... ..	8	22
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	8	22
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	9	23
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	11	23
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	12	24
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	13	24
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	15	25
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	15	25
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE ... ..	16	25
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	17	25
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	17	25
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..		27
MAP.		

## PART I.—THE COLONY.

### I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between 51° and 53° south latitude and 57° and 62° west longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound, running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows :

	<i>Square Miles.</i>
East Falkland and adjacent islands ... ..	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands ... ..	2,038
Total area of the group ... ..	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam on the West Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from the coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collection of angular boulders called "stone runs" the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in some places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peat, but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, at the north-east corner of the group. It has about twelve hundred inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about one hundred persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterized by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 inches, precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous, calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting twenty-four hours.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French "Isles Malouines" and by the Spaniards "Islas Malvinas," were discovered on 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the *Desire*, one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were seen by Sir Richard Hawkins in the *Dainty* on 2nd February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and styled by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the *Welfare* sailed through between the two principal islands in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and fresh water, the Falkland Sound in memory of the

well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands" although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they renamed Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlements early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new colony at Port Louis. Vernet thought fit to seize certain vessels belonging to the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833, Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval Officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844, when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On 8th December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German Squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee, and a memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled at Stanley on 26th February, 1927.

The Centenary of the establishment of a permanent British settlement in the Colony was held on 12th February, 1933. A very fine set of pictorial postage stamps was issued to commemorate this important event in the history of the Colony and in addition the Centenary celebrations, which were held for one week, included

a stock show, sports meeting, and a fireworks display, as well as various other entertainments. H.M.S. *Durban* visited the Colony for the special purpose of taking part in the celebrations.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

At the head of the Government of the Colony is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of three official and one unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council composed of four official and two unofficial members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880, and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which date it has been wholly self-supporting. There is no local government in the Colony.

## III.—POPULATION.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are of European and chiefly of British descent, in which Scotch blood is marked. There is no indigenous or native population.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1933, was 2,427, made up of 1,362 males and 1,065 females. The density of the population is about one person to every two square miles. Approximately one-half of the inhabitants live in Stanley, the capital, and the remainder are divided more or less equally between outlying districts of the East and West Falklands. The number of births registered in 1933 was fifty-two, and of deaths twenty-seven, or respectively 21·42 and 11·12 per 1,000. Sixteen marriages were celebrated during the year. The infantile mortality rate is recorded at 57·7 per 1,000 births of children under one year. Fifty-seven persons arrived in the Colony and eighty-three persons left in the course of the period under review.

## IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the community has been good. There was a small epidemic of chicken-pox but this was quickly suppressed.

A number of cases of ringworm occurred in Stanley and in outlying districts of the East Falkland.

The climate is healthy and the people generally are in comfortable circumstances. Animal food is abundant and cheap, and the other necessities of life easily obtained, beef and mutton being the staple food. Fish is obtainable during the summer but becomes scarce during the winter. Fruit is not grown in the Colony, but more frequent communication with the River Plate has facilitated the supply of fresh fruit and has reduced the cost. The revival during the past four years of the Annual Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition has stimulated the cultivation of vegetables and particularly the much needed green vegetables.

The dental condition of the population continues to improve. The Dental Surgeon made extensive tours, and carried out a great deal of work in the East and West Falklands. All children of sixteen years and under receive free treatment and advice from the Dental Surgeon maintained by the Government who makes frequent visits of inspection to the schools in Stanley and periodical tours of the out-districts. A special clinic for school children is held every Saturday morning.

Vaccination is compulsory. The majority of children in Stanley are vaccinated before they are a year old. Those born in outlying districts are vaccinated by Medical Officers when on tour.

There was an increased number of cases of appendicitis, thirty-two coming under operative treatment as against twenty-five in 1932.

Seven cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1933. Three of these were pulmonary, and the remainder bone, joint and tendon affections. This is an increase over the number of cases reported in 1932 but it is hoped that improved sanitary and housing conditions will go far towards checking the progress of the disease.

Malaria and other insect-borne diseases are unknown in the Colony.

The incidence of coughs and severe colds during the last four months of 1933 was unusually high. A series of colds, associated in some cases with high fever, swept the Colony and caused a remarkable amount of debility. This high "cold" incidence is attributed to the very inclement climatic conditions, and lack of sunshine during the period in question. In several cases these colds were followed by broncho-pneumonia.

With the exception of those from ships there were no cases of venereal disease.

The ringworm epidemic in the outlying districts of the East Falkland eventually reached Stanley, where fifteen cases were reported. These have all been successfully treated, and so far as is known there are no further cases. The endemic focus of this disease is cattle. The majority of the farmers have co-operated in reducing the disease among cattle by dipping or destroying affected animals.

There were no cases of scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria or whooping-cough.

The Government maintains out of public funds a hospital in Stanley under the style of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The hospital comprises twelve beds, an operating theatre, quarters for nurses, stores, and an out-patient department. Outside buildings provide an office and workshop for the Dental Surgeon, and also a drug store and laboratory. During the year an improved type of X-ray apparatus was installed.

The staff of the Medical Department includes the Senior Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, one of whom is stationed on the West Falkland Island, a Dental Surgeon, a Nurse Matron and a qualified Nursing Sister in addition to Junior Nurses locally recruited and trained.

The Senior Medical Officer made a tour of the East and West Falkland and the Medical Officer made periodical tours of outlying districts in the East Falkland. Satisfactory reports on health conditions were received. It is to be observed in this connexion that the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, maintain their own Medical Officer at Darwin.

The out-patient department of the hospital provides ante- and post-natal services. Maternity nursing services are provided for Stanley and outlying districts.

During the year 1933, 171 persons were admitted as in-patients and there were 1,448 out-patients with a total attendance of 3,978 as against 1,350 and 3,257 respectively in 1932. Three deaths occurred in the hospital. Fifty operations were performed with uniformly good results and many minor operations were carried out in the out-patient department.

Sewage in the town of Stanley is disposed of partly by water-carriage system and partly by earth-closet method. It is satisfactory to record that the number of inhabitants taking advantage of water-carriage facilities is steadily increasing. The night soil from earth-closets is removed by means of special carts under the control of the Public Works Department. The disposal of sewage which is deposited in the harbour is efficient as it is carried out to sea by the strong tidal currents.

In accordance with the Public Health by-laws all ashes and household refuse must be stored in properly constructed bins which are required to be emptied once a month at least. This system is found to work satisfactorily.

The water supply is wholesome and satisfactory. Water is brought by pipe-line a distance of three miles and stored in a reservoir and a tank with an aggregate capacity approximating to 500,000 gallons. Distributing mains have now been extended so as to serve the whole of Stanley. The inhabitants have taken advantage of the facilities offered and in consequence house connexions continue to increase. The use of rain water from tanks and barrels is gradually disappearing.

Improvements to the system of roads in Stanley have been completed and they are now adequate to present needs. The drainage system of the town was further improved during the year.

There are three licensed slaughter-houses in Stanley and these were inspected with reasonable frequency and were found to comply with the Board of Health by-laws. Meat for human consumption was also inspected at regular intervals.



Dairies were inspected from time to time and samples of milk tested which showed that the standard of cleanliness has been maintained. No samples were found to contain the bacilli of tuberculosis.

Bi-annual rat weeks were continued to be held with considerable success. Rats appear to have diminished as a result but they are still numerous enough to warrant periodical poison-baiting of rubbish dumps, waste lands and the foreshore.

### V.—HOUSING.

Several new buildings were erected in Stanley during the year 1933, and additional buildings are in course of construction. The buildings erected are of a suitable type and conform to the requirements of the Board of Health both as regards construction and sanitary arrangements.

There is now no overcrowding in Stanley the rate of building being adequate to the needs of the population. In the majority of cases the wage-earning population own their own houses which are well built and comfortable. Building loans are made in suitable cases by the Government to facilitate the construction of new houses. The Government maintains also sufficient accommodation for its officials and two blocks of tenement dwellings which are rented to the more necessitous families in the community.

All premises in the town are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and householders are required to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. In case of need powers exist to condemn premises as unfit for human occupation.

In recent years housing conditions have been much improved by the provision of an adequate water supply and also by the disposal of sewage by water-carriage.

### VI.—PRODUCTION.

Wool, skins, and tallow are the principal products of the Colony at the present time. All produce is exported to the United Kingdom.

Sheep farms vary approximately in extent from 24,000 acres to 150,000 acres and carry on the average between 8,000 and 35,000 sheep, or, say, three to five acres to one sheep.

No statistics are kept of the actual quantity of wool produced in any one year as distinct from the quantity exported. The average production during the past six years was four million pounds annually. The actual return of wool exported during 1933 was 4,021,444 lb., valued at £100,749. The average price realized was just over 6d. per lb. as against an average price of about 7d. per lb. in 1932, and 7½d. to 8d. per lb. in 1931.

Economic conditions were as difficult and disappointing in the year under review as in the preceding year. Prices for wool and other produce continued at levels which left little or no profit to farmers.

*Hides and skins* exported realized £8,807 as against £5,119 in the preceding year, or an increase of £3,688.

*Seal oil*.—During the year the Falkland Islands and Dependencies Sealing Company, Limited, operated for a short period of three months and produced approximately 300 tons of oil from hair seal of an export value of £4,660. Owing, however, to unfavourable market conditions the Company was unable to show a profit on the season's working and unless conditions show some appreciable improvement it is doubtful whether the Company will operate in a future season.

*Live stock*.—During the year a number of rams of the Romney Marsh type were imported from the United Kingdom for the purpose of improving flocks in the Colony.

*General*.—Apart from the commodities above described the Colony has no resources of known commercial value. Forage crops are produced to a limited extent, but with this exception there is practically no agriculture in the Colony.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values of imports and exports during the year 1933, and as compared with previous years was as follows :—

<i>Imports.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	43,850	44,584	40,267	33,117	28,858
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	17,944	13,057	12,093	8,210	5,902
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	95,281	53,613	56,965	39,561	33,729
Miscellaneous and unclassified	4,073	5,191	1,415	1,162	747
Bullion and specie ...	—	—	35	—	25
<b>Total imports ...</b>	<b>£161,148</b>	<b>116,445</b>	<b>110,775</b>	<b>82,050</b>	<b>69,261</b>
<i>Exports.</i>	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool ...	236,992	190,943	125,818	109,475	100,749
Hides and skins ...	13,029	14,704	8,941	5,119	8,807
Tallow ...	1,529	722	1,860	1,150	1,768
Live stock ...	—	473	—	246	—
Seal oil ...	16,423	5,920	—	5,000	4,600
Bullion and specie ...	—	—	8,000	—	—
Other articles ...	897	1,179	2,334	957	988
<b>Total exports ...</b>	<b>£268,870</b>	<b>213,941</b>	<b>146,953</b>	<b>121,947</b>	<b>116,912</b>

The actual quantity of wool exported in 1933 exceeded the quantity exported in the preceding year, but the market prices continued to fall.

**Imports.**

The principal articles imported during 1933 were, in value :—

	£
Provisions ... ..	17,537
Hardware... ..	9,369
Drapery, etc. ... ..	7,803
Coal, coke, and oil fuel ... ..	2,721
Timber ... ..	3,046
Paints, etc. ... ..	2,126
Chemicals... ..	3,047

and in quantities :—

Beer ... ..	12,600 gallons.
Spirits ... ..	2,418 „
Tobacco ... ..	8,950 pounds.
Wines ... ..	990 gallons.

The import trade of the Colony, as in the previous year, continued to decrease. There was no increase in the prices of most commodities during the year but as prices of the produce of the Colony continued to fall the purchasing power of the inhabitants was not improved. There was a marked falling off in imports of beer, spirits and tobacco.

As in the preceding year approximately 81 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom.

The countries of origin were as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom ... ..	56,301
Other parts of British Empire ... ..	—
<b>Total from British Empire</b> ... ..	<b>£56,301</b>
Uruguay ... ..	9,918
Argentine ... ..	2,143
Chile ... ..	625
Other countries ... ..	274
<b>Total from foreign countries</b> ... ..	<b>£12,960</b>

There was no alteration in the course of the import trade as compared with 1932.

**Exports.**

Practically the whole of the export trade of the Colony was with the United Kingdom, with the exception of exports to other countries of a value of £725.

The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Wool (lb.) ...	4,067,057	3,690,572	3,931,595	3,934,852	4,021,444
Tallow (lb.) ...	274,400	158,368	275,520	164,642	425,712
Hides and sheepskins (number).	37,489	52,091	73,566	56,565	77,679
Seal oil (barrels) ...	2,657	2,424	—	1,701	1,806

The figures for 1933 show a considerable increase in the export of tallow, hides and sheepskins.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The average rate of wages for unskilled labour is at the rate of ls. 2d. an hour and for skilled labour at the rate of ls. 4d. an hour. Artisans receive ls. 7d. an hour. The hours of work are eight hours a day with a total of 40 to 45 hours a week.

In domestic service monthly wages with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from £2 to £3 10s. 0d.; for cooks from £3 to £4 10s. 0d.

Owing to the reduction of labour on farms due to the depression in the sheepfarming industry there was an increase in the number of men seeking employment in Stanley. The majority were employed on works undertaken by the Government to relieve unemployment and in consequence there was no actual distress.

The average rate of wages on farm stations was £6 to £7 a month with quarters, fuel, meat and milk free.

The cost of living has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food were as follows :—

Mutton ...	...	3d. per lb.
Beef ...	...	5d. per lb.
Pork, fresh...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.
Fowls ...	...	2s. to 3s. each.
Fish, fresh ...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Eggs ...	...	2s. to 3s. per dozen.
Milk ...	...	8d. to 1s. per quart.
Potatoes ...	...	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Bread ...	...	1s. per 4 lb. loaf.
Sugar ...	...	3d. per lb.
Tea ...	...	2s. to 3s. per lb.
Coffee ...	...	1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Fresh Vegetables ...	...	5d. per lb.
Butter (imported)...	...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

The supply of fresh fish, fowls, and fresh pork is uncertain and irregular and in consequence diet is somewhat limited in variety.

On the whole the cost of living is moderate. There are no hotels in Stanley in the accepted sense of the term, but there are several boarding-houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and

convenience with charges ranging from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week.

Unfurnished houses for workmen cost from £2 to £3 per month.

In the majority of cases the Government provides houses for its officials. Houses, if not provided by the Government, are hard to obtain and the average rent of an unfurnished house suitable for occupation by an official is £50 a year.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education of children between the ages of five and fourteen residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision also is made at the Government school for attendance at a continuation class for a two-year course of more advanced study. Grants are made in approved cases to enable children from country districts to be taught in Stanley.

For the benefit of children who are unable to come to Stanley, the Government maintains three itinerant schoolmasters on the West Falkland Island and one on the East Falkland Island.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, also maintains a schoolmaster at their settlement at Darwin, and in addition certain itinerant schoolmasters for service in the outlying districts of Lafonia.

There are no facilities in the Colony for higher or vocational education.

There are no Government institutions, orphanages, or Poor Law institutions, and no legislative provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness, or old age.

Poor relief is granted by the Government in certain necessitous cases. The cost in 1933 amounted to £136.

A society known as the Stanley Benefit Club insures its members for sickness and death.

There are three social clubs, namely, the Colony Club, the Falkland Club and the Working Men's Social Club.

There are football, badminton, golf, and hockey clubs, all of which are flourishing.

The Stanley Sports Association holds an annual sports meeting in December of each year for horse racing and athletic events.

The Defence Force Rifle Association which is affiliated to the National Rifle Association, holds an annual Meeting at Stanley on the lines of those held at Bisley. The Falkland Islands team won the Junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley in 1930, and in 1933 the Colony was again represented at Bisley in the Junior Kolapore and Junior Mackinnon competitions. Miniature rifle shooting on the modern and well-equipped miniature range in the Drill Hall is very popular during the winter months. The local Miniature Rifle Association won in 1932 the Colonial Rifle Associations Small-Bore Match, a

competition inaugurated in that year by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, and also won in 1933 the Dominion Clubs' Team Competition which was inaugurated in that year.

Physical training forms an important part of the regular curriculum of the Government school and in it are included football, hockey and gymnastics, as well as the formal Swedish drill.

There are also public baths and a well-equipped gymnasium. The construction of a swimming pool is under consideration.

The Town Hall, Stanley, is well-equipped with modern appliances for theatrical productions. It can seat an audience of 500 people in comfort and safety. It has a very fine dance floor and is much used for that purpose particularly during the winter months.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Rover Sea Scouts continued their useful work. There are also troops of Cubs and Brownies.

There is one cinema in Stanley, owned and managed by the Roman Catholic Mission, which usually affords entertainment on two days of the week, one of which is for children only.

There is also a public library at which books to suit every taste may be obtained.

The Falkland Islands Horticultural Society, which is affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society, England, held during the year a Flower and Vegetable Show and Industrial Exhibition. The Show and Exhibition was successful both in regard to the quality and the quantity of the exhibits. The Society presents the Clarence Elliott Challenge Cup for the best collection of vegetables in twenty-four distinct varieties. The Banksian Medal granted by the Royal Horticultural Society, England, is awarded to the winner of the largest total amount of money in prizes at the Show, but the same competitor may not win the medal oftener than once in three consecutive years.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Monte Video to which port a service is maintained by the s.s. *Lafonia*, a vessel of some 600 tons dead weight, belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. In addition, calls homeward and outward are made at Stanley at irregular and infrequent intervals by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The calls made in 1933 were three homeward and three outward.

The distance from Stanley to Monte Video is rather more than a thousand miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Lafonia* averages  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days, and by other vessels from 3 to 5 days according to the class of vessel.

The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Monte Video, is 26 days; by the direct route passenger vessels complete the journey in the same time and the

cargo vessels require upwards of a month to five weeks on the voyage home, which is performed almost invariably from Stanley to London without intermediate stop, and on the outward voyage upwards of five weeks dependent on the number of intermediate stops.

On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four to five weeks.

The contract with the Tonsberg Whaling Company for the conveyance of mails to and from South Georgia was terminated in the early part of 1933, and provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for the maintenance of communication by the s.s. *Lafonia* which makes four voyages a year usually in March, June, October and December. The time taken on the voyage between Stanley and South Georgia averages  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days.

During the whaling season, October—April, opportunities occur from time to time for the conveyance of mails between Europe and South Georgia by means of floating factories and transports engaged in the whaling industry.

A wireless station for external traffic is operated by the Government at Stanley under the style of the Falkland Islands Radio. Regular communication is maintained direct with London and Monte Video, while the South Georgia Radio at Grytviken provides a link between Stanley and that Dependency.

Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 2s. 6d. a word for "ordinary," 1s. 3d. a word for "deferred," and 9d. a word for "code" messages.

There are no submarine cables.

The postal rate for the United Kingdom and the Empire is one penny per ounce.

At the end of 1933 there were 38 wireless sets licensed.

The Government maintains a broadcast relay service. The licence for subscribers to this service is £1 per annum and the number of licences issued in 1933 was 103. The principal overseas programmes are relayed from the Broadcasting Studio to subscribers. Local programmes of gramophone records are also given as well as news and sports items from England.

There are no railways in the Colony. Certain roads suitable for motor traffic are in course of construction towards the Fitzroy River and towards the North Camp. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat. The inter-insular service for mails and passengers is carried out by the s.s. *Lafonia*.

There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is maintained by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. In the outlying districts privately-owned lines join up with the Stanley system on the East Falkland and on the West Falkland converge at Fox Bay where the Government also maintains a small radio station for the purpose of local traffic. Two farm stations

have constructed radio stations of low power for local communication.

There are no omnibuses or tramways in the Colony and no air mail and passenger service.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank. The rate of interest paid is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on the 30th September, 1933, the total sum deposited was £181,928, and the number of depositors 1,032. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £176 12s. 7d., or about £73 per head of the population.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank or similar institution in the Colony.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of one per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and a paper currency of 10s., £1 and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Note Ordinance, 1930. It is estimated that on 31st December, 1933, there was £2,000 of specie and £22,000 of currency notes in circulation.

The system of weights and measures in use in the Colony is the same as that in use in the United Kingdom.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

During the year the Stanley Improvement Scheme which was commenced in 1930, was completed at a cost of £20,000. Good progress was made with the road leading eastward from Stanley to Surf Bay on the south shore and this will be completed early in 1934. This road, which has been constructed at a cost of £7,000, will prove a great boon from the aspect of both health and pleasure, and also in providing easy means of access to the peat deposits adjacent to its route.

The road in course of construction towards the North Camp was cut out as far as the suburban boundary near the Two Sisters Hills. Good progress has been made with the work and the road is now metalled for approximately a third of its distance. When completed the road will be suitable for motor and other traffic.

During the year the ribbon track towards Sapper Hill was altered and converted into a road. This road was continued towards the foot of Mount William and it is expected that by the end of 1934 it will have reached Mount Harriet on the Darwin-Fitzroy track.



It is proposed in due course to continue this road towards Pattersons Point on the Fitzroy River, in order to connect with a bridge which the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, propose to erect in 1934. When completed the road will provide facilities for transport between Stanley and Darwin and Brenton Loch on the Falkland Sound.

Considerable improvements were effected in the town of Stanley during the year, particularly in regard to drainage facilities for the new building area to the south of the town. The roads were also improved by treatment with bitumen solution. Important and necessary work was carried out to the road at "Italy" near the Naval Battle Memorial. This road, which was dangerous, was widened by reclaiming and filling in part of the foreshore.

A much needed sports pavilion was erected during the year.

Applications from householders for water-supply connexions showed a steady increase.

There was an increasing demand for electric light and in consequence it was found necessary to further extend the system.

In addition to its other activities the Public Works Department undertakes the usual maintenance services, including conservancy, and water supply, for the town. The Department is responsible also for the considerable quantity of peat fuel which is required for Government purposes. To its charge are committed, furthermore, the general upkeep of all Government buildings and property, in particular plant, sea-walls, bridges, fences, jetties and harbour lights and, in addition, maintenance of the light on Porpoise Point near North Arm.

The above services were all carried out with due care and efficiency during the year.

The total expenditure incurred under the Public Works and Electrical votes was £23,997 in 1933; an average number of one hundred and thirty men, exclusive of monthly employees, were on the pay roll during the year, as compared with one hundred and ten in 1932 and seventy-eight in 1931.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.**

The judicial system of the Colony is limited to a Supreme Court, in which the Governor sits alone as Judge, and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace and as such have power to deal with minor offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and a chief constable and is stationed entirely in Stanley. The Police Force is adequate to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. There is practically no crime in the Colony. Nine persons were dealt with in 1933 for minor offences in the Summary Court and all were convicted. No criminal issue went to the Supreme Court during that year or in the previous year. There were no juvenile cases.

The chief constable is gaoler-in-charge of the gaol in Stanley. The gaol was inspected regularly by the medical authority and was found to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Eight Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1933, the most important of which were as follows :—

*The Whale Fishery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933*, providing for the grant of licences for the use of floating factories and whale catchers.

*The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933*, providing for the prohibition of the export of arms and ammunition.

*The Tariff (Import Duties) Amendment Ordinance, 1933*, providing for the exemption of import duties on matches manufactured in and consigned from any part of the British Empire ; and a preferential tariff on cigars, cigarettes, cut and manufactured tobacco and snuff manufactured in any part of the British Empire from tobacco which is the produce of any part of the British Empire.

The following subsidiary legislation was also enacted during the year :—

*Rules of the 31st May, 1933*, relative to the granting of patents for inventions made by Civil Servants in the Colony of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

*Rules of the 19th December, 1933*, styled *The Falkland Islands Currency Notes (Amendment) Rules, 1933*, relative to withdrawal of currency notes of the " A " and " B " series.

*Regulations of the 31st October, 1933*, styled *the Government Schools (Amendment) Regulations, 1933*, fixing school fees.

#### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1933 from all sources was £66,417, as compared with £98,463 in 1932, and from ordinary sources £59,333, as compared with £64,199 in 1932. The excess in 1932 was due to the appreciation of the market value of the Colony's Investments.

The expenditure on recurrent services was £37,156, or less by £1,565 than that in 1932, and less by £22,177 than the revenue from ordinary sources. In addition extraordinary expenditure amounting to £13,786 was incurred mainly in connexion with the measures undertaken to relieve unemployment. A further sum of £1,392 was expended in connexion with the Centenary celebrations of the Colony. The revenue from all sources during the year exceeded the total expenditure of £52,335 by £14,082.

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
		<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£	£
1929	...	66,650	73,599	46,000	59,041
1930	...	62,094	82,812	39,128	69,979
1931	...	51,805	78,397	38,977	72,676
1932	...	64,199	98,463	38,711	54,798
1933	...	59,333	66,417	37,156	52,335

The Colony has no public debt. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1933, amounted to £290,673, made up as follows :—

	£
Land Sales Fund	271,916
Other Surplus	18,757
	<hr/>
	£290,673

The Colony's Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1933, amounted to £38,734.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs import and export duties.
2. Rates levied on house property.

The Customs import duties are on wines, malt, spirits, tobacco, and matches, at the following rates :—

Wines	...	3s. a gallon in bulk or 3s. 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Malt	...	6d. a gallon in bulk or 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Spirits	...	20s. a gallon.
Tobacco	...	4s. a pound.
Matches	...	For every gross of boxes not exceeding 10,000 matches, 4s.

A preferential rate of nine-tenths of the full duty is allowed on tobacco and cigarettes of Empire production and manufacture and matches of Empire manufacture and provenance are admitted duty free.

Export duties are collected on wool, whale oil and seal oil at the following rates :—

Wool	...	1s. for every twenty-five pounds.
Whale oil and seal oil	...	1s. 6d. for every barrel of forty gallons, or 9s. a ton.

The yield in 1933 from each source was as follows :—

	£
Import Duties	4,799
Export Duties	8,312
Rate on house property	797

There are no excise or stamp duties and no hut tax or poll tax.

## PART II.—THE DEPENDENCIES.

### I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

#### General.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

#### Geography.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in  $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  south latitude, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the south of the Falkland Islands. South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of Dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude, and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude fifty and eighty west. South Georgia is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (statute), is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles, and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen. The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the island, where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard and the Weddell's seal frequent its shores. The coast line has been indifferently charted but much useful work has been done in this direction during the past five years by the "Discovery" Expedition.

#### Climate.

Although Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, is little over a hundred miles further south than Stanley the difference in climate is very marked, that of the former approximating closely to conditions in the Antarctic. The mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year and glaciers descend on the grand scale right to the sea. During the year 1933 the average mean temperature was  $34.97^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. Rain fell on eighty-three days and snow or sleet on one hundred and thirty-six days.

Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred in 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced, when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch, and known locally as the "Sewing Machine," at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and, in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory *Ronald*, one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-29 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. The water in the harbour of Port Foster frequently becomes agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores in places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

### History.

South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1775. and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship *Dove* who landed on Coronation Island on 7th December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig *Williams* in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable sealing voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers are reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-21 and 1821-22 by no less than ninety-one vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-24 these animals were almost extinct.

The meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys to which reference has been already made was established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and was transferred by him in 1904 to the Argentine Government. A new and valuable survey of the South Sandwich group was carried out in 1930 by the Royal Research ship *Discovery II* of the "Discovery" Expedition.

### II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitutionally the Dependencies are subject to the same authority as the Colony proper, that is to say to the Governor and to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Ordinances enacted by the latter body, however, in respect of the Colony do not have application to the Dependencies unless they are specially applied.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other Dependencies is carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact there are no communities other than the whaling stations which are run by the managers on behalf of the several companies owning them.

### III.—POPULATION.

As has been stated in the preceding chapters, there is no permanent population in the Dependencies except in South Georgia where the figures fluctuate with the seasons of the whaling industry. The population in South Georgia is entirely resident either on the privately-owned whaling stations or at the Government Headquarters at King Edward Cove in Cumberland Bay. During the summer it exceeds 1,000, practically all males, but during the winter it is not more than one-third of that number. At the census taken on 26th April, 1931, the number of persons at South Georgia, including shipping, was recorded as five hundred and sixty-three and at the South Shetlands as one hundred and forty-six; among these one female only appears. The British inhabitants of South Georgia are limited practically to the Government staff and to the crews of British vessels. The remainder are almost exclusively Norwegian or Scandinavian. Two deaths, no births, and one marriage occurred in the Dependencies in 1933.

### IV.—HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness arises from the lack of fresh food-stuffs.

No Medical Officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors. the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviken. At South Georgia there are well-equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies, and at Deception Island a very efficient hospital is kept in commission during the season by the Hektor Company.

Weather conditions in 1933 were not favourable but, as usual, health conditions were relatively good except that the monotony of the climate and the lack of sunshine tended to produce a state of mental depression bordering in some cases on melancholia.

### V.—HOUSING.

The question of housing does not really arise in South Georgia or in the other Dependencies. All the officials are suitably housed in the quarters at King Edward Cove and the arrangements made by the whaling companies to accommodate the personnel working on their stations are fully adequate.

### VI.—PRODUCTION.

Two whaling companies operated during the season at South Georgia as against one in the 1932-33 season. The land station at Deception Island remained closed. The depression in the whale oil market continued ; the quota restrictions remained in force and limited the production of oil.

No floating factories worked under licence from the Government, although a number of expeditions fished on the high seas and off the ice-pack.

Whales were numerous at South Georgia throughout most of the season and the average production per "standard whale" was considerably higher than in the previous season.

The total catch at South Georgia amounted to 2,364 whales, made up of 536 blue, 1,728 fin, 92 humpback, 7 sperm and 1 right whale.

The quantity of oil produced was 132,190 barrels with an average per "standard whale" of 92·37.

There were also produced 123,996 bags of guano, each of 100 kilogrammes.

The following table shows, for comparative purposes, the actual catch, "standard whales," the oil and guano production, and the average of oil and guano per standard whale for the past five seasons at South Georgia :—

Season.	<i>Actual Whales.</i>	<i>"Standard Whales."</i>	<i>Oil Produced. Barrels.</i>	<i>Guano. Bags.</i>	<i>Averages.</i>	
					<i>Oil.</i>	<i>Guano.</i>
1929-30 ...	4,210	2,255	242,950	242,720	107·74	107·63
1930-31 ...	2,736	1,846	188,044	181,152	101·86	98·13
1931-32 ...	2,205	1,310	124,337	113,420	94·91	86·58
1932-33 ...	996	631	54,583	49,572	86·50	78·56
1933-34 ...	2,364	1,431	132,190	123,996	92·37	86·65

During the season a number of Falkland Islands labourers were employed in the whaling industry by the Compania Argentina de Pesca and the South Georgia Company, Limited.

Depression in the whaling industry still continues and no improvement is in sight. It is expected that two of the land stations in South Georgia will operate during the 1934-35 season, but there appears no prospect of the land station in Deception Island reopening until conditions improve.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Dependencies in 1933 was £537,910, of which £200,557 represented imports and £337,353 exports. Of the imports, whale oil (for re-export) accounted for £102,982; coal, coke and oil fuel, £56,888; hardware, £12,212; and provisions, £8,523. The exports of whale and seal oil amounted to £293,764, and of guano and bone meal to £41,674.

The following table gives the comparative values of the trade of the Dependencies during the past five years:—

			£	£	£
			<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	...	...	626,746	5,164,709	5,791,453
1930	...	...	499,829	2,726,173	3,226,002
1931	...	...	311,388	1,748,467	2,059,855
1932	...	...	228,952	369,542	598,494
1933	...	...	200,557	337,353	537,910

The decrease in the value of the import and export trade is due to the continued depression in the whaling industry, coupled with the increased production of whale oil in factory ships working outside territorial waters and often remote from the Dependencies. Excluding importations and exportations of whale oil from and for the "high seas," about 39 per cent of the value of the imports came from the United Kingdom. About 96 per cent. of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. The bulk of the coal imported was obtained from the United Kingdom and of the fuel oil from the Dutch West Indies. About 60 per cent. of the hardware came from Norway and 32 per cent. from the United Kingdom, while provisions show 28 per cent. from Norway, 33 per cent. from the Argentine, and 37 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

Whale and seal oil and guano were exported principally to the United Kingdom.

There was no change during the year 1933 in the price of oil which ranged from £10 to £15 a ton according to grade. Large quantities of oil remained unsold and the companies continued to restrict the output on a quota basis during the 1933-34 season. Future prospects continue to be uncertain.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is specially recruited on contract terms, almost exclusively from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the total earnings of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a



month with all found. As there are no shops and no private trade in the Dependencies and as all food-stuffs are provided by the whaling companies for the personnel engaged on their station the question of the cost of living does not arise.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no children in the Dependencies and the problem of education does not therefore arise.

The whaling companies operating in South Georgia run private cinematograph shows for the benefit of the men employed on their stations. Interest is taken in football and in other forms of sport such as ski-ing during the deep snow of the winter months.

### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

As has been stated in a previous chapter of this Report, the contract with the Tonsberg Whaling Company for the conveyance of mails to and from South Georgia was terminated during the year, and provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, to continue the service with the s.s. *Lafonia* which makes four voyages a year. During the whaling season direct sailings between Europe and South Georgia in either direction are in the normal course not infrequent and there is a fairly reliable service three times in the year between Buenos Aires and Grytviken furnished by the motor auxiliary s.v. *Tijuca* of the Compañia Argentina de Pesca. The majority of the vessels of the high seas whaling fleet call at South Georgia on their way to the fishing grounds in October and on their return journey in April.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley by opportunities as they offer. Postal rates are the same as from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken, which is in regular communication with Stanley, through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys.

There are no railways or roads in the Dependencies. Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1933 :—

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British ... ..	40	88,025	—	—
Foreign (mostly Norwegian) ...	13	20,253	1	734
	<hr/> 53 <hr/>	<hr/> 108,278 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 734 <hr/>

**XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

No banks—commercial, agricultural, or co-operative—are in existence in the Dependencies. Such facilities as are afforded in the Colony through the Treasury at Stanley, for example, by the Government Savings Bank for deposit or by the Commissioner of Currency for remittances, are available in South Georgia through the agency of the Magistrate at Grytviken.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

Weights and measures are generally British or Norwegian standard. Whale and seal oil is calculated by the barrel at six barrels of forty gallons to the ton, and guano and other by-products of the whale in hundreds of pounds or in kilograms.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

No public works of importance or interest were carried out by the Government during the year.

**XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.**

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to all the Dependencies. During 1933 no case of serious crime was brought before the Courts. Despite the trying conditions, the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community, calling seldom for the intervention of the civil authorities : a fact which in itself speaks highly for the standard of discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

**XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

See under Chapter XIV of Part I of this Report.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The Dependencies' revenue is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry and amounted in 1933 to £12,081. The expenditure excluding that from the Research and Development Fund was £18,384.

The following table shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past five years :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1929	...	...	...	122,814	39,385
1930	...	...	...	84,547	21,597
1931	...	...	...	48,133	31,129
1932	...	...	...	17,446	20,143
1933	...	...	...	12,081	18,384

The continued decline in the returns, both of revenue and of expenditure, is due to the drastically restricted scale on which whaling operations were conducted during the year by reason of the depressed conditions of the oil market.

The Dependencies have no public debt. The surplus of assets over liabilities as at 31st December, 1933, was £412,676, earmarked as follows :—

			£
Research and Development Fund	...	...	407,814
“ Discovery ” Pension Fund	...	...	4,862
			<hr/>
			£412,676
			<hr/>

The main heads of taxation are Customs duties on the importation of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and on the exportation of whale and seal oil and by-products of the whaling industry such as guano. Import duties amounted to £429 in 1933 and export duties to £8,557. The Customs tariff on importation is the same as in the Colony. The export duty on whale and seal oil stood at 1s. 6d. a barrel or 9s. a ton. The export duty on guano is at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb.

There are no excise or stamp duties, and no hut tax or poll tax.

## APPENDIX.

## Bibliography.

*Books relating to the Falkland Islands.*

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i> s. d.
Egmont Port, Account of last expedition.*	Bernard Penrose	1775	—	—
Falkland Islands.	G. T. Whittington	1840	Smith, Elder and Co. and J. Ridgway.	—
Falkland Islands.	Sir W. L. Allardyce, G.C.M.G.	1909	Garden City Press, Letchworth.	—
Story of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.	Sir T. R. St. Johnstone, K.C.M.G.	1920	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	—
The Falkland Islands.	V. F. Boyson	1924	Clarendon Press	10 0
Falkland Islands, a short notice prepared on the occasion of the Centenary of the Colony.	J. M. Ellis	1933	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
Antarctica.	Nordenskjold and Anderson.	1905	Hurst and Blackett	18 0
Memorandum on the sheep-farming industry in the Falkland Islands.	Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Report of an Investigation into the Conditions and Practice of Sheep-farming in the Falkland Islands.	Hugh Munro	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Final Report on Geological Investigations in the Falkland Islands, 1920-2.	H. A. Baker	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
The Climate and Weather of the Falkland Islands.	C. E. P. Brooks	1923	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
A botanical survey of the Falkland Islands.	Carl Skottsberg	1913	Almqvist and Wiksells, Uppsala.	11 6
Illustrations of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Falkland Islands.*	E. F. Vallentin	1921	Reeve.	42 0
Voyage of a Naturalist.	Charles Darwin	1882	John Murray	—
Falkland Islands, Wild life in.	A. F. Cobb	1910	Gowans and Gray	0 6
Birds of the Falkland Islands.	A. F. Cobb, B.A., F.R.G.S.	1933	H. F. & G. Witherby	7 6
<i>Books relating to the Dependencies.</i>				
Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.	Cmd. 657	1920	H.M. Stationery Office.	2 6
South Georgia.	L. Harrison Matthews.	1931	Simpkin and Marshall, Ltd.	15 0
Whaling in the Antarctic.	A. G. Bennett	1931	Blackwood	7 6
Whaling and other Researches.	"Discovery" Reports.	1929-	Cambridge University Press.	Various prices.

Blue Book.

Annual

The above publications, except those marked \*, may be consulted in the Library of the Colonial Office.





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## **MIGRATION.**

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## **MALTA.**

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## **IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.**

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## **COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.**

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## **KENYA.**

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## **TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## **BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## **SWAZILAND.**

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## **MALAYA.**

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## **SEYCHELLES.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## **MAURITIUS.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## **WEST INDIES.**

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **BRITISH HONDURAS.**

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## **BRITISH GUIANA.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## **THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.**

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **PALESTINE.**

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.



25,342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1700

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SEYCHELLES, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1609 and 1651  
respectively, price 1s. od. each.)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. od. Net

58-1700





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

## HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1700

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SEYCHELLES, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1609 and 1651  
respectively, price 1s. od. each.)*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. od. Net

58-1709

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SEYCHELLES FOR 1933

## CONTENTS

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	5
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	7
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	7
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	9
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	12
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	14
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	15
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	16
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	17
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	17
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	19
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	19
XVI. GENERAL ... ..	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	22
MAP	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Colony comprises 92 islands situated between the 4th and 10th parallels of South latitude, their aggregate area being estimated at 156½ square miles.

Mahe is the central and largest of the islands, lying upon a submerged bank. It is the seat of Government and contains about 22,000 of the population out of an estimated total of 28,235. It has only one harbour, upon which is situated the town of Victoria where approximately one-third of the inhabitants of the island live, the remainder living in hamlets or on estates.

The area of the island is 55 square miles. It is of rugged granite formation, rising steeply from the sea to a central dividing range of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in altitude.

The islands of Madagascar and Mauritius and the African coast (Mombasa) are each approximately 1,000 miles distant.

The other principal islands on the bank, also mostly of granite formation, are :—Praslin (9,700 acres); Silhouette (4,900 acres); La Digue (2,500 acres); Curieuse (900 acres); Frigate (700 acres); Felicite (689 acres); North Island (525 acres); Ste. Anne (500 acres); Denis (340 acres); Cerf (290 acres); and Bird or Sea Cow Island (160 acres).

The outlying islands are of coral formation. They extend to the 10th degree of South latitude, the farthest away and the most interesting, Aldabra, being 650 miles distant from Mahe. The names of all the islands are given on the sketch map at the end of this Report.

### **Climate.**

The climate is pleasant on the whole and is quite healthy, there being no malaria, but it lacks bracing qualities. For the six months from about May in each year, the south-east trade wind is constant. This corresponds to the winter season elsewhere in southern latitudes. For the rest of the year, the north-west monsoon blows, but with less force, and for a part of this time the weather becomes uncomfortably warm. The maximum shade temperature rarely exceeds 86°F. but seldom falls below 74°F. Variations in temperature are more noticeable than would be the case outside of the tropics.

The rainfall is heaviest between the months of November and April, but it is not confined to that season. It varies from 70 inches to 135 inches in a year, the average being 90 inches. The southern islands of the Colony are only just out of the range of the cyclone belt, within which Mauritius falls.

### **History.**

The islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas, 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonization.

Previous to the French occupation they were the resort of pirates who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahe at the present time.

Under the Government at Mauritius of Labourdonnais, whose name the islands originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession in the name of the King of France, called the principal island Mahe after Mahe de Labourdonnais. Later on the group was renamed the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau des Sechelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV from 1754 to 1756.

During the war of the French Revolution Mahe was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcome, of H.M.S. *Orpheus*.

The last French Governor, M. de Quincy, who was born at Paris in November, 1748, became (after the departure of Lieutenant Sullivan, R.N., who had been placed in charge) the first Agent Civil under the British Government. M. de Quincy's reign as French Governor lasted 20 years. He remained for 18 years in the service of the British Government, and died on 10th July, 1827.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806, but it was not until the capture of Mauritius in 1810 that Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony. A board of Civil Commissioners was appointed in 1872, when the finances of the Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius.

In 1897, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and Seychelles was practically separated from Mauritius. The separation was completely carried out in 1903, when Seychelles was, by Order in Council, constituted a separate Colony under its own Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

During the French occupation, settlers, mostly from Mauritius, were placed on Mahe and the descendants of these form the majority of the European and mixed element of the population, whose language is French. Slaves were also brought in from Mauritius and this class, after the British occupation, was greatly augmented by the fact of the Seychelles being chosen as a refuge for African slaves freed from time to time on the high seas by the Navy. In the conditions existing in Central Africa until late in the last century, it was not practicable to return these people to their homes. Their descendants to-day form the large majority of the population of the Colony. These have retained the cheerful, carefree characteristics of their forbears, but they have lost all tribal tradition and language and now speak a patois of French, locally known as Creole. All profess Christianity, most being of the Roman Catholic faith, and they all bear French names, presumably given to their fathers on baptism. They are a simple and law-abiding people, keep themselves and their children surprisingly clean, but, as a class, they are very improvident.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government organization is of the usual "Crown Colony" type. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is the responsible Home Authority.

A Governor and Commander-in-Chief exercises jurisdiction under the Common Law (the Code Napoleon), relative Imperial Orders in Council, and local Ordinances enacted by a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, as President, three senior Departmental Heads and three unofficial residents appointed by the King on the nomination of the Governor, in the case of each of the latter, for a

period of three years at a time. An Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the three Official Members of the Legislative Council and one Unofficial Member. In the absence of the Governor, the Chief Justice acts as Administrator of the Colony.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony consists of the descendants of the early French settlers and of the African slaves, with an intermediate Creole class. A few persons of United Kingdom birth are employed in the service of the Government and of Cable and Wireless, Limited, and a very small number are otherwise employed.

A census was taken on 26th April, 1931, showing a total population at that date of 27,444 (13,289 males and 14,155 females), with a distribution as follows:—

Mahe ... ..	21,712
Neighbouring islands ... ..	4,240
Outlying islands ... ..	1,492

The following are the more vital statistics for the year as compared with those for 1932:—

	1932	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>	1933	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>
Births ... ..	874	30·95	821	28·57
Deaths ... ..	363	12·86	346	12·04
Marriages ... ..	185	6·55	180	6·26
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year) ... ..	72	82·38*	67	81·61*
Emigration ... ..	447	15·83	361	12·56
Immigration ... ..	385	13·63	382	13·29

\* Rate per 1,000 births.

The census of 1931 was the fifth taken in the Colony. The following figures of population show the rates of increase per decennial period:—

1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
16,440	19,237	22,691	24,523	27,444

These figures may be taken to indicate increases by birth, since neither immigration nor emigration is on a large scale and, roughly, the numbers balance each other.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The health of the population generally is good. Nevertheless the Colony is not immune from many ailments and the treatment of disease and the steps taken to conserve the health of the people must be referred to. Fortunately the anopheles mosquito has never been introduced, or, if so, has never established itself, so that malarial fever, which is prevalent in most other places in the tropics is unknown here. Occasional outbreaks occur of jaundice, whooping cough, influenza, dengue fever, and chicken-pox. There was no epidemic during the year under review, nor, in most years, do any of the above diseases occur to an alarming extent. Ankylostomiasis (hookworm) is common. For the treatment of this disease provision exists, and observance of hygienic principles is important, especially with respect to the provision and inspection of latrines. Neglect of proper precautions is dealt with by prosecution before the Courts.

The Medical Department is well staffed, organized, and equipped to deal with the medical needs of the people. A large hospital, well situated in the town of Victoria, affords accommodation not only to the sick poor, its primary purpose, but also to those who can afford to pay at first, second, or third class rates, all of which are very moderate. The staff, under the Chief Medical Officer, consists of a Resident Surgeon, who is also in charge of an X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Department, a Surgeon Dentist, three Nursing Sisters (of the Order of St. Joseph de Cluny), one Head Midwife and Matron of the Maternity Section, and seven Probationary Nurses undergoing training. A cottage hospital has also been provided to serve the needs of the people of Praslin and La Digue islands, with an Assistant Medical Officer in charge and a trained nurse. A third Medical Officer is in charge of the district of Anse Royale on the main island. Periodical medical inspections are made of the outlying islands in the interests of those employed there.

During the year, 949 cases were treated in the Seychelles Government Hospital.

The school children are given simple lessons in hygiene.

Leprosy shows a slight improvement as compared with the previous year; its incidence is confined mainly to the African labourers. A leper settlement has been established on an island of 54 acres in extent and most of the lepers have been removed from a smaller island inadequate for its purpose. Forty-three lepers are isolated in the settlements and 45 others are under supervision. Treatment, especially in the earlier stages, is giving encouraging results. Visits of relatives are allowed under appropriate conditions. Most of the lepers have small gardens of their own and they keep pets, such as rabbits and pigeons.

An asylum at Anse Royale exists for the reception and treatment of lunatics. At present there are 25 inmates as compared with 24 at the end of the previous year.

Tuberculosis also shows a slight improvement. A modern tuberculosis ward, situated in the hospital grounds, was completed during the year 1931 for the isolation of patients.

The outlying islands contain no permanent residents. Most of the islands are planted with coconuts for which labour is engaged from the island of Mahe, all together absorbing about 1,500 men, women, and children. Conditions are good and there is little sickness. Some outbreaks of beri-beri have occurred in the past and another deficiency disease, known locally as "Decoque", is met with. The Government hopes when conditions permit to obtain the services of a research medical officer for investigation of the cause of the latter disease.

The Medical Department absorbs a considerable proportion of the revenue of the Colony, but it is money well spent.

#### V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population on estates are accommodated in small thatched huts made of leaves from the coconut tree. A fee is paid by the manager to erect the huts and when the labourer leaves the estate the huts remain the property of the employer. All materials are supplied by the estate. Many of the labourers do not reside on estates and, apart from the few who own a plot of ground, these rent a plot for one rupee (1s. 6d.) a month to erect a hut which, generally, is made of leaves. The more thrifty among them build wooden houses, roofed with galvanized iron and having two rooms and sometimes a verandah. Those renting a room in a house in the town generally pay from Rs.2 to Rs.3 per month. Sanitary Inspectors carry out a house-to-house inspection of all premises to enforce sanitary laws. There is no shortage of dwellings nor any congestion. There are no building societies.

The accommodation for labourers in the outlying islands consists of small thatched huts with walls covered with coconut leaves, the ground forming the floor. Certain huts are single, whilst others accommodate two to three families.

#### VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief exports of the Colony are the products of the coconut. The net export values of these products for 1933 were as follows:—

		Rs.
Coconut oil (8,051 litres)...	...	2,000
Copra (3,216½ tons) ...	...	408,315

Cinnamon, a jungle tree, is exploited for its essential oil, which, in spite of the fluctuation of price, remains the export product second in importance, with an output of 60,684 kilos, exported



mainly to the United States of America, representing a value of Rs.201,156. Cinnamon bark exports amounted to  $64\frac{1}{2}$  tons, of a value of Rs.5,170.  $614\frac{1}{2}$  kilos of patchouli oil, valued at Rs.5,865, were also exported. Mention should also be made of the vanilla industry, which, although gradually dying out, produced 453 kilos for exportation, representing a value of Rs.1,032. The Colony is well adapted for the development of fisheries. Two million pounds of fresh fish, representing Rs.800,000, are captured per annum for local consumption. 1,580 kilos of turtle strips worth Rs.3,140, 4,788 kilos of calipee worth Rs.8,415, and 514 kilos of green turtle-shell worth Rs.928, were exported in 1933. The other fishery products are tortoise-shell, 1,191 kilos valued at Rs. 25,401, and tripangs, 1,933 kilos valued at Rs.1,933. 57,400 kilos of birds' eggs yolk and albumen liquid worth Rs.8,932 were also produced.

Phosphatic guano was exported to the United Kingdom, Kenya, Mauritius, New Zealand, India, and Ceylon to the amount of 12,307 tons valued at Rs.215,987.

No geological survey has been made of the Colony, which is of granite formation with occasional dykes of basalt and intrusions of dolerite. Unproductive lands covering about one-third of the acreage of the Colony comprise outcrops of granite following erosion and coral reefs still in their position of growth. Other productive but uncultivated lands cover an area of about 13,597 acres. Land under forest stretching over 2,500 acres, one-fifth of which is under commercial timber, produced timber for the local market. Crops of tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, maize, vegetables, and manioc, which, together with breadfruit and banana, are all consumed locally, are grown in areas totalling over 500 acres.

The number of pigs in the Colony is 7,500. Other live-stock comprise: horses, 25; asses, 25; cattle, 1,000; goats, 300. The yield of animal produce during the year under review was as follows:—

<i>Produce.</i>				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				lb.	Rs.
Meat	...	...	...	70,000	28,000
Hides (mostly from calves)				3,760	168
Pork meat	...	...	...	36,000	12,960
Turtle meat	...	...	...	45,000	14,850

Almost every Seychellois is an agriculturist or a fisherman or both. Estates are run either by the owners themselves or leased to individuals on short terms.

Farm labourers under 15 years	numbered	...	1,374
„ „ of 15 years and over	numbered	...	6,141
Fishermen	numbered	...	1,100

There are no exploitable minerals in the Colony (except phosphate guano) and no manufactures. Baskets, straw hats, mats, etc., are produced but only in a very small way. All production is in the hands of individuals or small companies.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of the Colony during the year 1933 amounted to Rs.1,735,904, being a decrease of Rs.619,545 as compared with the previous year.

The total imports amounted to Rs.834,943, a decrease of Rs.173,168 as compared with the previous year.

The total exports amounted to Rs.900,961, a decrease of Rs.446,377 compared with the year 1932.

The following statement shows the value of imports into and exports from the Colony during the year 1933 :—

	Rs.
Trade imports ... ..	818,838
Government imports ... ..	16,105
	<hr/>
	834,943
Domestic exports and re-exports ... ..	903,981
	<hr/>
Excess of exports and re-exports over imports ...	Rs. 69,038
	<hr/>

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1929-1933 :—

		<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929 ... ..	2,143,743	1,813,283	330,460	
1930 ... ..	2,048,967	1,631,077	417,890	
1931 ... ..	1,102,713	1,069,958	32,755	
1932 ... ..	1,347,338	1,008,111	339,227	
1933 ... ..	900,961	834,943	66,018	

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	390,681	256,478
India ... ..	145,784	247,003
France ... ..	12,972	38,743
United States of America	181,466	6,224
Japan ... ..	—	63,039

The value of copra exported to the principal countries in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	245,104	267,015
India ... ..	495,194	136,300
Germany ... ..	—	—
Norway ... ..	45,432	—
France ... ..	—	—
Mauritius ... ..	3,200	5,000
Portuguese Possessions	875	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Rs.789,805	Rs.408,315
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The value of essential oils exported to the principal countries for the same period was :—

	1932.	1933.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	22,787	6,965
United States of America	170,002	181,466
France ... ..	4,760	—
Germany ... ..	15,428	19,690
Kenya ... ..	360	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Rs.213,337	Rs.208,121
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The quantity and value of guano exported for the same period was :—

	1932.		1933.	
	<i>Quantity. Tons.</i>	<i>Value. Rs.</i>	<i>Quantity. Tons.</i>	<i>Value. Rs.</i>
United Kingdom	1,553	31,060	4,250	76,250
Ceylon ... ..	—	—	450	9,000
Kenya ... ..	140	2,100	433	6,495
Mauritius ... ..	1,750	33,130	429	6,290
New Zealand ... ..	6,550	114,250	6,494	112,940
India ... ..	1,224	24,360	251	5,012
France ... ..	2,994	58,645	—	—
Germany ... ..	2	30	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>14,213</b>	<b>263,575</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>215,987</b>

The value of piece-goods imported from the principal countries was as follows :—

	<i>United Kingdom.</i>			<i>Hong Kong.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1932 ...	19,295	33,260	72,651	—	+	125,206
1933 ...	14,568	28,209	40,446	211	495	83,929

The supply of cotton piece-goods in yards for the last five years was as follows :—

	<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>India.</i>	<i>Japan.</i>	<i>France.</i>
1929 ...	89,066	456,254	202,233	3,100
1930 ...	57,587	297,718	396,485	1,389
1931 ...	55,997	173,727	209,807	160
1932 ...	67,602	135,786	554,373	—
1933 ...	46,987	145,327	367,713	502

### General Course of Prices.

The price of imported articles has continued at the level of the previous year while the price of exported produce has shown a considerable decline.

Copra, which was Rs. 165 the ton in January, fell to Rs. 120 in June and to Rs. 90 in December as compared with Rs. 175, Rs. 150, and Rs. 165 for the corresponding months of the year 1932.

Essential oil (cinnamon leaf) which was Rs. 3·85 the litre in January fell to Rs. 3 a litre in June but rose to Rs. 3·20 in December as compared with Rs. 4·50, Rs. 3, and Rs. 4 for the corresponding months of the previous year. Caret (tortoise-shell) was sold throughout the year at Rs. 16 a kilo. Essential oil distillation has increased during recent years, but is now very seriously affected by other competing products, as is the case with copra, the principal industry.

Approximately one-fourth of the imports into the Colony came from the United Kingdom (Rs. 256,478). India supplied 2,225½ tons of rice (Rs. 153,384).

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

All the unskilled work on estates is performed by native labourers. The supply of labour is adequate. Natives and their families who reside on estates are given a small allotment of land for themselves and are usually allowed to keep such small stock as pigs, goats, etc.

Labour contracts are generally oral, but the labourer goes on working from month to month for as long as he and his employer are mutually satisfied. The rates of wages are fair, taking into consideration the cost of living, the average being Rs.6 per month—equal to 115 lb. of rice, the staple foodstuff. Women and children (about 2,000) are employed for picking cinnamon leaves for distillation; they earn Rs.4 per month for a ton of leaves delivered at the distillery, representing some five hours' work per day. As this is task work, extra hours mean extra pay. On the whole the labour situation normally is not unsatisfactory and the relations between employers and employed are good. For the male labourers also the majority of estates provide task work of half a day, or more for those desirous of earning more. The employment of labour on the outlying islands is governed by law. Written contracts are entered into for periods of six months at a time. The minimum scale of wages per month is :—men, Rs.4; women, and males under 15, Rs.2. In addition they are entitled to rations on a scale laid down by regulation. The life on these islands is liked by the labourers. They manage to save money which, in the case of most of them, on their return to Mahe, very soon disappears amongst relations and friends.

#### *Cost of Living of Senior Officials.*

*(Family of 2 adults and 2 children).*

The rent of houses is Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per month, depending on the size, locality, and grounds. The cost of servants is as follows: cooks Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, house boys Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, maid servants

Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, washerwomen Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, gardeners Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. The average cost of living per month is as follows :-

	Rs.
Rent ... ..	30
Food ... ..	100
Cook ... ..	20
Boy ... ..	10
Washerwoman ... ..	12
Servant ... ..	6
Lighting ... ..	15
Gardener ... ..	12
Fuel ... ..	8
School books and fees ... ..	15
Medical and dental attendance ... ..	15
Tobacco ... ..	10
Social life ... ..	20
Charities... ..	5
Taxes ... ..	15
Church (seats) ... ..	5
Insurance ... ..	15
Bedding and household utensils, etc. ... ..	10
Clothing, boots, etc. ... ..	10

---

Rs.333

---

No assistance towards the cost of passages for leave is granted by the Government.

*Average Rate of Wages for Labour.*

	<i>Per annum.</i>	<i>Per day of 8 hours.</i>	<i>Per task or job of 5 to 6 hours.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Agricultural :—</i>			
Overseers ...	500—720	—	—
Gardeners ...	144—192	—	1.00 per day.
Labourers ...	96—120	1.00	1.50 per night.
<i>Domestic Service :—</i>			
Predial ... ..	120—180	—	—
Domestic ... ..	120—300	—	—
<i>Trade and Manufacture :—</i>			
Carpenters ...	240—480	1—1.50	—
Masons ... ..	240—480	1—1.50	—
Blacksmiths ...	300—720	—	—

Women labourers are paid approximately half the pay of men.

Labourers in Government employ receive from Rs.8 to Rs.10 per month.

## IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is entirely in the hands of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Missions and is not compulsory. There are 26 primary schools at which free elementary education is given. Of these 20 are Roman Catholic schools with 2,195 pupils (980 boys and 1,215 girls); the average attendance in 1933 was 1,699 or 77·4 per cent.; the remaining schools are Church of England schools with 401 pupils (204 boys and 197 girls); the average attendance was 319 or 79·5 per cent. The Churches receive an annual Government grant of Rs.22,214. The schools are required to conform to a programme of studies approved by the Governing Body of Education. Periodical inspections are made by a Government Inspector. A Marist Brothers College, known as the St. Louis College, gives both primary and secondary education up to the standard required for the University of London Matriculation Examination. The number of pupils in 1933 was 199. St. Joseph's Convent School afforded education to 104 girls (and 10 small boys) up to the School Certificate Examination of Cambridge University. At both institutions, moderate fees are charged which do not, however, cover expenses.

A scholarship of the annual value, free of income-tax, either of Rs.1,200 (approximately £90) tenable for 5 years or of Rs.1,500 (approximately £110) tenable for 4 years, together with a free passage to England and back on completion of studies, has been awarded when funds allowed to a scholar, under the age of 19, to enable him to pursue his studies in any part of the British Empire outside Seychelles. The scholarship is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination to the candidate who has passed in the first division and is recommended for the scholarship by the examiners.

There is no public system of accident, sickness or old age insurance. Pauper relief is afforded by the Government in the form of small monthly allowances such as the necessities of each case require and by the reception in an Institute, known as the Fiennes Institute, of those unable to care for themselves. The total cost to the Government for poor relief during the year under review was Rs.21,358.

A benevolent society, known as "La Ligue de Secours," supported by private donations, also gives some assistance.

The St. Louis College has a good brass band.

Association football is played all the year round, and cricket is played every Saturday afternoon by two local teams.

Tennis is also a popular game.

A Philharmonic Society and an amateur Dramatic Society exist. Dances and concerts are given by these.

The visit of a warship, twice or oftener a year, from the East Indies Station is an event always looked forward to.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Until recently, the transport of produce was by sea, as it still is to some extent. This was a considerable handicap to planters affected, who might, at certain seasons of the year, have to wait two or three months for a safe passage. Motor roads have been constructed, much to the satisfaction of outside planters. It is hoped, when conditions improve, to complete the roads of the main island and of Praslin and La Digue. The smaller islands are owned or leased by individual planters who make their own arrangements in this regard. A grant has been made from the Colonial Development Fund of £7,500 for construction of roads, on the £1 for £1 basis, but the financial situation of the Colony at the moment has precluded the Government from taking full advantage of the grant.

There are no railways and no telephones. Small sailing and auxiliary coasters provide transport for the adjacent islands and large sailing and auxiliary ships ply to the outlying islands. A large Government motor-launch, the *Alouette*, serves mainly as a bi-weekly ferry for passengers from Mahe to Praslin and La Digue.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers which call at Port Victoria once every four weeks *en route* from Bombay to Mombasa and East African ports, and once every eight weeks on their return voyage from Mombasa to Bombay.

Steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line call at Mahe once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Penang, Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers of the Scandinavian East African Line call at Mahe approximately every two months on their way from Madagascar ports to Europe.

The above-mentioned are the regular callers, whilst others (steamers and sailing ships) call at Mahe occasionally for various ports.

A low-power wireless station is attached to the Postal Department. Its range is approximately 400 miles and it is mainly useful for communication with vessels calling at Port Victoria although, owing to its geographical position with respect to certain sea routes, an increasing number of vessels passing within range signal the station and frequently make use of it for traffic.

### Mail and Postal Service.

The revenue of the Postal Department amounted to Rs.21,760 and the expenditure to Rs.18,872. The mail service during the year was good and mails were despatched on 47 occasions. The regular mail service is performed by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers which call on their voyage from Bombay to Mombasa once every four weeks and on their return



journey once every eight weeks. This service has been supplemented by the steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line which call once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Penang and Batavia. Mails are also despatched by various cargo steamers which call at irregular intervals.

In 1933 the Post Office continued to despatch air mails to Europe, the near East, and those African territories on the London—Cape Town air route. The transit of mails to Europe by air via Karachi and Nairobi takes approximately 16 days and 18 days respectively, as compared with 21 days and 25 days approximately for mails by steamer alone via Bombay and Mombasa.

Parcels from Europe are received via Bombay, but parcels from Seychelles are despatched via Bombay or Mombasa.

### **Cable Services.**

Cable and Wireless Limited, maintains a station at Victoria and gives a very satisfactory service. Seychelles is an important cable junction, there being cables to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden and Colombo.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

### **Banking.**

There are no banks in the Colony with the exception of a Government Savings Bank. The amount of deposit at the Treasury Savings Bank at the end of the year was Rs.181,858, an increase of Rs.19,405 on the previous year. In order to facilitate trade, the Treasury purchases and sells Drafts and undertakes the collection of documentary Bills, etc., for London and foreign banks. The proceeds are remitted through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London.

### **Currency.**

The monetary unit in Seychelles is the Indian silver rupee of 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are in circulation :—silver 50-cent pieces and 25-cent pieces. Mauritius currency notes of Rs.50, Rs.10, and Rs.5, and silver coins of 20 and 10 cents, and bronze coins of 5 and 2 cents, and 1 cent are also in circulation. Mauritius notes are being withdrawn from circulation and replaced by currency notes issued by the Government of Seychelles which are of the following values :—Rs.50, Rs.10, Rs.5, Re.1, and one-half rupee. The Seychelles currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1933, amounted to Rs.299,117 secured by investments and cash in hand in terms of law.

**Weights and Measures.**

The metric system is in general use but there are some old French measures which are also used, such as :—

(1) *L'aune*, a measure for retailing cloth, etc., of 46·9 inches = 1·20 metres.

(2) *L'arpent* = 5,048 square yards or 0·42 hectare. for measuring land.

(3) *La gaulette*, employed on estates as a measure of task work in the fields = 10 French feet.

(4) *Le tierçon*, a small barrel, a measure of capacity generally imported from Mauritius, containing rum, about 190 litres.

(5) *Le velt*, a measure of capacity for coconut oil = 7·57 litres.

(6) *The cord*, used for stacking firewood, 4 ft. × 4 ft. × 8 ft. = 128 French cubic feet.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

The public works are under the control of a Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, assisted by a small staff. This officer is also Chairman of the Victoria Town Board. The night-soil service of the town and the scavengering work are done by contract. The maintenance and repair of public buildings and roads constituted the principal activities of the Department during the year.

**XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.****Justice.**

*System of Law.*—The law in civil matters is contained in the French Civil Code, Code of Commerce, and Code of Civil Procedure as they existed in 1810 and as amended by local Ordinances.

The Penal Code is mainly based on the French Penal Code but with considerable importations from English law and the Indian Penal Code.

*Courts.*—The Supreme Court of Seychelles has full jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters save capital offences.

The Court of Assize has jurisdiction to try capital offences.

Both Courts are presided over by the Chief Justice. In the Court of Assize he is assisted by eight Assessors.

The Police Magistrate holds his Court in Victoria. He exercises a limited jurisdiction over minor offences. The maximum punishment he can inflict is a fine of Rs.250 and imprisonment for two months.

A Justice of the Peace is appointed for the district of South Mahe and another for the islands of Praslin and La Digue. They exercise a limited jurisdiction and the maximum punishment is a fine of Rs.100 and one month's imprisonment.

When occasion offers, the outlying islands are visited by an official appointed as Magistrate with the general powers of a Justice of the Peace.

An appeal lies from the inferior courts to the Supreme Court of the Colony.

In certain circumstances appeals lie, and points of law may be referred, to the Supreme Court of Mauritius.

### Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consisted in 1933 of :—  
1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 4 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 72 Constables.

There are 12 Police stations in Mahe, 3 in Praslin, and 1 at La Digue.

*Criminal Statistics for 1933 :—*

		<i>Total Numbers.</i>			
	<i>Proceeded against.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Fined.</i>	<i>Imprisoned.</i>	
Supreme Court	... 189	145	60	79	
Summary Courts	... 1,659	1,236	1,178	13	

Twenty-six male juveniles under the age of 16 were sentenced to corporal punishment, two to 1 month's hard labour, and in five cases fines were imposed. No corporal punishment can be inflicted on persons over 16 years of age.

*Punishments.*—Fines can be paid by instalments and time given for paying them. Time to pay is always given to first offenders.

It is not possible to maintain a reformatory for juvenile offenders. They are only sent to prison in exceptional cases. There is no developed probation system, but suitable cases are bound over for three years to be of good behaviour and to come up for judgment if called on.

### Prisons.

The prison is situated in the town of Victoria. Its accommodation is ample. The sexes are separated.

Male prisoners are employed on making coconut fibre, stone-breaking, and on extra-mural work in maintaining Government properties, etc.

Female prisoners are employed on laundry and sewing work.

The health of the prisoners was excellent.

In 1933, the daily average number in prison amounted to 37·75 men and 3 women.

## XIV.—LEGISLATION.

*Social Legislation.*—The population is almost entirely agricultural and there is no factory or workmen's compensation legislation. Employers must provide medical and hospital treatment for workmen living on their property.

The Poor Relief Ordinance (No. 29 of 1919) provides for the provision of out-relief and also for the management of the Fiennes Institute, the Public Assistance Institute for the aged and infirm.

*Important Ordinances passed in 1933 :—*

No. 1.—An Ordinance to authorize the imposition of a levy on the Emoluments of Public Officers and other Persons in receipt of salary from Public Funds.

No. 2.—An Ordinance to enable the Governor to appoint Commissioners to enquire into and report on matters referred to them by the Governor in Executive Council.

No. 3.—An Ordinance for regulating Pensions, Gratuities and other Allowances in respect of offices held in His Majesty's Civil Service in this Colony.

No. 7.—An Ordinance to provide for a close season for the Collection of Birds' Eggs.

No. 18.—An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Police Court of Seychelles.

No. 19.—An Ordinance to regulate the powers conferred on Justices of the Peace in the Seychelles Islands.

No. 20.—An Ordinance to impose a Package Tax on goods imported into the Colony.

No. 21.—An Ordinance to amend the Customs Tariff (Consolidated) Ordinance 1932 (No. 10 of 1932).

No. 22.—An Ordinance to amend the Pensions Ordinance 1933 (No. 3 of 1933).

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

## Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs.592,043, being a decrease on the estimate of Rs.81,726. The expenditure amounted to Rs.654,500, showing an excess of Rs.1,848 on the estimate. In addition a sum of Rs.4,049 was expended on capital services from surplus funds.

The following statement shows the revenue for each of the last five years :—

				Rs.
1929	...	...	...	762,061
1930	...	...	...	754,173
1931	...	...	...	692,412
1932	...	...	...	701,164
1933	...	...	...	592,043

The following statement shows the expenditure for each of the last five years :—

				Ordinary. Rs.	From Surplus Funds. Rs.
1929	...	...	...	715,640	51,549
1930	...	...	...	709,345	128,722
1931	...	...	...	753,911	60,440
1932	...	...	...	681,446	4,185
1933	...	...	...	654,500	4,049

Customs brought in the greater part of the revenue, i.e., Rs.267,678.

The following table shows the proportion of receipts over a period of five years :—

				Customs. Rs.	Taxes. Rs.	Other Sources. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1929	...	...	...	387,228	203,842	170,991	762,061
1930	...	...	...	356,792	196,749	200,632	754,173
1931	...	...	...	227,909	174,069	290,434	692,412
1932	...	...	...	252,531	164,319	284,314	701,164
1933	...	...	...	267,678	150,686	173,679	592,043

### Public Debt.

The Colony has no Public Debt.

### Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January, 1933, was Rs.388,201. On the 31st December, 1933, the amount had decreased to Rs.321,694.

### Taxation.

The following are the main heads of taxation :—

*Customs Tariff.*—An Ordinance was passed in July 1932 granting a minimum preference of 10 per cent. in respect of goods of Empire origin, the *ad valorem* duty on which is 15 per cent.

A specific duty on food-stuffs, spirits, kerosene, paraffin, crude oil, petrol, benzine, and other motor spirits. A Poor Tax of 1 cent of a rupee per degree of alcohol is levied on spirits. The above tariff, excepting wines, paraffin, kerosene, petrol and other motor spirits, is subject to a surtax of 10 per cent.

*Export Duty.*—A duty of Re.1·00 per ton of guano, mangrove bark and prepared fertilizers; Re.1·00 per hectolitre of whale oil; Rs.2·00 per ton of cinnamon bark.

Details of *Stamp Duties, Court Fees, etc.*, are set out in detail in the Blue Book for the year.

A *Rural House Tax* of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is imposed with certain exceptions on the value of every rural house, exclusive of the value of the land on which such house is erected, provided that the minimum tax on any rural house shall be fifty cents of a rupee whenever the value of such house is less than one hundred rupees. There is also a *Town Property Tax* of  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on the value of all immovable property situated within the limits of the town of Victoria.

*Income-Tax.*—This was payable during 1933 at the following rates :—

When income is less than Rs.1,000 the rate shall be 1 per cent. on the amount subject to a minimum tax of Rs.2.

When income amounts to Rs.1,000 or more :—

2 per cent. on the 1st Rs.1,000 or part thereof.

2½     "     "     2nd Rs.1,000     "     "

3     "     "     3rd Rs.1,000     "     "

3½     "     "     4th Rs.1,000     "     "

4     "     "     5th Rs.1,000     "     "

4½     "     "     6th Rs.1,000     "     "

5     "     "     excess over Rs.6,000 up to Rs.15,000.

5½     "     "     "     "     Rs.15,000     "     Rs.20,000.

6     "     "     "     "     Rs.20,000.

A revised scale of payments was introduced during 1934.

## XVI.—GENERAL.

There has been a further decline in the price of copra, the main product of the Colony, and the price of guano, the export of which ranks second in order of value. Most planters' estates are mortgaged and, owing to falls in the prices of their products, the planters are experiencing difficulties in meeting their obligations. Labourers' wages have been reduced but, on the whole, for those willing to work, employment has been available. Planters generally have allowed and encouraged their labourers to grow crops themselves, such as sweet potatoes, manioc, etc., which, together with rice (imported) and fish (which are very abundant) form their staple diet. The trade figures given above indicate the extent to which the value of the trade of the Colony has declined. A beneficial effect of the depression has been to impress on the planters the necessity for better and more intensive cultivation.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**

Seychelles Handbook, 1928, by S. H. C. Hawtrey. Price 2s. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810. (With a portfolio of the Maps and Plans.)

By A. A. Fauvel. Price 15s. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

\*A Voyage Round the World in [H.M.S. *Sulphur*—  
London, 1843.

By Sir E. Belcher

\*Six years in Seychelles, with 30 photographs from original drawings (1885).

By H. Watley Estridge.

\*History of Mauritius or the Isle of France and the neighbouring islands from their first discovery to the present time.

Composed principally from the papers of Baron Grant, by his son, Charles Grant, Viscount de Vaux, London, 1801.

Sept années aux Seychelles.

par P. J. Guerard, Consul de Portugal. (1891).

Mauritius, Seychelles, etc., in "Her Majesty's Colonies", London, 1886.

By John Horn.

\*Islands of East Africa—from Keith-Johnston's Compendium, London, 1878.

\*England's Colonial Empire. Mauritius and its dependencies (1846).

By Charles Pridham, B.A., F.R.G.S.

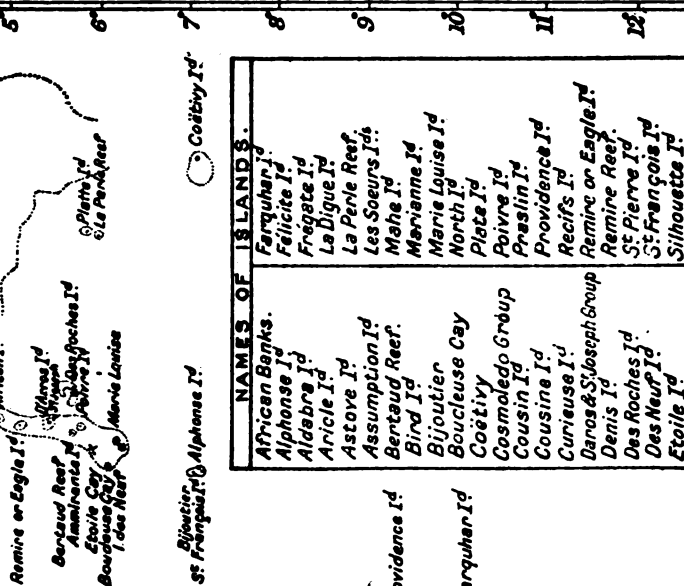
out of  
print.

The Annual Blue Book and the Annual Reports of the several Government Departments may be obtained from the Governor's Office, or from the Crown Agents in London, at various prices. The Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Seychelles is also obtainable at the Governor's Office or, in London, from His Majesty's Stationery Office (price varies from year to year).

\* Copies may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

# SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

Scale = 125 Nautical Miles to the Inch (approximate)



NAMES OF ISLANDS.	
African Banks.	Ferquhar Id.
Alphonse Id.	Felicite Id.
Aladabra Id.	Freigate Id.
Aricle Id.	La Digue Id.
Astove Id.	La Perle Reef.
Assumption Id.	Les Soeurs Id.
Bertraud Reef.	Mahe Id.
Bird Id.	Marianne Id.
Bijoutier	Marie Louise Id.
Boucleuse Cay	North Id.
Coëtivy	Plate Id.
Cosmoledo Group	Poivre Id.
Cousin Id.	Praslin Id.
Cousine Id.	Providence Id.
Curieuse Id.	Recifs Id.
Darros & St. Joseph Group	Remire on Eagle Id.
Denis Id.	Remire Reef.
Des Roches Id.	St Pierre Id.
Des Neuf Id.	St François Id.
Etoile Id.	Silhouette Id.





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference.) [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

# COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.



25.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1701

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

TONGAN ISLANDS  
PROTECTORATE, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1612 and  
1638 respectively, price 1s. od. each.)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. od. Net.

58-1701

# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage] Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google

[Continued on page iii of cover.]

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1701

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

## TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1612 and  
1638 respectively, price 1s. od. each.)

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. od. Net.



# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TONGA FOR THE YEAR 1933.

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III.—POPULATION ... ..	5
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	7
V.—HOUSING ... ..	9
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	10
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	11
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	13
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	14
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	17
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	19
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	20
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS ... ..	20
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	24
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	25
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	29
APPENDICES :	
A. METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY ... ..	31
B. PUBLICATIONS ... ..	32

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands called respectively Tongatabu, Ha'apai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuafoou, Niuatobutabu, and Tafahi.

The main groups are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of South latitude and the 173rd and 176th degrees of West longitude, and extend over an area of approximately 250 square miles.

The islands consist of two parallel chains running north and south. The western chain is volcanic in formation and the eastern coralline. With the exception of Tofua and Falcon Island the volcanoes are dormant or extinct.

The island of Niuatobutabu was discovered by the Dutch navigators Schouten and Lemaire in 1616. They did not visit the main groups.

In 1643 Tongatabu was discovered by Tasman, and from that year until 1767, when Wallis anchored at Niuatobutabu, there was no contact with the outside world. Captain Cook visited Tongatabu and the Ha'apai group in 1773 and again in 1777, and named the islands the Friendly Islands. In 1789 Captain Bligh visited the Ha'apai group. It was in the waters of this group that the mutiny of the *Bounty* occurred.

Niuafo'ou was discovered by Captain Edwards in H.M.S. *Pandora* in the year 1791.

Contact with the outside world was now established.

### Climate.

The climate of the Tongan group from May to November is good for the tropics. The thermometer rarely registers higher than 80 degrees and the humidity during these months is, as a rule, relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees, but the humidity, especially when the wind is northerly, is high. This season is trying for Europeans. The meteorological summary for the year is appended to this Report.

### History.

The early history of Tonga is enshrouded in myth, and any attempt to reconstruct the past is based on the list of the Tui Tonga, the ancient kings. This list has been compiled by ethnologists and dates back to the 10th century. The extent of the dominions of these ancient kings is not clearly known, but there is evidence that they possessed overlordship over a vast area of Polynesia, whence they received tribute. The kingship was hereditary and the power of the Tui Tonga was absolute. About the 15th century, after the murder of a Tui Tonga, his successor, while retaining his sacred powers, divested himself of much of his executive authority, which he transferred to his brother whom he henceforth called the Tui Haatakalaua. At this time it may be said that there were two kings in Tonga, the spiritual and the temporal. About the middle of the 17th century the temporal king transferred his executive power to a brother, retaining for himself the presentation of offerings from his people. The new chief was called the Tui Kanokupolu, and succession to the title, though not hereditary, was kept within the family. From the date of the creation of the new title the powers of the Tui Tonga and the Tui Haatakalaua gradually passed into



the hands of the Tui Kanokupolu and in the middle of the 19th century, upon the death of the then Tui Tonga, the insignia of the ancient title of the Tui Tonga were conferred upon the Tui Kanokupolu, King George I, the founder of the reigning dynasty. While the evolution of a sacred line of chiefs is not without historic parallel, the double delegation of powers renders difficult the true understanding of the ancient Tongan polity.

Evidence remains in modern Tonga of the power of the ancient kings in the form of the stone monuments which still exist. Chief of these is the Haamonga—a trilithon consisting of two large coral upright stones about 16 feet high, with a connecting stone, 19 feet long, laid horizontally across and mortised into the tops of the upright pieces, the visible parts of which are estimated to weigh between 30 and 40 tons. It was probably erected about the 13th century. Tradition is not consistent as to the reason which impelled the then Tui Tonga to erect this monument, but it is evidentiary of an absolute power. Its state of preservation is excellent. Other evidence of the powers of the ancient kings is to be found in the langis, the royal burial grounds which still exist in Tonga. They consist of quadrilateral mounds, faced by huge blocks of stone, rising sometimes in terraces to a height of 20 feet. The stones are coral, of immense weight, and can only have been placed in position by the concerted labour of a large body of men skilled in the use of rollers and levers. The stones out of which the monuments were constructed were probably quarried from the coral reefs, though there is a strong traditionary evidence that many of them came from distant Polynesian islands.

From the close of the 18th century the history of Tonga can be obtained from the chronicles of Europeans who visited the islands or from European missionary sources. During the first half of the 19th century the islands were the scene of civil wars. These were finally checked during the reign of King George I who had by conquest gathered all power into his own hands. He was finally proclaimed King in 1845. King George I came strongly under missionary influence and, though his rule was absolute, he determined to grant a Constitution, based on the English model, to the Tongans. This Constitution, granted over fifty years ago, has been from time to time amended, yet in essentials the present Constitution differs little from the original. King George died in 1893, at the age of ninety-six, after a memorable reign of nearly fifty years. He was the creator of modern Tonga. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, King George II. The present monarch, Queen Salote Tubou, D.B.E., succeeded to the throne on the death of her father King George Tubou II in 1918.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga in 1900 and a British Agent appointed.

The language of the group is Tongan, though the laws and Government Gazettes are published in both English and Tongan.

## II.—GOVERNMENT,

Under the Constitution of Tonga the Government is divided into three bodies, the Queen, Privy Council, and Cabinet; the Legislative Assembly; and the Judiciary. The chief executive body is the Queen-in-Council, and executive decisions of lesser import are taken in Cabinet over which the Premier presides. The law-making power is vested in the Assembly which consists of the members of the Privy Council, seven nobles elected by their peers, and seven representatives elected by their people. Elections are held triennially. A limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council; any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review at the next meeting of the Legislature. At present the technical and financial departments are administered by European members of the Tongan civil service, and Tongan Ministers control the other departments. The northern group of islands, Ha'apai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands, are administered by Tongan Governors who are members of, and responsible to, the Executive. Minor Tongan officials perform statutory duties in connexion with the village life of the people.

No constitutional changes took place during the year.

## III.—POPULATION.

The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1933, was 29,620. The increase in the population during the year ending April, 1933, was 4·36 per cent., compared with 2·46 per cent. for 1932.

The figures for other races are as follows:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	409
Half-castes	...	...	...	...	...	436
Other Pacific Islanders	...	...	...	...	...	185
Others	...	...	...	...	...	43

The incidence of the non-Tongan population has not varied appreciably during the last ten years.

The average density of population for all races is 122·77 per square mile.

The following figures show the vital statistics of the Tongan population for the five years ending 31st December last:—

Year.	Number of					Birth-rate.
	Births.					
1929	...	...	...	...	1,010	37·25
1930	...	...	...	...	1,109	39·91
1931	...	...	...	...	1,145	40·30
1932	...	...	...	...	1,180	40·47
1933	...	...	...	...	1,139	37·99

As regards the sexes of the children born the following table shows the proportion for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	1,048·8	1,000
1930	...	...	...	...	1,084·5	1,000
1931	...	...	...	...	1,014·1	1,000
1932	...	...	...	...	1,156·6	1,000
1933	...	...	...	...	1,228·9	1,000

The illegitimate births amounted to 208. The following table shows the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Percentage.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	19·52
1930	...	...	...	...	16·84
1931	...	...	...	...	17·53
1932	...	...	...	...	15·42
1933	...	...	...	...	18·29

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	424	15·65
1930	...	...	...	...	338	12·03
1931	...	...	...	...	430	15·08
1932	...	...	...	...	417	14·64
1933	...	...	...	...	432	14·36

The following table shows the infant mortality rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>In per cent. of deaths.</i>	<i>In per mille of births.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	16·98	71·42
1930	...	...	...	...	19·20	58·80
1931	...	...	...	...	16·70	62·80
1932	...	...	...	...	21·10	74·50
1933	...	...	...	...	20·00	75·60

The following table sets out the total number of marriages performed and the marriage rate for the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Total Number.</i>	<i>Rate per mille of population.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	286	10·55
1930	...	...	...	...	285	10·30
1931	...	...	...	...	228	7·52
1932	...	...	...	...	243	8·02
1933	...	...	...	...	227	7·58

The Chief Justice of Tonga is the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths of Tongan subjects. Registration in the case of British subjects and foreigners is provided for under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, and Regulations made thereunder, and is effected at the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

The Medical Department of the Government of Tonga consists of three medical officers, a dentist, a European nurse and a Tongan staff. Two Tongan nurses are on the staff of Vaiola Hospital, and will shortly be sufficiently trained to transfer to the hospitals at Vavau and Ha'apai. Four Tongan students are studying at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji.

The Tongans receive free medical attention. Other patients are charged fees on a scale laid down by the Executive. Fees are paid direct into revenue. The dentist receives a retaining fee from the Government. Tongans receive free treatment in cases of extractions and temporary stoppings. They are also treated freely for pyorrhoea, the incidence of which is heavy.

Provision was made for an expenditure of £8,505 on medical and health services. This sum is equivalent to 13.27 per cent. of the estimated revenue for the year. There are three hospitals in Tonga. The main hospital at Nukualofa, though it does not possess an X-ray plant, is in other respects well equipped to meet the needs of the community. It consists of European and Tongan wards, three maternity wards, in separate buildings, and a dispensary. The other hospitals are in Ha'apai and Vavau. They are suitable for local requirements.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. There are no estates in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Reference to the system of land tenure is made below. In recording statistical information as to the prevalence of disease it follows that the figures refer only to the home life of the people and the question of disease caused by work in factories or mines does not arise.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases during year.</i>			
Filariasis ...	...	...	...	818
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	5
Leprosy ...	...	...	...	5
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	...	347
Trachoma ...	...	...	...	116
Yaws ...	...	...	...	663
Typhoid fever ...	...	...	...	147
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	59
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	230
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	25

During the year 40 major operations and 1,526 minor operations were performed. General anaesthetics were administered in 28 cases, local in 1,095 cases.

Visits to patients amounted to 6,978 in Nukualofa, 3,915 in Ha'apai and 3,219 in Vavau. The total number of public health visits was 709.

Comparative figures of reported cases of typhoid are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1928	...	...	...	...	199
1929	...	...	...	...	86
1930	...	...	...	...	77
1931	...	...	...	...	158
1932	...	...	...	...	165
1933	...	...	...	...	147

During the year, 1,233 anti-typhoid inoculations were given as compared with 3,776 in the year 1931 and 4,004 in the year 1932.

Comparative figures of reported cases of dysentery are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	120
1930	...	...	...	...	55
1931	...	...	...	...	24
1932	...	...	...	...	12
1933	...	...	...	...	59

Comparative figures of reported cases of tuberculosis are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	198
1930	...	...	...	...	257
1931	...	...	...	...	308
1932	...	...	...	...	256
1933	...	...	...	...	230

Comparative figures of reported cases of yaws are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number of cases.</i>
1928	...	...	...	...	1,130
1929	...	...	...	...	643
1930	...	...	...	...	604
1931	...	...	...	...	511
1932	...	...	...	...	575
1933	...	...	...	...	663

During the year, 2,368 injections for yaws were given as compared with 1,571 in the year 1932 and 1,327 in 1931.

The dentist treated 1,161 patients. Extractions numbered 1,209, fillings 209, and miscellaneous treatments 78. The cases of pyorrhoea treated amounted to 106.

The value of institutional treatment of maternity cases is becoming appreciated by the Tongans. Women are presenting themselves at the hospitals for ante-natal treatment. Special maternity wards are attached to the hospitals in Nukualofa and Ha'apai.

As regards sanitation, the work of erecting cement latrines has been completed and the use of a standard pattern approved by the Board of Health is compulsory. Progress, though slow, is being made in the construction of cement tanks for water conservation and in the repairs of existing village tanks. In the past many large tanks were built in Tonga with no catchment area except their own roofs. The village churches afford excellent catchment but there was a repugnance among the Tongans to use the church roof for this purpose. This antipathy has now disappeared. There are no rivers or streams in Tonga and it is essential, in the interest of the public health, that a complete system of rainwater conservation tanks be installed. As a prevention against typhoid and dysentery the necessity of an unpolluted supply of drinking water is apparent. During periods of drought the people are frequently dependent on well-water for general domestic purposes.

#### V.—HOUSING.

The Tongan native house is built of reed sides and thatched roof. It is illegal to build a house less than twelve feet in length and proportionately broad. The average size, however, is approximately twenty feet long and twelve feet broad. The native kitchen is merely a shelter built apart from the dwelling house. Ordinary pots are used for cooking purposes, but on special occasions food is always prepared in a native oven. This consists of a pit about three feet deep which is lined with stones. The stones are heated by means of a flue and the food—pork, fish, or fowl, and native root crops—is baked among the stones, which are covered with leaves and earth.

The Tongan in later years has shown a preference for the European style of house and approximately half of the houses are now of wooden construction with corrugated iron roof. These cottages consist of one or more rooms and verandah. While they lack the picturesqueness of the native house they are easier to maintain. The tendency to prefer the European type of house is accentuated by the fact that the supply of wood and thatching materials suitable for house building is limited. Economic depression has, however, checked the substitution of the thatched cottage by the wooden house. There is no housing problem in Tonga and a wage-earning class may be said not to exist, as the people are peasant proprietors. The houses are the property of the people. Legal provision is made for an annual inspection of houses and if any house is found to be in bad repair or badly drained it is lawful for the Tongan District Officer to order the owner to rebuild

or provide proper drainage. Provision is also made for the weeding of the land around the houses and an inspection is made in the towns every two months to ensure that town sites are kept clean.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. The chief crop is copra and production is almost entirely confined to the Tongans. There are a few European leaseholds but the percentage of copra exported by European planters is negligible. The Tongan is a peasant proprietor and cultivates in person his statutory area of 8½ acres to which reference is made below. Plantation labour, in the ordinary sense of the term, does not therefore exist. Approximately 20 per cent of the coconut crop is consumed locally. It is used for cooking and drinking purposes, or for feeding pigs and fowls. The average annual value of the copra crop exported during the past five years has been approximately £138,227. Every Tongan taxpayer is an actual or potential copra producer. There are at present 7,815 taxpayers. European influence has not, in the past, speaking generally, had any material influence on the method of copra production by the Tongan. In modern times legislation has been passed to provide for the proper spacing of newly-planted trees, and it is now an incident of the tenure of the 8½ acre allotment of a Tongan that one-half of the area should be planted with coconut trees in rows, and so arranged that the trees are thirty feet apart. The legislation further provides for the weeding and inspection of allotments. The Tongan cultivator in the past planted his coconut trees closely together and it is difficult to persuade the ordinary farmer that a thinning out of over-planted areas will result in an increased crop. Legislative provision was made in 1926 having for its object the improvement in the quality of copra exported, and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra. Prior to the war there was a considerable trade with New Zealand in bananas and citrus fruits, but the absence of direct communication with the Dominion, which ceased during the War, killed the trade. During the year 1931 satisfactory transport arrangements were made and banana production for export purposes recommenced. The first shipment of fruit was made in December, 1931. In 1932 exports amounted to 47,659 cases valued at £10,452. In 1933 exports amounted to 17,098 cases valued at £3,782. The banana industry received a severe set back in 1933, as a result of the severe gales experienced towards the latter part of February, when practically all the tall varieties of bananas were laid flat and others severely damaged.

In 1932 an arrangement was concluded with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand allotting a quota share of the Dominion banana market to Fiji and Tonga. The combined quota for the two Administrations was fixed at 12,000 cases from May to September and 15,000 cases from October to April. The Tongan share of the

quota was subsequently fixed at 20 per cent of the total Fiji-Tonga quota, and Tonga commenced shipments on this basis in January, 1933. The Tongan does not use the ordinary banana, to any degree, as a food stuff and fruit production over market requirements would be used as feeding stuff for pigs.

The main vegetable food of the Tongan consists of yams, taro, kumalas, and plantains. The approximate area under root crops is 8,000 acres. These crops are grown for local consumption only and it would be impossible to form any accurate estimate of their value.

The soil throughout the group is very fertile and in Tongatabu European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the hot months of December to April. They are cultivated chiefly for local consumption by Europeans. The amount produced is limited by the extent of the available market.

Live-stock production is confined, in general, to pigs, cattle, and goats. There is no export of live stock.

There are approximately 18,872 pigs in the group. They are used as a food-stuff by the Tongans and on ceremonial occasions they form an important part of the feast.

Cattle are limited in number and owned chiefly by Europeans. The younger Tongan is showing a tendency to keep cows. This, however, is a modern development due to contact with Europeans.

The Tongan does not as a rule sell his pigs and it would be difficult therefore to form an estimate of their value. The number of goats is negligible.

There is no mineral production in Tonga.

There are no fisheries.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1929	...	...	...	...	198,078	259,090
1930	...	...	...	...	148,306	169,610
1931	...	...	...	...	81,170	90,596
1932	...	...	...	...	86,006	96,163
1933	...	...	...	...	86,007	114,447

The export trade during the year was confined to copra and bananas. Copra is exported on optional bills of lading, and is mostly sold on the Continent. The quantity and value of copra exported during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
						£
1929	...	...	...	...	16,860	252,911
1930	...	...	...	...	14,134	169,609
1931	...	...	...	...	8,929	80,361
1932	...	...	...	...	8,323	83,228
1933	...	...	...	...	11,397	105,028



The imports, apart from drapery, benzine and kerosene, were of Empire origin. The following table shows the countries of origin and value of imports from these countries during the last five years :—

<i>Country of origin.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand ... ..	64,426	51,811	33,246	29,743	22,343
Australia ... ..	47,327	37,674	22,766	28,759	24,410
United Kingdom ... ..	36,494	29,707	9,309	10,495	11,155
Other British Territories...	16,835	11,485	6,223	5,111	7,992
United States of America...	23,482	12,065	7,377	5,224	10,172
Other Foreign Countries ...	9,513	5,564	2,249	6,674	9,929
	198,077	148,306	81,170	86,006	86,001

The quantity of goods of United Kingdom origin is greater than the statistics indicate, as certain imports from New Zealand and Australia are United Kingdom goods re-consigned. The same position applies also to goods of Japanese origin. The principal imports from the United Kingdom are drapery and hardware. During the year there was a considerable importation of cheap Japanese drapery. Goods classified under "Other British Territories" are imports from Fiji and a negligible amount from Canada. Goods classified under "Other Foreign Countries" are imports chiefly of drapery from Japan. Imports from the United States of America consist mostly of benzine and kerosene.

The details and value of the principal imports during the last five years are as follows :—

<i>General Description.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Bags, gunny ... ..	12,315	6,721	2,798	5,959	7,076
Beer ... ..	1,748	1,661	1,092	1,098	1,176
Benzine ... ..	6,025	2,745	2,436	2,373	3,440
Biscuits ... ..	3,793	2,995	1,451	1,011	1,079
Butter ... ..	2,244	1,904	1,636	1,273	957
Cigars and cigarettes ...	685	920	325	388	407
Cordage and rope ... ..	1,814	1,168	716	830	1,164
Drapery ... ..	42,112	29,453	13,345	16,185	15,345
Flour ... ..	12,257	11,000	8,252	4,990	5,595
Galvanized ware ... ..	5,684	2,650	1,017	1,224	1,293
Hardware ... ..	8,845	6,129	3,343	2,636	2,801
Meats, tinned ... ..	22,753	21,168	10,508	10,091	9,369
Motor cars and parts ...	5,877	6,095	767	447	1,130
Soap ... ..	2,108	2,145	1,454	1,646	1,675
Spirits ... ..	1,910	2,017	1,186	867	1,114
Sugar ... ..	5,644	4,251	3,349	2,392	2,548
Tobacco ... ..	2,017	1,848	1,029	1,291	1,705
Timber ... ..	8,278	4,791	1,519	367	2,773

The continued heavy fall in copra export up to 1932 was due to the cumulative effects of hurricanes and drought which, during the three years ending 1932, affected various islands in the group. In addition to these natural causes the disastrous fall in price had

a tendency to discourage production. This year exports increased by 3,070 tons. The position is fully illustrated by the comparative figures set out above.

Local commercial houses continue to live, to a large extent, on existing stocks, and fresh importations were restricted to a minimum. Imports from the United Kingdom, owing to the adverse exchange position and the decreased spending power of the people, show little change as compared with the years 1931 and 1932. These imports consist chiefly of hardware, drapery and galvanized manufactures.

The principal change in the direction of trade during the year was the increase of imports from Japan. These consisted chiefly of cheap drapery. There is a ready market for Manchester prints, suitable for native clothing, and for other wearing apparel reasonably costed. The market for the British light motor-car is limited. Benzine is retailed at 2s. 6d. per gallon and the advantages of the low horse-powered car in the matter of running expenses are obvious. At the end of the year 78 private cars and 42 commercial vehicles were registered in Tonga. Of these only 13 cars and 1 lorry were British. Imports from New Zealand and Australia consist chiefly of flour, tinned meats, beer, and tobacco. Gunny bags, used for sacking copra, are of Indian origin.

The import trade, as the figures illustrate, is chiefly with the United Kingdom and Empire countries. The Tongan is, for practical purposes, dependent on copra for his income, and a return to a normal export will reflect itself in trade figures and increased trade with the Empire.

#### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

It is difficult to draw a comparison between the cost of living in the United Kingdom and Tonga on account of the general difference in conditions. The general tariff on imported goods is 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*; freight charges on imports are high. There is, on the other hand, no income tax. Supplies of fresh meat, milk, eggs, poultry, and ice are obtainable in Nukualofa, the seat of Government.

In outlying islands fresh meat, milk, and ice are not procurable. Excellent vegetables are obtainable in Nukualofa, except during the months of December to April, at reasonable prices. The following table shows the current prices of certain necessary commodities.

Sugar	...	...	5d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.
Butter	...	...	1s. 6d. local, 1s. 9d. imported.
Flour	...	...	3d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	4d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	2s. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.

Ham	...	...	1s. 9d. lb.
Bread	...	...	6d. per 2 lb. loaf.
Meat	...	...	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Poultry	...	...	2s. to 3s. a fowl.
Kerosene	...	...	10s. per 4 gallon tin.

The household budget of an official will, on the whole, be approximately 25 per cent. higher in Tonga than in the United Kingdom.

The number of labourers employed in Tonga is negligible. The Tongan cultivates his own farm. A few Solomon Islanders, Fijians, and Indians work in the stores or on European plantations. The average wage of a store labourer is £4 to £6 a month without food. These labourers are brought from Fiji and their passages are paid by their employers. The hours of work of a labourer in stores are 9 a day. The Government employs Tongan labour on the roads. The unskilled man receives 3s. to 5s. a day. Labourers on plantations are few in number. They receive similar wages to store labourers.

Domestic servants are expensive. Tongan men do not engage in domestic duties and Tongan girls receive a wage of £2 10s. to £3 *per mensem* and food. Indian cooks from Fiji, when procurable, receive a wage of £6 to £7 *per mensem*, with food, and in addition their fares from and to Fiji are paid by their employers.

The staple food-stuff of the Tongan is root crops grown on his own farm. He uses his pigs as a meat diet. Fish, locally caught, is extensively eaten. It would be difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy his cost of living.

When labourers are rationed by employers the cost is £2 per month. They are given a diet similar to that of the Tongan.

#### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The early history of education in Tonga is closely associated with the activities of the Christian Missions. The Government, however, decided on the establishment of State schools at an early stage in the development of the country; there are references to such schools in speeches by King George I delivered fifty years ago. In 1882 the first King founded Tonga College. He made a personal gift of the valuable site on which the College was built and also endowed it with a large area of planting land. Since its foundation over 4,100 students have been in residence. The College celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation during last year.

Some years before Tonga College was founded the King had founded Tubou College. The Wesleyan Mission since 1826 had carried out educational work but the foundation of the College in

1866 marked a definite advance. Girls were admitted to Tubou College in 1870 and it is on record that girls have been captains of the whole school.

In 1888 the Roman Catholic Mission founded Api Fooou College for the further training of selected boys from parochial schools.

In the various Tongan Codes of Law which have been published during the last fifty years statutes dealing with education have been included. In 1927 a comprehensive Act was passed. Education is compulsory for all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen years. The schools, under the Education Act, are divided into three types, primary, middle, and high. The primary schools provide an elementary education in the vernacular. There are 69 Government and 40 denominational primary schools. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 4,966. The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1933, was 29,720. Of this total 7,815 are taxpayers, i.e., males over the age of sixteen years. The number of males and females in the country is approximately the same. If, therefore, allowance is made for the children who have not reached the school age and those between the ages of 14 and 16 years, it will be seen that practically all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen attend the primary schools. These schools provide an education in accordance with a Government syllabus and are subject to an inspection. Elementary instruction is given in the three Rs, history of Tonga, geography, hygiene, singing, needlework, and native arts. The buildings of the Government primary schools were, until the year 1930, provided and maintained by the taxpayers of the villages. By an amending law of that year they are charged on general revenue. Education is free. In all primary schools there is co-education.

It has not been possible to establish the middle schools provided for in the Act. At these an elementary education on an English basis will be given. In the primary schools the medium of instruction is Tongan, but in several of these elementary instruction in English is now given.

The Colleges to which reference has been made above provide a general secondary education of a simple nature. They are residential.

The staff at the Government College consists of three European masters, five Tongan masters, and a bandmaster. There are 240 boys in residence. The ordinary academic subjects are taught; the medium of instruction is English. The boys grow their own food, mostly vegetables and root crops, on the College plantation. The College brass band during term gives a weekly recital in the War Memorial Band Rotunda in Nukualofa and plays on official occasions. The band was first formed in the College in 1886 under the conductorship of the grandson of the royal founder of the College.

The Director of Education, who is also Principal of the College, conducts an annual course of instruction at the College for head

teachers from the primary schools during the long vacation. Instruction is practical and theoretical and the results have proved useful.

Tubou College is a Free Wesleyan Church Mission school. It is now divided into two parts, the boys' school at Nafualu and the girls' at Nukualofa. Both are residential. At the end of the year there were 269 boys and 93 girls in residence. The staff at the boys' school consists of two Europeans and three Tongans; at the girls' there is one European and one Tongan teacher. The objective of the school at Nafualu is the training of boys in academic subjects to fit them for general usefulness in the country and especially in the Church, as primary school teachers in Mission schools. In examinations conducted by the Government the record of the school is particularly good. It possesses a Museum housed in an historic Tongan church which was removed from Nukualofa and re-erected in the school grounds. The Museum building is the finest example of Tongan architecture now extant. The collection consists of over 200 exhibits.

At the girls' school the curriculum is similar to that taught in the boys' school, domestic science being substituted for the agricultural training given to the boys.

At Api Fooou College, there are 80 students in residence. The staff consists of one European and one Tongan.

Secondary education for girls, apart from Mission, is undeveloped.

No provision is made by the Government for the education of European children. The Missions have schools which the children attend. Instruction of an elementary type only is given.

A scholarship scheme was inaugurated in 1927 under which Tongan students from the secondary schools proceed abroad for higher education. At present two scholars are in residence at Newington College, Australia, and one scholar has entered the Central Medical School, Fiji. The value of the scholarships is £150 per annum at Newington College and £100 per annum at the Medical School.

Expenditure on educational services amounted to £5,909. This sum is equivalent to 9.2 per cent. of the total expenditure for the year.

During the year 1931 an Education Commission was appointed to report, *inter alia*, upon the present administration of the Education Department, with special reference to the supervision and inspection of primary schools, the training of teachers, and the suitability or otherwise of the primary school syllabus. A recommendation of the Commission that primary school work should, so far as possible, be transferred to the Missions, assisted by grants-in-aid, has been approved in Parliament, but action has not yet been taken.

The Government of Tonga contributes to the funds of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

Games play an important part in Tongan school life. The Tongan is a keen Rugby footballer and cricketer and a particularly good

tennis player. The sports meeting between Tonga College and Tubou College is one of the big events of Tongan social life. At the girls' school basket ball is extensively played.

The Tongan is a keen musician. Brass and string bands exist in most of the principal towns.

The Tongan is keen also on concerts at which European and Tongan items are performed. Considerable ability is displayed in staging simple plays which are frequently included in concert programmes.

On account of the nature of Tongan polity it is unnecessary to make any provision for orphanages or for the maintenance of persons incapacitated by sickness or accident or for the aged. In all these cases care and maintenance devolve upon the relatives who assume responsibility as a matter of course.

During the year 1931 a "European Aid Society" was formed in Nukualofa having for its object the assistance of aged Europeans. The Society is a voluntary-one and is kept in funds by small uniform subscriptions from residents. It represents a modest effort on the part of Europeans to render assistance to deserving cases which have arisen in the community.

#### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There was a monthly communication with Auckland by a vessel of the Union Steamship Company. This vessel after calling at Fiji and Samoa *en route*, visited two ports in Tonga and returned direct to Auckland. A call was made at Niuafouu on the voyage from Fiji to Samoa for mail purposes. This mail until 1930 was carried to and from the ship by swimmers as anchorage at the island is impossible. The old custom of swimming the mail was discontinued as one of the swimmers was taken by a shark. The mail is now, weather conditions permitting, transported by Tongan canoe. This running has now been abandoned and Tonga has at present no definite service.

In addition to the monthly mail steamer, eleven vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes. Of these, five were Swedish, 4 British, one Panamanian, and one American. The total tonnage of overseas vessels entered and cleared amounted to 154,865. Of this total 34,825 was British, 13,969 Swedish, 2,521 American, and 3,384 Panamanian.

Inter-insular communication is maintained by a Japanese auxiliary ketch. It is a small ship fitted with a semi-diesel engine.

#### Roads.

There are approximately 40 miles of metalled road in Tongatabu and fourteen miles in Vavau suitable for motor traffic. The by-roads are graded earth roads; they are unsuitable for heavy traffic during rains.

There are no railways in the islands.

**Telephones and Wireless.**

The Tongan Government maintain a wireless station at Nukualofa and sub-stations at Vavau, Ha'apai, Niuafoou, and Niuatobutabu. The sub-stations communicate only with the main station. Nukualofa radio communicates with Samoa and Fiji and thence to all parts of the world. The sub-stations are equipped with locally built continuous wave valve transmitters rated at 20 watts input. The power supplied for the valves is furnished by a battery of Leclanché type primary cells. The sub-stations are operated by Tongans who receive training locally. The new system, considering the limited experience the operators have had, has worked satisfactorily.

The following table shows the traffic handled during the year and the revenue received.

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Messages.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Despatched.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
				£
Nukualofa ...	Government	—	147	42
	Ordinary	1,347	1,258	368
Vavau ...	Government	40	39	16
	Ordinary	797	803	161
Ha'apai ...	Government	34	23	13
	Ordinary	454	530	123
Niuafoou ...	Government	11	15	5
	Ordinary	126	161	33
Niuatobutabu ...	Government	5	16	4
	Ordinary	78	124	23

A summary of traffic handled, including British Government and other free telegrams not shown above, is as follows:— messages, 8,256; words, 66,202; revenue, £788.

The terminal charges of the Nukualofa radio for all Tongan stations is 6d. per word from abroad. The inter-insular charge is 4d.

There is a telephone system in Nukualofa which is administered by the Superintendent of Telegraphs. There are 69 subscribers.

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure on wireless and telephone services during the year.

					£
<i>Revenue.</i>	Wireless fees	...	...	...	788
	Telephone fees	...	...	...	241
					<hr/>
					£1,029
					<hr/>
					£
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Personal emoluments	...	...	...	1,219
	Other charges	...	...	...	135
					<hr/>
					£1,354
					<hr/>

The wireless operators in the sub-stations perform also the duties of district clerks and are paid from the vote of the department to which they are attached.

Thirty broadcast receiving licenses were issued during the year. Australian, New Zealand or American programmes are heard daily provided atmospheric conditions are not unfavourable. During 1932 the Empire Station at Daventry was heard, but not regularly, on the short wave, and it is interesting to note that the broadcast which was best heard in Tonga during the year was intended for Africa and countries in the Atlantic Zone. Recent experimental transmissions on the 19·8 metre wave have, however, been more consistently heard than any other transmissions.

A request for further short-wave reception tests from English stations has been made by the Postmaster-General, London, but due to recent but temporary disorganization of staff arrangements it has as yet been impossible to undertake this work which entails unbroken 24 hour watches over several days.

### Posts.

Postal communication with the outside world is maintained by the monthly vessel of the Union Steamship Company. Foreign mails are also despatched by copra vessels. The Collectors of Customs act as postmasters at the three ports. There are sub-post offices in some of the main villages of Tongatabu. British postal orders are issued at the chief post offices. Money orders are also issued. During the year the total value of stamps sold amounted to £678. Money orders to a value of £1,722 were issued and orders to a value of £524 paid. Postal orders issued and paid amounted in value to £289 and £70 respectively.

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. The following statistics show the operations of the Bank since its institution :—

Year.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.
			£	£
1926	...	...	3,495	558
1927	...	...	7,929	3,900
1928	...	...	12,341	9,717
1929	...	...	11,359	8,528
1930	...	...	23,689	14,228
1931	...	...	15,930	11,358
1932	...	...	19,763	15,546
1933	...	...	10,578	15,303

The total amount at the credit of depositors at the end of the year was £25,951.



The number of depositors at the end of the year was :—

Tongans	...	...	...	783
Europeans and others	...	...	...	178

Interest at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was allowed on the first £500 deposited and at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for an additional amount up to £1,000.

The invested funds of the Bank amount to £25,888.

There is no other bank in Tonga.

There are no Building, Co-operative, or Friendly Societies.

### Currency.

British and Australian coin was made the currency of Tonga by a Statute passed by the Tongan Parliament in 1906. Tongan Government notes were issued in 1919 ; at the present time notes to the value of £21,268 are in circulation. The issue is secured by a coin and investment reserve.

### Weights and Measures.

British weights and measures are, by Statute, the standard weights and measures of the country.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Works Department of the Government of Tonga consists of an Engineer, a Foreman, a Travelling Foreman, a Fitter, a Blacksmith, a Roads Foreman, and a Tongan staff. Works beyond the capacity of the local Department are carried out by contractors abroad. The Department possesses plant and rolling stock suitable for local requirements. During the year, for financial reasons, works were reduced to a minimum. The activities of the Department were confined to maintenance work on public buildings and on the roads. No works extraordinary were undertaken.

## XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

There are two jurisdictions in Tonga, the British and the Tongan.

The British Agent holds a commission as a Deputy Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. He is a Judicial Commissioner in Divorce. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1900, jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the British Court over British subjects and foreigners. The British Court has jurisdiction in probate and divorce matters where British subjects and foreigners are parties. In criminal cases British subjects and foreigners charged with an offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Tonga. The reserve cases are justiciable in the British Court.

The jurisdiction of the British Court is exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council of 1893. The principles of British law, so far as circumstances admit, are applied. The judicial work of the British Agent is light. During the year twenty-two civil cases were heard and determined, three grants of letters of administration issued, and no divorce petitions were heard.

The Courts of the Tongan Government have full jurisdiction over Tongans and the limited jurisdiction stated above over British subjects and foreigners. The Tongan judicial system is based on the British model, and trial by jury, in cases where the accused are Tongans, is provided for in the Constitution.

The Justice Department of the Government of Tonga consists of the Chief Justice, the Land Judge, a European Magistrate, and three Tongan Magistrates. The Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount claimed exceeds £50 and in all criminal cases where the maximum penalty exceeds a fine of £50 or two years' imprisonment; other cases are heard in the Magistrates' Courts. Where the person charged is a European the case is heard and determined by the European Magistrate if it comes within magisterial jurisdiction; other cases are tried by the Chief Justice sitting with two European assessors.

The Land Court Judge, sitting with a Tongan assessor, hears and determines land claims.

Serious crime among the Tongan people is of infrequent occurrence.

The following table shows the number of indictments which have been tried by the Chief Justice during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Indictments.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>
1929 ... ..	34	30
1930 ... ..	34	25
1931 ... ..	24	12
1932 ... ..	36	26
1933 ... ..	22	14

The following table shows the number of criminal cases heard and determined in the Magistrates' Courts during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>
1929 ...	4,646	3,270	1,376
1930 ...	4,393	2,887	1,411
1931 ...	2,590	1,839	727
1932 ...	3,361	2,263	868
1933 ...	2,668	1,854	647

Twenty-two cases were committed for trial.

The majority of criminal cases heard in the Magistrates' Courts were for minor municipal and traffic offences.

The following table shows the number of convictions recorded during the last five years for the cases dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts other than municipal and traffic offences :—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Theft ... ..	96	115	135	126	117
Trespass ... ..	30	42	19	4	23
Other offences against property ...	11	17	15	5	18
Assault ... ..	64	53	55	61	79
Fighting ... ..	18	9	21	12	16
Cruelty to animals ... ..	102	137	118	78	87

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows :—

Fines ... ..	1,724
Imprisonment for non-payment of fines ...	697
Peremptory imprisonment ... ..	94
Whipping or whipping and imprisonment ...	34

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation among the Tongans. During the year eight civil cases came before the Supreme Court and 2,264 actions were heard in the Magistrates' Courts.

There is an appeal from a Magistrate's decision to the Chief Justice in all civil cases and in every criminal case except when the defendant pleads guilty.

During the year the Chief Justice heard thirty-six appeals, twenty-eight criminal and eight civil. In the criminal appeals the sentences and fines imposed by the Magistrates were affirmed in eight cases, two were reduced, convictions in six cases quashed, five cases were varied, a new trial was ordered in three cases, and four appeals allowed. In the civil appeals the decisions of the Magistrates were upheld in five cases, one case varied, a new trial was ordered in one case, and one appeal allowed.

The Supreme Court heard ten cases in divorce. Decrees absolute were granted in all cases, with the exception of one case which was being adjourned, and which was still open at the end of the year.

The Supreme Court in its probate jurisdiction granted Letters of Administration in ninety-seven cases. The following table shows the number of Grants of Probate or Letters of Administration which issued out of the Court during the last five years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1929 ... ..	112
1930 ... ..	78
1931 ... ..	105
1932 ... ..	87
1933 ... ..	97

The total value of estates in 1933 was £9,183.

There are twenty-four Tongan lawyers practising in the Courts. Licences to practice are issued by the Chief Justice. There is no

educational qualification imposed, but the Chief Justice has a discretionary power to refuse to issue a licence to undesirable persons.

### Police.

The Police Department is in charge of a Tongan Minister who is also the Public Prosecutor. The Department has a strength of one European Inspector, three Tongan Inspectors, and forty non-commissioned officers and men. The Tongan police, when called upon to do so, assist His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court in making arrests and enforcing judgments.

The total expenditure of the force for all services was £4,291. The cost of the police per head of population was 2s. 9d.

The number of persons prosecuted by the police for offences of all kinds during the last five years is as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Number.</i>
1929	...	...	...	...	...	3,605
1930	...	...	...	...	...	3,487
1931	...	...	...	...	...	2,496
1932	...	...	...	...	...	3,345
1933	...	...	...	...	...	2,531

The great majority of these prosecutions were for offences of a trivial nature.

All traffic is controlled by the force, which carries out the registration of motor vehicles and the examination of drivers.

In addition to ordinary police duties the force is responsible for the inspection of villages and road frontages and the taking of the annual census.

### Prisons.

The Minister of Police is in charge of the prisons. There is a main gaol at Nukualofa with sub-gaols at Ha'apai, Vavau, and the two Niuas. There is also a sub-gaol on the Government Agricultural Station at Vaikeli where prisoners grow food-stuffs for the Prison and Police Departments. Juvenile offenders are confined in the latter sub-gaol apart from adult prisoners. Crime among juveniles is very rare. All prisoners undergoing a sentence of over six months imprisonment are confined in the Nukualofa gaol. The number of prisoners in custody on 1st January and 31st December in the Nukualofa gaol was 32 and 29 respectively.

The main gaol at Nukualofa consists of two main wooden buildings, a women's gaol, and a hospital. There is no provision for the confinement of prisoners in separate cells.

The sub-gaols consist of small wooden buildings suitable for local requirements.

Prisoners are visited regularly by the Medical Officer. The health of prisoners throughout the year was satisfactory.

Prisoners may earn remission of sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct. The maximum remission for prisoners undergoing a first term of imprisonment is one quarter of the sentence.

Orders for payments of fines made in the Magistrates' Courts are not enforced for fourteen days after the making of the order. If the law under which the order is made does not provide for imprisonment in default of payment a warrant of distress is then issued. In default of distress a warrant of commitment issues ordering a defendant to be imprisoned in respect of the sum still remaining unsatisfied by the distress for any term not exceeding the term specified in respect of a like sum in the scale of imprisonment provided in the Magistrates Act.

Provision is made in Tongan law for the probation of offenders. When any person is convicted of an offence, and the Court is of opinion, having regard to the character, age, health or mental condition of the person charged, or to the trivial nature of the offence, or to the extenuating circumstances under which it was committed, that it is inexpedient to inflict any other than a nominal punishment, or that it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the Court may, in lieu of imposing a sentence of imprisonment, make an order discharging the offender conditionally on his entering into a recognizance, with or without securities, to be of good behaviour and to appear for sentence when called upon at any time during such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the order. When a probation order is made the Court is required to furnish the offender with a notice in writing stating in simple terms the conditions he is required to observe.

#### **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

The following Acts were passed at the 1933 session of the Tongan Parliament :—

1. The 1933–34 Appropriation Act.
2. The 1931–32 Supplementary Appropriation Act.
3. The Salaries (Levy) Act, 1933.
4. The Cinematograph Amendment Act, 1933.
5. The Shipping and Navigation Act (Helm Orders), 1933.
6. The Silver Coin (Importation) Act, 1933.
7. The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1933.
8. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1933.
9. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Act, 1933.
10. The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1933.
11. The Town Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1933.
12. The Post Office Act, 1933.
13. The Marriage and Registration (Amendment) Act, 1933.
14. The Drugs and Poison (Amendment) Act, 1933.
15. The Order in Public Places (Amendment) Act, 1933.
16. The Land (Amendment) Act, 1933.
17. The Customs (Admission of Samples) Act, 1933.
18. The Customs Duties Act, 1933.

*Act No. 3.*—A budgetary measure providing for a levy on salaries during the financial year 1933–34. The levy is as follows :—

On the first £300	...	...	2½ per cent.
On the next £200	...	...	5 per cent.
On the remainder	...	...	7½ per cent.

*Act No. 4.*—An enabling Act to permit the Executive to make regulations for the adequate censorship of films and the control of the display of posters.

*Act No. 6.*—This Act regulates the import of silver.

*Act No. 10.*—This Act provides for the payment of a fee of five shillings for a learner's licence.

*Act No. 11.*—The principal Act did not permit the use of coconut leaves for the construction of the walls of native houses. The provision was honoured in the breach and the amendment legalizes a common practice.

*Act No. 13.*—This Act provides more effective machinery for the administration of the principal Act and brings the law more in conformity with the usual principles of similar Registration Acts.

*Act No. 18.*—This Act provides for a preferential tariff on goods the production or manufacture of the Empire.

The following Ordinance was passed during the year :—

1. The Shipping and Navigation (Helm Order) Ordinance, 1933.

In Tongan law the Queen-in-Council is empowered to pass Ordinances between the meetings of the Legislature. Ordinances so passed are placed before Parliament at its next subsequent meeting and, if agreed to, are passed as Acts.

The following regulations were passed :—

1. Immigration Restriction Regulation.

2. Postal Regulations.

3. Savings Bank Regulation.

The Immigration Restriction Regulation, provides for a temporary permit for any person who desires to enter the Kingdom.

The Savings Bank Regulation was passed to reduce the interest payable on fixed deposits. As from the 1st of January, 1934, the rate was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 2¾ per cent. on deposits up to £500 and to 2½ per cent. on deposits in excess of £500 up to the maximum deposit of £1,000.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Tongan financial year ends on 30th June. The revenue and expenditure totals for each of the last five years are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£	£
1928–29	...	...	96,887	76,709
1929–30	...	...	89,505	85,442
1930–31	...	...	70,663	78,500
1931–32	...	...	57,224	63,986
1932–33	...	...	64,072	60,347

There is no public debt, and at the close of the last financial year the surplus funds of the country amounted to £137,458. These funds are invested in United Kingdom War Bonds, New Zealand, Australia, Straits Settlements, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nigeria Stock, and in fixed deposits with the Bank of New Zealand in Sydney and Auckland.

The main heads of taxation are the native tax, Customs dues, and trading licences.

The following table shows the yield of the Customs dues and native tax during the last five years :—

Year.	Customs.	Native tax.
	£	£
1928-29 ... ..	47,171	11,780
1929-30 ... ..	41,902	11,919
1930-31 ... ..	27,026	11,677
1931-32 ... ..	20,496	9,491
1932-33 ... ..	22,459	11,673

The general tariff on imported goods is 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

The principal specific duties are as follows :—

The British Preferential Tariff which came into force on 16th August, 1933, retained the 12½ per cent. as the preferential rate ; the General Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Article.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.
	s. d.	s. d.
Beer, per gallon ... ..	2 0	1 6
Benzine, per gallon ... ..	4	4
Cigarettes, per lb. ... ..	10 0	8 0
Flour, per 150 lb. ... ..	4 3	2 6
Kerosene of 150 degrees or over closed flash test, per gallon ... ..	3	3
Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and is proof per gallon ...	29 0	23 0
Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and is overproof per gallon	34 0	28 0
Sugar, per lb. ... ..	1	1½
Timber, undressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2 0	1 6
Timber, dressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2 6	2 0
Tobacco manufactured, per lb. ...	7 0	5 0

The principal articles on the free list are :—

Bags, new, for copra.

Agricultural machinery and implements.

There is an export tax on copra of £1 per ton.

There are no excise duties.

s. d.

The principal stamp duties on documents are :—

Agreement or memorandum of agreement (whether the same be evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written document)—

Where the value amounts to £1 but does not exceed £3 ... .. 2

Where the value exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10 ... .. 1 0

Where the value exceeds £10 then for every additional £10 and also for every fractional part of £10 (but not to exceed 10s. on any such document) ... .. 2 0

Bill of lading and each copy ... .. 1 0

Bill of exchange—

(1) Payable on demand or at sight or on presentation ... .. 2

(2) Payable otherwise than on demand, sight, or presentation, drawn or expressed to be payable in or actually paid or endorsed in any manner negotiated in the Kingdom—

For any sum not exceeding £50 ... .. 1 0

For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ... .. 1 0

Promissory note of any kind (except a Bank note or Currency note)—

For any sum not exceeding £5 ... .. 2

Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £25 ... .. 6

For every additional £25 and also for every fractional part of £25 ... .. 6

(Exemptions—All bills of exchange or promissory notes issued by any Bank for Government purposes to the Treasurer.)

Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any land or buildings—

The following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—

Where the rent does not exceed £25 ... .. 2 0

Where the rent exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50 ... .. 5 0

Above £50, for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50 ... .. 5 0



	s.	d.
Conveyance or transfer—		
(1) Of any lease ... ..	5	0
(2) On sale of any goods whether included in a transfer of a lease or not for every £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ...	2	0
Mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant—		
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of any money not exceeding £50 ... ..	2	0
For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ... ..	2	0
(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant, and also where any further money is added to the money secured ... .. (1).)		
(3) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purposes :		
Where the principal or primary security is duly stamped ... ..	2	0
(4) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid or the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured ...	2	0
Receipt—		
Given for or upon the payment of money—		
Amounting to £2 or upwards but not exceeding £50	2	
Exceeding £50 or upwards but not exceeding £100	4	
Exceeding £100 ... ..	6	

(Exemptions—Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of the Government of Tonga ; receipts or discharges given by any person for the payment of wages or salary ; receipts given for contributions for charitable institutions or religious bodies.)

All male Tongans, when they attain the age of sixteen years, pay a poll tax of 36s. per annum. The yield of the tax during the last five years is set out above. A register of taxpayers is kept by the district tax clerk. This register is revised annually from a list of taxpayers prepared by the District Officer. The tax is paid direct to the district clerk by the taxpayer. Exemption from the tax may be granted on the grounds of old age or sickness.

There is no hut tax.

**XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.****Lands and Survey.**

The Togan land system is, in many respects, unique.

In historic times the Togan lived on his farm rather than in village communities; the communal land ownership which is met with in parts of the Pacific is unknown in Tonga. In the 18th century the troubled condition of the land drove the peasant proprietors to take refuge together in fortresses, and out of these fortresses the modern village has grown. The remains of many old trenches exist to-day. Although the necessity for living together for purposes of mutual protection disappeared in the middle of last century, the people did not revert to their old mode of life and the town is now an accepted part of Tongan polity.

The historic system of land tenure was feudal. The great chiefs held of the King and they sub-divided their lands among their followers. Through the chiefs the King received tribute and they in turn exacted feudal dues from the people. In the first Constitution of Tonga, granted by the King over fifty years ago, it was expressly enacted that the Kingdom was the King's. The King, however, confirmed in their ancestral holdings the high chiefs and out of the royal and chiefs' estates holdings were granted to the people. In course of time a grant which was made in return for service in cash or kind became the right of the people and a law was passed which entitled every Tongan, when he became a taxpayer, to two holdings, a house site in the village, and tax lands in the bush.

It is not possible, within the limits of this report, to develop further the evolution of the Tongan land system; it is felt, however, that a brief reference to the system of the past is necessary before the present system of tenure is shortly described.

Every Tongan male, when he attains the age of sixteen and thereby becomes a taxpayer, is entitled to a tax allotment of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres in the bush and a town site not exceeding 132 feet square. He obtains the grant upon application to the Minister of Lands. The Minister makes the allotment from the estate of the chief on which the applicant resides. If land is not available on such estate the allotment is made from the estate of another chief who is willing to provide it. If no allotment is made under this latter provision Crown land is utilized. If the applicant is already resident on Crown land, the allotment is made therefrom in the first place.

The rental for the tax allotment is 8s. per annum. It is paid to the Crown or the chief according to where the allotment is made. No rent is charged for the village site.

Provision is made in the law for ejectment for non-payment of rent or for non-compliance with the planting section of the law. It is mandatory on every holder, as an incident of tenure, within one year of the grant to plant 200 coconut trees on his allotment,

properly spaced as provided by law. Provision is made for the survey and registration of grants. Upon the death of a holder his widow is entitled to a life estate in the allotment and devolution is expressly provided for. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain a lease of an extra area.

Provision was made in 1927 to enable a Tongan to receive, upon application being made, in lieu of the grants referred to, an area of  $12\frac{3}{4}$  acres of tax land in the bush for which he pays a rental of 4s. If he obtains such allotment, he is not eligible for a town site. It was hoped by reducing the rental and increasing the area to induce the people to live on the land rather than in the village. It was also hoped that Tongans who lived in congested islands would transfer to other islands where the larger areas at the reduced rentals were available. So far only eleven applications have been received for the  $12\frac{3}{4}$  acre blocks.

Without the consent of the Executive no chief or allotment holder may grant a lease or make any agreement in respect of his land. The mortgaging of growing crops is illegal.

It is a curious fact that many Tongans do not take advantage of their Statutory right to land. There is no compulsion to apply. At the present time, according to records available, allotments are held by 5,631 taxpayers and 613 widows; there are 1,566 taxpayers who have not applied for an allotment. These persons live in towns or on their fathers' cultivated allotments to which they hope in time to succeed.

In other cases there is a disinclination to leave an island which is fully settled. Ample land is available for a full development of the land system and if every taxpayer was an allotment holder approximately one-half of the area of the country would still be available for distribution.

The interest of a Tongan in land, whether he is a chief or a commoner, is a life estate. His ownership is limited in point of disposition; it possesses certain attributes of an estate in fee tail which the holder for life cannot bar. The land system is of interest as being an example of a system grafted by law upon the polity of a people and becoming a leading feature of that polity.

The survey work performed by the Government surveyors consisted in demarcating tax and town allotments. Lease and road surveys were also carried out. The number of European leases in Tonga is 1,634 of a total area of 7,422 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residences in the towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

## APPENDIX A.

## Meteorological Summary for the Year 1933.

Nukualofa Station. (Lat. 21-7-58.6 S. Long. 175-11-59.1 W.)

## Monthly Means.

Month.	Baro- meter.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Relative Humid- ity.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall (totals).	Wind.
				%	°F.	°F.	inches.	
Jan. ...	29.796	80.9	78.1	88.0	84.7	72.5	5.52	ESE
Feb. ...	29.798	81.6	78.8	88.1	84.9	75.0	13.74	ExN
Mar. ...	29.868	81.5	78.1	85.9	84.8	74.8	5.64	E
April ...	29.932	79.3	75.9	85.4	83.3	73.2	7.21	E'ly
May ...	29.985	76.3	71.9	80.3	80.2	70.0	5.79	ESE
June ...	30.000	73.4	68.6	77.4	78.4	64.8	5.31	E & SSW
July ...	30.034	70.7	65.0	72.4	76.1	61.6	1.67	SSE
Aug. ...	30.083	71.7	66.1	73.3	75.9	63.6	3.44	ESE
Sept. ...	30.053	73.9	68.0	72.8	77.8	65.5	1.20	E
Oct. ...	30.017	74.4	69.3	76.7	78.0	66.9	2.06	SE
Nov. ...	29.917	78.8	73.4	76.6	81.7	70.5	3.71	E
Dec. ...	29.901	79.3	73.6	75.6	82.9	72.2	1.15	ESE
					80.7	69.2	Year total.	
Means ...	29.949	76.8	72.2	79.4	75.0°F.		56.46	E'ly

## Barometer.

## Humidity.

## Temperature.

Highest: 30.248 on 27th June. 100 per cent. on 28th March. 88.7° F. on 14th February.

Lowest: 29.19 on 26th February. 48.9 per cent. on 30th September. 52° F. on 2nd August.

Number of days on which rain fell: 171.

Most rain in any 24-hour period: 6.51 inches on 28th February.

Cyclonic Storms: 25th-26th February. Lowest barometer 29.19. Wind E. by S. to E. by W., maximum velocity 55 m.p.h. 28th-29th March. Lowest barometer 29.447. Wind ENE to NNW, maximum velocity 55 m.p.h.

Barometric depressions recorded: 2nd-5th January, 7-13th January, 19-20th February, 15th-18th June, 9th-12th August, 15th-17th August, 29th-31st August, 20th-21st October, 13th-14th November, 17th-28th November, 8th-10th December and 28th-31st December.

## APPENDIX B.

## Publications.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| *Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands.<br>J. Martin.                        | Murray. London. 1817.                     |
| *Missionary Voyage of the <i>Duff</i> , com-<br>manded by Capt. James Wilson. | Chapman. London. 1799.                    |
| Account of a voyage in search of La<br>Perouse. J. J. de Labillardiere.       | London. 1802.                             |
| *Diversions of a Prime Minister. Sir B. H.<br>Thomson.                        | Blackwood. London. 1894. (15s.)           |
| Tongan Society. E. W. Gifford ... ..  | Bishop Museum. Honolulu. 1929.            |
| *History and Geography of Tonga. A. H.<br>Wood.                               | Government Printer. Tonga. 1932.<br>(3s.) |
| *Annual Colonial Report ... ..  | H.M. Stationery Office. London.<br>(1s.)  |

---

\* Copies of these books may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York S

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester

Or through any Bookseller



# COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENCHANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5,342  
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1702

# CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Dependency of Jamaica)

## REPORT FOR 1933

*For Report 1931 see No. 1575 (price 6d.). No Report  
was issued in respect of the year 1932*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1: 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net

58-1702



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage] Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller by Google

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1702

# CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Dependency of Jamaica)

## REPORT FOR 1933

*For Report 1931 see No. 1575 (price 6d.). No Report  
was issued in respect of the year 1932*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1: 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 3d. Net

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1933

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	5
III. POPULATION ... ..	7
IV. HEALTH ... ..	8
V. HOUSING ... ..	9
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	11
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	15
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	17
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	17
X. COMMUNICATIONS ... ..	19
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	21
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	21
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	22
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	22
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	22
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS ... ..	24
APPENDIX-BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	25
SKETCH MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The Dependency of the Cayman Islands consists of three small islands situate between longitude W.  $79^{\circ} 44'$  and  $81^{\circ} 27'$  in latitude N.  $19^{\circ} 15'$  and  $19^{\circ} 45'$ . The westernmost is the island of Grand Cayman, which is approximately 20 miles from east to west and has a maximum breadth north to south of some 8 miles. The other two islands, known respectively as Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, lie about 60 miles to the north-east of Grand Cayman. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is about 10 miles long by 2 miles wide at its maximum and Cayman Brac is a little larger.

No survey of the land area has yet been made but the total of the group is estimated by various authorities at from 140 square miles to as little as 92.

The islands are low-lying and Grand Cayman is in many parts little more than mangrove swamp. The maximum height is 130 feet above sea level at the easternmost end of Cayman Brac, a culminating point to a high plateau that rises gradually from the west. This plateau has precipitous flanks both on the north and south sides, these cliffs being separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of beach and coral formation.

Geologically the islands consist of decayed coral limestone with deposits of phosphate and a loamy soil. They are covered with dense bush containing, in addition to mangroves, much logwood, mahogany, thatch-palm (*Thrinax argentea*) and other trees of no particular economic worth.

Pasture land of considerable value for raising cattle is found on each of the islands, but agricultural land is not so abundant owing to the too frequent outcrop of decaying coral limestone and to the presence of swamps.

### Climate.

The climate of the Cayman Islands is for the most part of the year excellent. The temperature from November until the middle of April varies from 79° to 82°, and the winds are usually gentle to fresh from the N.E. to N.W.

The summer months are hot, and, as a rule, rainfall is comparatively heavy. The hurricane season lasts from August to November, as elsewhere in the West Indies. The following is a list of the principal hurricanes during the past two centuries.

September, 1735	October 10th, 1846
August, 1751	October 10th, 1876
October, 1812	August 11th, 1903
June, 1836	August, 1915
August, 1836	September, 1917
September 24th, 1838	November 7th-9th, 1932
October 28th, 1838	July 1st, 1933

The hurricane of 1932 was of outstanding violence and the destruction of statistics and other returns rendered the preparation of the Annual Report for that year impracticable. This hurricane resulted in the loss of 109 lives and the almost total demolition of the houses on Cayman Brac. It began at 6 a.m. on Monday, 7th November, and lasted for fifty-two hours. The velocity of the wind was estimated at 150-200 miles per hour, but a worse feature was the heavy sea that accompanied it.

The houses on Cayman Brac were mostly on a ridge close to the sea. Behind them was a shallow valley leading to the precipitous cliffs which stretch throughout the length of the island. This valley soon filled with sea-water, and itself became a stretch of raging water. Thus the people were cut off from their sole chance of safety. That night, the tempestuous sea and the terrific wind made escape almost impossible, and it is difficult to imagine the terror of that time.

Even when daylight came and the hurricane had abated the sufferings of the people were not lessened. There was no means of communication by which relief could be called for; the injured and dead remained unattended; roads and pathways had disappeared beneath the piled up mass of broken coral, rendering the whole a chaos of wreckage and coral boulders, most difficult to traverse.

Eventually, after three days, relief came; H.M.S. *Dragon*, the S.S. *Loch Katrine*, and the S.S. *Hustvik*, the M.S. *Nunoca* and the M.S. *Cimboco* arrived with medical assistance and stores, and what was even more urgently required, fresh water, for the sea had broken every cistern and tank and fouled the springs and wells. At the end of 1933 Cayman Brac was still only just recovering from the effects of this visitation. Little Cayman fortunately suffered less from the seas, but practically every house was destroyed.

The hurricane of 1st July, 1933, was felt at Grand Cayman, but owing to its short duration was not so dire in its results; moreover, its chief point of attack was at Prospect, which had been almost destroyed entirely in the November, 1932, hurricane, so that comparatively little more damage was possible.

### History.

It is said that the islands were sighted first by Columbus on his third voyage in 1503, and were named by him "las Tortugas" owing to the number of turtle. But there appears to be no further historical reference until one finds in Esquemeling's History of the Buccaneers:—

"The chief of these islands are the three islands called Caymanes, situated in the latitude of twenty degrees and fifteen minutes North, being at the distance of five-and-forty leagues from the Isle of Cuba.

"It is a thing much deserving consideration how the tortoises can find out these islands. For the greatest part of them come from the Gulf of Honduras, distant thence the whole space of one hundred and fifty leagues. Certain it is, that many times the ships, having lost their latitude through the darkness of the weather, have steered their course only by the noise of the tortoise swimming that way, and have arrived at those isles. When their season of hatching is past, they retire towards the island of Cuba, where are many good places that afford them food. But while they are at the islands of Caymanes, they eat very little or nothing."

The islands held this reputation of good turtling grounds for many years and it is probably because of this that they became a dependency of Jamaica, for at the time of the capture of that island from the Spaniards in 1655 the British ships proceeded frequently to the Caymans to bring turtle for the troops in Jamaica, and at the signing of the treaty by which Spain renounced her claim to Jamaica the Cayman Islands were also surrendered. No trace however remains of any Spanish occupation. From time to time finds are made of Spanish coins, which might indicate some form of occupation by that country, but it is commonly believed rather to be evidence of residence by pirates and buccaneers, than of Spanish settlers.

It is known that the former frequented Grand Cayman, and there exists much traditional lore of piratical hoards at Little Cayman.

More serious settlement took place about 1750, and from that time the islands have been in permanent occupation.

The name "Cayman" has been a subject of a certain amount of discussion. It has been thought that it was the Carib word for alligator although there has been little evidence of that reptile frequenting the group to any large extent. Again it has been thought that the final syllables "man" or "manas" or "manes" or "manos" were derived from the Spanish for "hand". Supporters of this explanation seem to have stretched their imagination considerably, for they assert that the name "hand island" was given because Grand Cayman resembled a hand. Others aver that the original name of the islands was Las Tortugas owing to the number of turtles seen in the group. So far as can be learned the earliest mention of the islands is on the Wolfenbuttel map of 1527 whereon they were called "Caymanos". In a manuscript map of the world by Diego Ravero dated 1529 the islands are known as "Tortugas" and in Alonzo de Santa Cruz' map of 1542 the designation Grand Cayman is given.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

During the eighteenth century public affairs in the Dependency were managed by the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor of Jamaica under the direction of one of them locally elected as "Governor". The principle of representative government was accepted in 1832, when elected members were received into the administrative body, and the term "custos rotulorum" was substituted for that of "Governor".

In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 & 27 Vict. Chap. 31) recognizing the existence of acts and resolutions passed by this local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica.

Under this authority the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed, but at the same time provision was made for the continuance of the legislative powers of the Justices and Vestry. These powers were more closely defined in the Imperial Act of 1863 referred to above :—

" Respecting their own constitution and procedure ;

Respecting the powers and duties of public officers ;

And especially respecting the powers, functions and procedure of Justices of the Peace, and officers acting under their authority ;

And respecting appeals from the decisions of such Justices to the Supreme Court of Jamaica ;

Respecting the establishment, maintenance, discipline, and powers of the Police ;

Respecting the management, occupation, and disposal of the public property, or common land ;

Respecting the abatement of nuisances, the construction of works of public utility, the making of roads, the cleansing of streets and houses, and other matters affecting the health or convenience of the community ;

Respecting the custody of offenders and accused persons ;

Respecting the imposition and collection of rates and taxes ; and respecting the custody and expenditure thereof."

Justices of the Peace are commissioned in a General Commission of the Peace by the Governor of Jamaica and in 1933 numbered twenty-three. There were twenty-eight Vestrymen who represented the various electoral areas as follows :—Georgetown, five ; Prospect, five ; Boddentown, five ; East End, three ; Northside, three ; West Bay, three ; Lesser Islands, four.

The election of Vestrymen is conducted biennially, the last being in 1932. The procedure at these elections is regulated by an Act of 1832 which has remained, except for minor details, unaltered. This Act which must be one of the shortest in existence that deals with popular representation, reads as follows :—

" Upon requisition of the Custos, or Senior Magistrate, the Magistrates in the District shall call the people together, and proceed to elect Vestrymen to serve for two years : Five Vestrymen each shall be deemed a sufficient number for Georgetown, Prospect, and Boddentown, four for the Lesser Cayman Islands, three each for East End, and West Bay, and two for Northside. Five Magistrates and eight Vestrymen shall be considered a sufficient number to proceed with and transact any business which shall at any time be brought forward respecting the affairs of these Islands.

" For the due notification of a meeting of the Justices and Vestry, the constable shall henceforth be required to show the notice at each Justice's and Vestryman's house prior to putting it up at the usual place.

" It shall be considered a rule that whenever there be sufficient members present, all written excuses from absent members shall be admitted through courtesy ; but should there be an insufficient number present, then every absent member, not absolutely hindered, shall pay a fine of 20s. to be levied in default by warrant from the succeeding Grand Court."

The power of the Custos is now vested in the office of Commissioner, who is at the same time Judge of the Grand Court. The duties of the Commissioner are regulated by Law 34 of 1898. (section 2).

## III.—POPULATION.

The last Census was taken in 1921 and the following figures were then returned :—

	White.		Coloured.		Black.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Georgetown ...	188	262	95	136	164	225	1,070
West Bay ...	204	314	254	355	6	6	1,139
Prospect ...	85	146	57	79	6	24	397
Boddentown ...	42	62	94	156	84	124	562
East End ...	5	2	152	241	22	67	489
North Side ...	27	40	91	90	20	20	288
Cayman Brac. ...	262	286	280	325	36	24	1,213
Little Cayman ...	29	40	13	13	—	—	95
Totals ...	842	1,152	1,036	1,395	338	490	5,253

The statistics of Births and Deaths for the last five years are as follows :—

	No. of births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Infantile mortality.	No. of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1929 ...	155	29	58	53	10
1930 ...	185	35	54	48	9
1931 ...	178	33	67	67	12
1932 ...	(not available)				
1933 ...	162	30	154	156	29

Immigration and emigration figures are not kept with any degree of accuracy, but the passenger returns outward and inward are as follows :—

Year.	Outward.	Inward.
1928 ...	1,541	1,291
1929 ...	808	585
1930 ...	526	291
1931 ...	557	641
1932 ...	445	545
1933 ...	352	442

From these figures the discrepancy between males and females apparent in the Census Returns is explained, for the majority of young men leave the Dependency to work abroad. Usually their families are left in the islands and are only visited from time to time.

The marriage returns are as follows :—

Year	No. of marriages.	Rate per thousand.
1928 ...	29	6
1929 ...	44	8
1930 ...	40	8
1931 ...	40	7
1932 ...	37	7
1933 ...	32	6



#### IV.—HEALTH.

The year 1933 was an exceptional one, and the very healthy condition of the Dependency was considerably altered for the worse. The figures shown in the previous chapter are witness to this unfortunate fact.

No reason for the deterioration can be offered other than the hurricane of November, 1932. The Medical Officer reported an outbreak in the early part of the year of gastro-intestinal disorders which may be attributed almost entirely to the after effects of that storm. These disorders greatly exceeded those of the previous year, as the storm in its ravages dislocated every mode of normal living. Food and water supplies were at their minimum, both in quantity and quality. The Medical Officer visited the Lesser Islands in May, 1933, and was informed by the Government dispenser stationed on Cayman Brac that up to that period there has been some 400-500 cases compared with the usual 30 to 40 cases of previous years. During his stay he treated 102 cases, and, of that number, 72 showed chronic intestinal ailments, while the remainder were cases presenting functional disturbances caused by exposure to wet and cold. At Grand Cayman there was also a marked increase in the incidence of intestinal ailments after the hurricane, and although that island did not experience the force of the storm such as was felt at Cayman Brac, the community in certain sections was reduced to such extremes that it would have been difficult not to have been predisposed to illness. In Grand Cayman there were no less than eight hundred cases of intestinal catarrh, ranging in clinical significance from a mild gastro-enteritis to a severe colitis. Many of the cases though of short duration presented alarming symptoms from the onset, with manifestations more pronounced in the very aged and the young.

*Typhoid fever.*—Forty cases of this fever were reported and treated for the year at Grand Cayman. In 1932 there were six, and in 1931 there were fourteen cases. Although the report from the Lesser Islands mentioned an increase in the number of cases for the year, it was not possible to obtain figures of a definite nature for statistical purposes. Throughout the Dependency during the early part of the year, owing to the destructive changes caused by the storm, hygienic conditions were very bad, food was scarce and of poor quality, and there was pollution and paucity of water. The enforcement of sanitation was impossible, and hordes of flies made their appearance everywhere. Fortunately, however, the mortality was not of an alarming nature, as only six deaths were attributed to this malady at Grand Cayman, and three in the Lesser Islands.

*Malarial fever.*—Statistics are not available regarding the incidence of this disease. Only a few cases came under observation during the year.

*Tuberculosis.*—The incidence of tuberculosis remains low and for the year under review two cases were reported, one of a pulmonary nature and the other peritoneal.

The death-rate for the year was considerably higher than in previous years, a fact directly attributable to the hurricane effects. An analysis of the data shows a mortality rate of 29 as against an average rate of 10 over the past ten years.

This rate includes 25 infants (males 16, females 9) and a surprising number of aged folk, i.e., over 75 years of age—of whom 17 males and 29 females died during the year.

The Government Medical Officer concluded his report by stating that there is, however, no cause for alarm, as health conditions were at the close of 1933 again normal, and should improve as the mental balance of those who experienced the assaults of the hurricane becomes restored. It is to be noted, however, that even at the end of 1933 the people of Cayman Brac were still suffering from a severe "hurricane-complex".

There is no hospital in this Dependency. Provision for medical attention is provided by the services of a Government Medical Officer, stationed in Grand Cayman, and of a dispenser resident in Cayman Brac.

The former enjoys private practice and is entitled to fees regulated by rules drawn up under Law 3 of 1901, which provided for the appointment.

There are no certificated midwives, such services being rendered by volunteers who receive small remuneration.

Statistics reveal that infant mortality and deaths of mothers at childbirth are very low. The figures since 1929 are :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of births.</i>	<i>Infant. deaths.</i>	<i>Infantile mortality rate.</i>	<i>Mothers in child-birth, death of.</i>
1929	155	9	58	—
1930	185	10	54	—
1931	178	12	67	1
1932	(not available.)			
1933	162	25	154	—

During the year the Dependency received a legacy from the late Miss Helen Lambert for the purposes of assisting towards the foundation of a hospital. The full proceeds of the legacy had not been received before the year under review closed. It has been decided that the amount should be administered by a committee consisting of two Magistrates and three Vestrymen under the chairmanship of the Commissioner.

## V.—HOUSING.

No statistics are available as to the housing conditions obtaining in the Dependency, but there is no doubt that since the census of 1921 a very great improvement has taken place. At that time there

were 1,060 houses scattered over the islands, all of the detached variety and more or less in their own grounds of an extent varying from plots of some fifty feet square to as much as several acres. These plots were often left to the bush and very little attempt was ever made to clean them or to make gardens. Fruit-trees, such as mango, sapodilla, avocado-pear, bread-fruit and various citrus were allowed to grow haphazard, no effort being made to prune them or to restrict their number. In certain areas, however, notably at West Bay, a movement to keep the immediate surroundings of the houses clear and to cultivate small flower gardens has been most successful. In the same way cottages close to the sea are by that very fact maintained free from encroaching bush. But George-town is remarkable in so far that even the fisher-folk live in houses completely surrounded and even hidden by thick jungle.

Nowhere is the type of house large, there being only eleven in all the Dependency with more than eight rooms at the time of the census.

The flooring of the houses was, in 1921, almost exclusively wooden, pine-wood and deal being the usual material, but to-day there is, without doubt, a much greater use being made of cement and similar compounds.

Thatch roofs have almost disappeared save for out-buildings such as kitchens. The roofs were made of *Thrinax argentea*, and were real objects of art, and it is to be hoped that this craftsmanship will be preserved. Outwardly the appearance is not striking, but from the inside the intricate and regular weaving of the leaves present a view of good and beautiful workmanship. It is worth recording in connexion with the thatching of roofs that this work was performed not for remuneration but as a communal work for which the reward was a fiesta, even the principal artisans receiving no payment.

Since 1921 bungalows of the American style of architecture have been introduced and there were in 1933 many of this type, presenting a view of wealthier conditions and a higher standard of living.

A few examples remain of a type of house which is claimed to be peculiar to the Cayman Islands. These were often two-storeyed with shingle roofs to which there was no overhang and of which the slope was not very acute. The walls were made of puddled coral and sand, the coral having first been reduced to powder by burning. Sections are set up at a time between hardwood uprights and interlacing of small beams. Windows were cut and having no glass were merely shuttered, either with jalousies or boards.

Practically every house is owned by the family resident therein, only a few being rented. Rental varies considerably from £2 a month upwards.

Lodging for working-class people is not expensive. Often young unmarried men come from the outlying areas to the larger centres for casual work. Their board and lodging costs from 6s. a week upwards, but usually arrangements can be made to lodge with relatives.

The sanitary laws require modernization, dating as they do from 1899. An amending law passed in 1912 for the Georgetown area called for the erection of surface earth closets, but provision was made for its extension to other areas. Advantage has not yet been taken of this provision.

In a few of the more modern houses indoor closets have been constructed and these are controlled by cesspools. But the majority of the people are too poor to afford this improvement. Even Government House has only an outside surface closet.

There are no building societies in the Dependency; but a strong family or communal feeling exists whereby persons of the poorer class desirous of erecting a new house can obtain labour and assistance free of charge.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

For a short period (from 1884-1890) the islands were exploited for phosphates, deposits being worked commercially in each of the three islands. But the grade of the phosphates was low and the area of the deposits not of any extent. Since the closing down of these works there has been no mineral production and the Dependency relies entirely on the harvest of the sea and of the field.

### Agriculture.

Agriculturally the islands are of a very promising character and are capable of producing practically every crop that grows within the tropic zone. The soil consists of a marl and this, enriched by vegetable decay as well as the mild phosphatic deposits, should have made the islands of considerable agricultural value. The Cayman Islanders, however, are essentially fisher-folk and seamen, and the result is that the fields are not cultivated to the full extent of their possibilities, nor are they cared for to the amount required. It is the same with the fruit trees which are not cultivated but merely planted. A conspicuous feature of agricultural conditions is the complete indifference of the women-folk who in other parts take their full share of the labour. Even among the negro population the women do not display any real interest in the fields.

The principal field products are:—corn, guinea corn, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, cassava, pumpkins, melons and plantains, and the principal fruit trees are mango, bananas, sapodilla, avocado-pear, paw-paw, sweet and sour sops and the various citrus. It is to be noted that although sisal and Spanish sabre grow almost everywhere in the islands, pineapples are conspicuous by their absence.

It is possible that this is due to superstition as the people frequently relate that they believe children were fatally poisoned some years ago through eating pineapples imported from Central America.

Most of the agricultural production is by individual workers who, as a rule, own the land they farm. There are, however, quite a few plantation owners who employ labour.

Statistics are not available as to the quantity or value of the crops which are wholly consumed locally. The islands, however, are not self-supporting, but import a certain amount of fresh fruits and vegetables annually.

### **Live Stock.**

At one time the islands maintained a considerable number of pigs, but these have disappeared as herds, only a few single ones being maintained in sties close to the houses. On the other hand cattle thrive especially in the areas covered by guinea grass. Some years ago considerable loss was caused by ticks introduced from Cuba. This was successfully combated by compulsory dipping and to-day the islands seem to be comparatively free of this pest. The number of cattle is estimated at about 1,500, most of which are of good stock, including Frisian, Jersey, Indian-Hungary, and a small polled breed. These cattle are generally owned in very small herds, only a few farmers having as many as a dozen.

The pasture lands on Cayman Brac are remarkably fine. They are situated at the top of the scarp where the herds are watered through a system of cisterns and tanks, but some owners, unable to afford this luxury, have to drive their cattle down to water.

There used to be an export trade of cattle to Cuba, but this seems to have disappeared for the time being. Indeed, cattle are imported from Swan Island, which, although not under the British flag, is inhabited almost entirely by Caymanians. The price of cattle is on an average £5 to £6 a head for bulls, £6 for bullocks, and £5 to £7 for milch cows. During the year 1933 the number of cattle killed in Georgetown market where statistics alone are available was 104, and the price charged was 6d. per pound, which includes all parts of the beast and makes no distinction as to the choice of joint.

A few goats are kept, and these are generally tethered near the houses. Sheep are entirely unknown to-day, although at one time they were a feature of the island.

Poultry are kept by practically every householder and allowed to run indiscriminately about to find their own food with the inevitable result that they tend to become small and scraggy. Only a few turkeys and ducks but no geese are kept. The price of a fowl varies from 1s. upwards, and the cost of eggs is 1s. per dozen.

An attempt has been made to cultivate bees but so far with no striking result.

**Fisheries.**

The fishing industry is divided into off-shore and high-seas fishing. Practically every male indulges in the first and disposes of his surplus fish without difficulty. The value of this industry is impossible to determine. The high-seas fishing consists chiefly of turtling and sharking. There are two types of turtling, one for hawksbill turtle and the other for green turtle. The former is mainly for the shell, which during the year fluctuated in price from 8s. to 15s. per pound. The latter is for local consumption and for the American and European markets. The figures of this industry are as follows :—

Year.	Green Turtle.		Hawksbill.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
1929	1,834	3,670	4,590	5,962
1930	2,214	4,428	3,000	1,975
1931	2,298	4,552	4,150	2,160
1932	1,004	1,049*	619	306*
1933	966	966	1,990	1,115

The turtle are taken on the banks, shoals, and cays that lie off the Honduran and Nicaraguan coasts. The seasons for their catching are from January to March, and July to September. It is interesting to note that the people of Cayman Brac devote their energies to the taking of hawksbill whilst the people of Grand Cayman are content with the taking of green. No explanation for this predilection can be offered.

The turtling industry is conducted on a basis that can be compared with co-operation as understood in the practice of modern co-operative societies.

During the months of January and July the turtling fleet consisting of about 15 sailing schooners, sets out for the turtling grounds. With favourable winds the passage across from Grand Cayman takes from 3 to 4 days. They enter at one of the ports in Nicaragua and having obtained the necessary permission to fish continue on to the cays.

A schooner usually carries ten men as a crew, including three officers. When the work of catching the turtle begins, they divide into three "gangs", an officer being in charge, or pilot, of each boat. Nets are used for taking the turtle. These are made in lengths of from 10 to 13 fathoms and for the trip about 20 are required.

A net is kept afloat by buoys fastened to the rope on which the meshes are attached. Each mesh is 10 inches square. The rope is made locally from *Thrinax argentea* which because of its light weight is most suitable. Weights fastened on either end keep the net upright, one end being kept stationary, the other allowed to swing about with the current or tide.

---

\* Grand Cayman only.

The men proceed in the evening to the shoals where the turtle sleep, set the nets and return to the ship. A turtle does not usually sleep in the same place each night so that the setting of the nets requires considerable knowledge of the habits and movements of the turtle. During the night turtles have to rise to the surface to breathe and it is then that they are caught in the nets, which are so constructed that breathing is possible and there is very little loss by drowning. Sharks, however, are often a real nuisance at this time and attack the enmeshed turtle.

A usual catch is 25 head, but as many as 40 to 50 may be caught in a single night in this manner.

During one season a schooner may catch from 150 to 200 turtle. In order to keep the turtle alive and healthy, kraals are constructed in the shallow waters of the cays, where they are fed with a seaweed, commonly known as turtle grass.

The men are paid no wages, but they receive a share in the proceeds of the sale of the turtle. The price paid in the American markets during 1933, chiefly at Key West, Florida, was from 7 to 9 cents per pound, the weight of a fully developed turtle varying from 100-200 lb. In addition to the actual price for the turtle buyers paid a flat rate of 2 cents per lb. as freight, but it is only the larger schooners which make the trip across to the United States.

During the year under review this trade with Key West was reduced considerably. Attention was turned more to the European market where the price ranged from £2 to £4 per head, but this market requires small quantities only and there is considerable loss in the turtle owing to the length of the voyage.

The initial expenses including cost of nets, gear, buoys, &c., are borne by the owners of the vessels. The crew work voluntarily in making the ship ready for sea and in knitting the nets, the owners supplying food during this time. From the gross proceeds of the sale of a catch the Customs duties at Nicaragua of 50 cents a head are deducted. The balance is divided equally, one half to the crew and the other to the owner. From the crew's portion is again deducted the cost of the stores carried which averages from £15 to £20 per trip. The remainder is then divided into equal shares. The officers, however, receive out of the ship's or owners' portion what is known as "extras", that is three-quarters share to the Captain, one-half to 1st mate and one-quarter to the 2nd mate. So that on the termination of a good trip an ordinary sailor may realize for his labours from £25 to £40, and an officer from £40 to £55. The port expenses of the ship are paid by the owners.

Sharking is a comparatively new industry and is carried on chiefly by the people of West Bay who proceed on somewhat similar lines to the turtlers. The sharks are caught off the same cays but there are not yet sufficient data available or sufficient knowledge of the movements of the fish to record any statistics of value.

To-day there are practically no local industries except that of thatch rope making and a certain amount of hat weaving. Formerly a canning industry existed at Georgetown but this has long since disappeared. There are no statistics as to conditions in the rope making trade or that of hat weaving. Both are home industries carried out by the men and women-folk in their own homes and in their own time and at their own inclination. It is therefore impossible to give figures as to hours or payment, but the importance of the industry to the islanders can be gauged from the quantity of rope exported; the exports of hats being negligible. The accompanying table shows the fluctuations of the thatch-rope industry.

	<i>Fathoms in 1,000's.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Average cost per 1,000 fathoms.</i>
		£	s.
1914	835	626	15
1915	463	347	15
1916	624	468	15
1917	764	690	18
1918	1,251	1,710	27
1919	1,196	1,886	32
1920	1,660	1,185	14
1921	1,812	2,849	31
1922	1,107	1,360	24
1923	991	1,409	28
1924	640	640	20
1925	1,002	1,754	35
1926	1,140	1,710	30
1927	1,274	1,972	30
1928	1,098	1,647	30
1929	1,158	1,450	25
1930	1,610	2,014	25
1931	1,626	1,626	20
1932	1,525	1,534	20
1933	1,412	1,163	18

Thatch rope is made from the palmetto *Thrinax argentea*. It is not cultivated but is to be found growing wild everywhere in the islands. The manufacture of the rope is carried on by the poorer classes, principally in the districts of West Bay and East End. It is chiefly the women-folk who turn their hands to this industry for their livelihood.

## VII.—COMMERCE.

Imports in 1933 were valued at £31,750, being £3,390 less than in 1931. The decrease was due rather to lower prices than to reduction in quantity. Exports were valued at £8,548, showing a decrease of £1,687, as compared with 1931. Re-exports are included being valued at £3,421, as compared with £272 in 1931. Comparison is made with the year 1931 inasmuch as no particulars are available for Cayman Brac, all statistics having been lost in the hurricane of 1932.



Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Jamaica, and the United States of America, and the percentages for the past five years are as follows:—

<i>Imports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
United Kingdom ...	7.02	10.57	8.01	—	15.85
Jamaica ...	35.18	27.80	23.07	—	41.11
United States ...	49.45	47.64	52.28	—	34.74

<i>Exports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
United Kingdom ...	4.86	4.55	2.00	—	3.78
Jamaica ...	65.13	51.87	45.34	—	73.33
United States ...	29.50	35.37	40.35	—	21.53

Imports from Empire sources for the year 1933 amounted to 57.66 per cent. of the total imports, being an increase of 25.69 per cent. over the figures for the year 1931. Trade with the United States decreased considerably compared with previous years.

Exports amounted to £8,548 in 1933, being £1,687 less than in 1931.

The following tables show the direction of the import trade and distribution of the exports during the years 1929 to 1933. The export of green turtles to the United States, turtle shell to the United Kingdom, and thatch rope to Jamaica, which form the mainstay of the Dependency, practically ceased, thereby throwing a large number of the fishermen and labouring class out of work.

<i>Imports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	3,002	4,418	2,816	—	5,035
Other British possessions	15,617	11,858	8,419	—	13,274
United States ...	21,126	19,896	18,373	—	11,030
Other Countries ...	2,965	5,590	5,532	—	2,411
	42,710	41,762	35,140	—	31,750

<i>Exports (Domestic).</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	600	522	200	—	194
Other British Possessions	8,027	5,940	4,724	—	3,761
United States ...	3,646	4,050	4,021	—	1,104
Other Countries ...	51	938	1,018	—	68
	12,324	11,450	9,963	—	5,127

<i>Re-Exports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Jamaica ...	65	250	12	—	1,211
Other Countries ...	—	349	260	—	386
United States ...	—	—	—	—	1,824
	65	599	272	—	3,421

Prices of imports and exports have not fallen to any considerable extent in spite of the general lowering of values elsewhere.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There is comparatively little employment for unskilled labour either by government or other employers. The principal work is that of cleaning roads for which the usual daily rate is 3s. Agricultural labour is employed by some of the larger land owners but is of a temporary nature, permanent labour being practically unknown. Such labour is paid at the rate of 3s. a day. Boys are employed to herd the cattle and receive from 6s. to 8s. a month, together with food. Other casual labour is employed on the waterfront and receives 6d. per hour.

There are no regulations as to the number of hours, but in Government employ these are limited to eight.

Skilled labour works as a rule by contract. Shipwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheel-wrights, etc., command a wage from 8s. to 12s. a day.

The staple food is wheaten flour and corn meal, both imported. It is difficult to estimate the value of the wages earned in terms of bread loaves as the people are their own bakers and the loaves are of irregular size and weight. There is a bakery at Georgetown, but this only supplies the more well-to-do classes.

One of the most interesting features of wage-earning in the Dependency is that in vogue on the turtling vessels referred to in a previous chapter.

The cost of living for officials does not vary much whether the officer lives at Georgetown or elsewhere. In either case the cost is low compared with elsewhere in the West Indies. The majority of Government officials belong to local families and therefore have access without cost to the produce of the orchards and fields. A stranger would probably require at least £60 per annum and a married man about £100.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education throughout the Dependency is free and compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14 for both sexes and is confined to elementary subjects. There are no secondary or technical schools or institutions for higher education. Control of Education is vested in a Board appointed annually. This Board functions under Law 5 of 1920 by which there was placed at its disposal annually a sum of £1,500, details of expenditure being left entirely in the hands of the Board, and surplus balances, if any, remain at its disposal.

Since 1929 expenditure has been annually as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>No. of Children.</i>
	£		
1929	...	1,629 17 8	902
1930	...	1,682 7 7	909
1931	...	1,492 19 11	916
1932	...	1,429 9 10	887
1933	...	1,308 16 4	870

It had been determined by the Local Legislative Assembly to find the amount of this annual grant of £1,500 by an increase in the *ad valorem* duties of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. That was in 1920, but this  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. increase has during the past few years not reached the £1,500 annually allocated.

The number of children on the roll during the year was 870, whose education was provided in fourteen schools, four of which were at Cayman Brac. There is no school at Little Cayman, where only two children of school age are to be found. At the same time there are five private schools with an attendance of 50 pupils. There are twenty-three teachers, a number that includes five pupil teachers. Teachers are appointed by the Board and are generally in possession of some teaching certificate. Public opinion has for some years expressed itself as being dissatisfied with the whole system as it is claimed that the results have not yet reached the expectations of 1920, so that the whole matter of education will have to come under review at no distant date.

To encourage education the Board has awarded scholarships to enable young men to learn the profession of teaching at Mico College, Kingston, Jamaica, and elsewhere, and during the year under review two such youths have returned. It is doubtful whether the experiment will be successful as the employment of local men as teachers must inevitably tend to an increase in parochialism and insularity.

The standard of teaching is based on the pupil teachers' examination of Jamaica, of which there are three grades. In 1933, 34 sat for the examination. Of these seven passed the first grade, four the second, and four the third; but it is obviously not a high standard.

No provision is made for the maintenance of orphanages or for any sick and aged people. The Justices and Vestry grant a small sum towards the maintenance of paupers, which is distributed on the advice of the local Justices to deserving cases for the provision of small luxuries such as sugar, coffee, flour, and tobacco. During the year there were 51 people on this pauper list.

The need for a welfare institution to provide for and look after the poor certainly exists. At the end of 1933 conditions of general poverty obtained throughout the Dependency. The aged people who depended on remittances from their sons abroad were left without that aid. Young mothers with families likewise dependent on money from abroad were equally stranded. At the same time the fall in value of thatch rope affected directly the poorer classes, who have found themselves more and more involved in what is locally misnamed the "truck system," but actually amounts merely to payment in kind in exchange for produce that is not readily marketable.

The smallness of the community and the close relationship of most people with one another tends naturally to the encouragement of mutual recreation. Concerts are frequently arranged for various

charitable purposes and are well patronised. At the same time there is in Georgetown a tennis club and there are cricket clubs in West Bay and Georgetown.

### X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

In Grand Cayman a motorable road runs from North West point to Boddentown, a distance of about 20 miles. At Georgetown this road bifurcates, one branch continuing inland as far as Red Bay and the other one following the coast line closely to the same point. In the settlements of West Bay and Georgetown there are a few streets that follow no considered plan. There are also short sections of road connecting the main artery with the North Sound both at Georgetown and West Bay. Bridle paths connect the other districts one with the other. In Cayman Brac during the year 1933 there was completed the road from West End to Creek in place of the old road that had been completely covered with the debris of coral thrown up by the hurricane. In Little Cayman there are no roads, only paths, as there is no need for any public communication other than connexions between houses of members of the same family.

Communications cannot be said to be good. The roads are narrow and follow no direct line. Indeed in the past the authorities have met considerable opposition in getting permission to construct even the merest track. Even to-day Cayman Islanders lack this elementary sense of civic duty.

The cost of maintenance and construction of these roads is inordinately high. A new road in Cayman Brac begun and almost completed in 1933 cost £1,780, which works out at £162 per mile. Maintenance costs in Grand Cayman have been during the past five years as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Miles open.</i>	<i>Cost.</i> £	<i>Average per mile.</i> £
1929	30	446	15
1930	30	296	10
1931	30	653	22
1932	30	158	5
1933	33	473	14

The first motor-car introduced into these islands was in 1914. The following are the returns of motor vehicles for the past three years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of motor-cars.</i>	<i>No. of lorries.</i>	<i>No. of motor-cycles.</i>
1931	56	4	2
1932	51	4	2
1933	43	7	—

Motor-cars pay an annual tax of £4; motor-trucks, £6; motor-cycles with side-car, £1 10s.; without side-car, £1. The following table shows the licence receipts for the past three years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cars.</i> £	<i>Lorries.</i> £	<i>Motor-cycles.</i> £
1931	224	24	3
1932	204	24	3
1933	172	42	—

A considerable amount of intercommunication is by the sea in cat-boats and other small craft. No particulars are available.

There still survive a few pack horses, mules, and donkeys. These are taxed and the following table indicates the number of these animals :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>	<i>Mules.</i>	<i>Donkeys.</i>	<i>Cycles.</i>
1929	230	20	100	110
1930	230	20	100	120
1931	230	20	100	130
1932	230	25	100	140
1933	200	25	75	160

There is no telegraph service, but a small telephonic system is operated by Government between Georgetown, Boddentown, and West Bay, with its central exchange at Georgetown. Instruments are not provided privately to the public, but the latter has access to those in the public buildings. A small charge is made, viz., 6d. per message and 3d. to 1s. 6d. for delivery, according to distance.

The postal service has been maintained since the year 1890. There are post offices in every district, with daily deliveries in Georgetown, and a service three times per week elsewhere.

External services are maintained by mail subsidy with Jamaica once in every 17 days in either direction and with Cuba and the United States about nine times a year. Use is made of schooners whenever possible. Communication between Cayman Brac and Grand Cayman depends on the Jamaican service.

The volume of postal business carried is estimated annually as follows :—

#### *Inward.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Letters and postcards.</i>	<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Books, circulars.</i>	<i>Parcels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	20,575	4,450	8,000	2,500	35,525
1930	20,600	4,450	8,500	2,610	36,160
1931	21,625	4,400	8,500	2,200	36,725
1932	26,400	4,400	8,000	2,000	40,800
1933	23,300	3,200	9,200	1,500	37,200

#### *Outward.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Letters and postcards.</i>	<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Books, circulars.</i>	<i>Parcels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1929	21,200	100	—	125	21,425
1930	21,325	100	—	190	21,615
1931	23,100	100	—	300	23,500
1932	20,500	100	—	400	21,000
1933	22,100	100	—	200	22,400

The contract for a subsidized mail service was renewed in February, 1932, for five years and is to the amount of £600, of which the Dependency pays half.

A comparative table of revenue and expenditure of the Postal Department during the past five years is as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>			<i>Revenue.</i>
	£			£
1929 ... ..	800			846
1930 ... ..	760			956
1931 ... ..	798			722
1932 ... ..	1,182			3,529
1933 ... ..	791			2,238

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

The currency and weights and measures are the same as those that obtain in Great Britain. Popular practice and the close connexion with the United States of America allows use to be made of the smaller denominations of United States currency, but these are not accepted in Government offices.

The total amount of currency in circulation is estimated to be approximately £3,000, but it is difficult to arrive at any approach to accuracy.

There are no banks in the Dependency, but a Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1908. Interest is paid at 2½ per cent. and depositors are allowed to deposit up to a maximum of £400, and not more than £200, in any one year.

Statistics of this Bank are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Depositors.</i>	<i>Amount of deposit at beginning of year.</i>			<i>Amount of deposit during the year.</i>			<i>Amount of withdrawal during the year.</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1929	56	1,241	11	3	1,364	3	4	895	1	7
1930	60	1,740	2	7	1,183	3	10	874	9	11
1931	67	2,092	10	9	1,124	1	3	1,485	14	11
1932	64	1,772	9	8	1,238	17	6	1,003	12	9
1933	68	2,055	7	2	1,226	15	5	1,344	1	10

Against the deposit of £1,993, the balance due to depositors at the end of the year, the Savings Bank had invested, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in recognized funds, £1,000.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

During the year under review except for the repairs to the roads in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac from the damage done by the hurricane no works were undertaken by the Department, whose activities were confined to maintenance and ordinary repairs.

The department consists of a Foreman of Works in Grand Cayman and one in Cayman Brac. The only labour is casual.

### XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Law in force in the Dependency is the common law of England as it existed at the time of the enactment of the Imperial Act of the Government of the Cayman Islands dated 22nd June, 1863. Since then the various acts have been passed under the Constitution referred to in Chapter II.

The principal court is the Grand Court constituted by the Jamaica Legislature, Chap. 18 of 1894. This Court is a part of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and is presided over by a Judge, who is also the Commissioner. It sits twice a year, in June and December. There are Petty Courts, over which the Justices preside in the various districts whenever occasion arises.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences before the Courts of the Dependency during the year :—

Persons charged by police or otherwise	...	...	...	...	102	
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	...	72	102
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	...	20	
Committed to Grand Court	...	...	...	...	10	
Convicted by Grand Court	...	...	...	...	2	102
Acquitted	...	...	...	...	1	
Nolle prosequi	...	...	...	...	7	10

Justices of the Peace are appointed in a General Commission of the Peace and give their services voluntarily.

The Police Force consists of one Inspector and six police constables stationed in the various districts. In each district there is a lock-up and at Georgetown a general prison for offenders to serve sentences. It has been the practice to send to Jamaica convicts sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. The prison in Georgetown is an old building and provides accommodation in three cells. There is no special provision for juvenile offenders, but Magistrates have always exercised their discretionary powers in their case. In a similar way time is usually allowed for the payment of fines and use is made of the probation system.

The health of prisoners was uniformly good throughout the year.

### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

No legislation exists in regard to factories nor is there any provision for compensation for sickness, old age, etc. During 1933 the only legislation passed by the Vestry was that of supply.

### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure in tabulated form is as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1929	6,962	18	9	7,022	10	5
1930	6,466	4	9	6,228	4	7
1931	6,209	19	11	7,290	1	5
1932	8,141	1	4	6,547	14	9
1933	7,298	11	3	6,538	13	2
Average	7,015	15	2	6,722	9	3

The revenue for 1932 and 1933 owes its increase to a special issue of postage stamps in connexion with the centenary of the Legislative Assembly.

There is no public debt, but provision has been made for a loan of £3,660 at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the Jamaica Government in connexion with financing the repairs to roads and buildings damaged in the hurricane of 1932. In November, 1933, the Jamaica Legislature had agreed to waive interest for five years. The loan had not actually been taken up at the close of the year under review.

The Dependency has no assets, the only investments being those of the Post Office Savings Bank.

### Taxation.

Customs duties are on an *ad valorem* basis, with specific duties on ale and beer, spirits, wines, bay rum, and tobacco. The *ad valorem* rate is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Taxes, personal and on property, are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
On each animal-drawn vehicle used on a public road ...	0	6	0
On each dog ... ..	0	1	0
On each head of neat cattle, horse-kind, mules and asses, regardless of age ... ..	0	1	0
On each vessel owned wholly or in part by persons resident in the Dependency for each and every ton as registered ... ..	0	0	2
On each boat or canoe in use not belonging to or on board a registered vessel ... ..	0	1	0
On each bicycle ... ..	0	6	0
On each motor-cycle ... ..	1	0	0
On each motor-cycle with sidecar ... ..	1	10	0
On each motor-car ... ..	4	0	0
On each firearm, 2s., revolvers 10s.			
Personal tax ... ..	0	8	0

Liquor licences, fines of court, and car drivers' licences comprise other heads of internal revenue.

Warehouse rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond.

Small fees, including cemetery fees, fees of court, and fees of markets and pounds are collectable under the head "Payments for Specific Services."



The following table shows the yield each year during the last five years :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Customs, Import duties	...	5,052	4,472	4,288	3,704	4,348
Taxes, personal, etc.	...	673	735	585	515	342
Liquor licences	...	28	28	28	28	28
Fines of courts	...	22	28	24	18	15
Car Drivers' licences	...	29	27	28	28	23
Warehouse rents	...	162	232	222	201	219
Payments for specific services		40	39	45	31	35

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Frequent mention has been made of the hurricane of 1932, which had as one of its effects the non-publication of the Annual Report on the social and economic progress of the people of the Cayman Islands for 1932.

His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., visited the Dependency in October, 1933. He was accompanied by Lady Slater and his two daughters. Visits were made to Georgetown, West Bay, Boddentown, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. He reached Georgetown on the 10th of October at 8 a.m. and left Cayman Brac on the 11th at 6 p.m. in H.M.S. *Danae*.

Col. E. A. Weston, C.M.G., administered the Dependency until October, 1933, when Dr. G. N. Overton, Government Medical Officer, assumed duty under a Dormant Commission. Col. Weston was retired on medical grounds and his successor had not yet been appointed at the end of the year.

The Collector at Cayman Brac, Mr. A. S. Ratty, was awarded the M.B.E. for his work during and after the hurricane of 1932, and Inspector Watler was granted the King's Police Medal for conspicuous bravery during the same hurricane in Grand Cayman.

**APPENDIX.****Bibliography.****A. Official or semi-official publications:—**

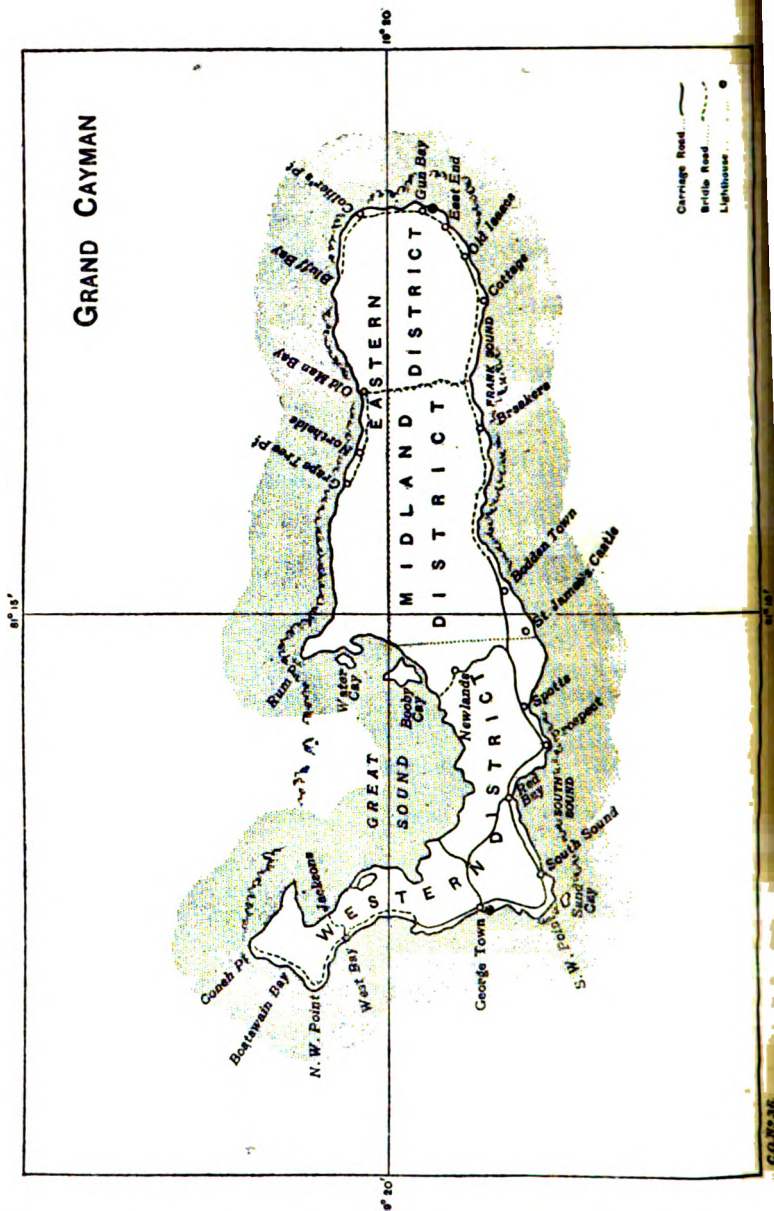
Name.	Author.	Publisher.	Date.	Price.
The Caymanian ... Handbook of the Cayman Islands.	— G. S. S. Hirst	In Jamaica Gleaner Co., Jamaica.	1/4/1908 1908-9	s. d. 2 1 6
Cayman Islands Gazette.	—	—	Occasional 1910-1913 only.	2
Blue Book of the Cayman Islands.	—	—	—	—

**B.—Descriptive publications:—**

Brief and Perfect Journal of the late proceedings and success of the Eng- lish Army in the W.I.	I.S. ...	London ...	1665 ...	
The Buccaneers of America.	John Esquemeling.	Amsterdam	1678 ...	
History of the Pirates	C. Johnson ...	London ...	1724 ...	
History of Jamaica*	Long ...	London ...	1774 ...	
History of the Cayman Islands.	G. S. S. Hirst	Benjamin Mfg. Co. Jamaica.	1910 ...	6 0
Cayman Islands ...	B. D. Armstrong	Junior Philatelic Society.	1911 ...	2 0
Birds of the Cayman Islands.	P. R. Lowe	Ibis	1911 ...	8 0
Natural History of Grand Cayman	T. M. S. English	Handbook of Jamaica, 1912.	1912 ...	—
Life and Adventure in the West Indies.	"Vaquero"†	Bale & Danielson, London.	1914 ...	7 6
Cayman Islands ...	F. J. Melville ...	S. Gibbons ...	1914 ...	6
Geology of Cayman Islands.	G. A. Matley ...	Reprint from Qtr. journal of Geological Society.	1926 ...	—

\* 3 Vols. Book I, Chapter XII give a detailed account of the Cayman Islands.

† "Vaquero" is identified as one of the first G.M.O. stationed in the Dependency.



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2  
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street  
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent  
MANCHESTER 1: York Street  
BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google



## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.	KEDAH AND PERLIS.
BARBADOS.	KELANTAN.
BASUTOLAND.	KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.	LEEWARD ISLANDS.
BERMUDA.	MAURITIUS.
BRITISH GUIANA.	NEW HEBRIDES.
BRITISH HONDURAS.	NIGERIA.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO- TECTORATE.	NORTHERN RHODESIA.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.	NYASALAND.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).	ST. HELENA.
CEYLON.	ST. LUCIA.
CYPRUS.	ST. VINCENT.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	SEYCHELLES.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.	SIERRA LEONE.
FIJI.	SOMALILAND.
GAMBIA.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
GIBRALTAR.	SWAZILAND.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
GOLD COAST.	TRENGGANU.
GRENADA.	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
HONG KONG.	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
JAMAICA.	UGANDA.
JOHORE.	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.	BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.	BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25.342  
9  
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1703

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

# GRENADA, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1605 and 1649  
respectively (Price 1s. od. each))

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. od. Net

58-1703



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage] Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Google

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1703

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

## GRENADA, 1933

*(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1605 and 1649  
respectively (Price 1s. od. each))*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1: 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. od. Net

58-1703



# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF GRENADA, 1933

## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III. POPULATION ... ..	4
IV. HEALTH ... ..	6
V. HOUSING ... ..	10
VI. PRODUCTION ... ..	11
VII. COMMERCE ... ..	13
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	13
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	14
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	15
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	16
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	16
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS ... ..	17
XIV. LEGISLATION ... ..	18
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	18
XVI. LAND AND SURVEY ... ..	23
APPENDIX ... ..	24
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

Situated in the extreme south of the Caribbean Sea, Grenada is the nearest British island to the mainland of South America, with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago. It lies 90 miles north of Trinidad and between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' north latitude and 61° 20' and 61° 35' west longitude. The island is about 21 miles in length and about 12 miles in its greatest breadth. Its area is about 120 square miles, but, including Carriacou, an island to the north, the area of the Colony of Grenada is 133 square miles.

Grenada is mountainous and well watered by streams. Its coastline is rugged, especially on the western coast, and towards the south is deeply indented with bays. St. George's Harbour, land-locked and deep-watered, is one of the most beautiful in the West Indies.

The mountain spurs, clothed with forests to their summits, divide the island into numerous picturesque valleys. There are two small lakes, formed in extinct craters, one called the Grand Etang, being situated near the centre of the island 1,740 feet above sea-level, while the other, Lake Antoine, is near the sea on the eastern coast.

### Climate.

The climate from December to the end of April, when the heat is tempered by the prevailing trade winds, may be described as good. In the autumn, from July to the end of October, there is greater humidity and higher temperature with little variation between night and day. During this period, the climate, although not really unhealthy, is debilitating to Europeans. Even during the hot season, except in the towns themselves, which are all near the sea, conditions are not unpleasant. Now that electric power is available in St. George's, fans are being introduced into houses and offices. The highest temperature in 1933 was 90° on several days and the lowest 70° on more than one occasion. The mean of maximum temperatures was 87° and the mean of minimum 71°. The rainfall varies according to altitude. In the lowlands of the south the annual amount is as low as 30 inches. In the mountainous centre it approaches 140 inches. At St. George's, midway between the two, the rainfall in 1933 was 95·68 inches.

Over the past 30 years the average at St. George's has been 74·97 inches.

### History.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus on 15th August, 1498, but for more than 100 years after its discovery the island was left in the undisturbed possession of the aboriginal inhabitants who were of the Carib race. Early in the seventeenth century both English and French adventurers made efforts at occupation of the island, and after being owned by French proprietors for some years it was annexed to France in 1674. In 1763 the island was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, but was recaptured by the French in 1779 and held by them for the next four years. In 1783, by the Treaty of Versailles, Grenada and the Grenadines were finally restored to Great Britain.

In 1785-86, influenced by the French Republic, a rebellion broke out, and the Lieutenant-Governor and 48 other British subjects were massacred by the rebels. The rising was suppressed in June, 1796, by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the ringleaders executed.

The later history of the Colony has been peaceful and uneventful, and Grenada has reached a high state of development.

**II.—GOVERNMENT.**

Grenada, with St. Vincent and St. Lucia to the north, form the group known as the Windward Islands, under a Governor who resides, for the most part, in Grenada. He is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils.

The Executive Council consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all *ex officio*, with such other persons as may be nominated by the Crown. The period of the appointment of members other than *ex officio* members is six years.

The Legislative Council is partly elected, and its constitution provides for an official majority. It consists of eight official members, three nominated members, and five elected members. The official members are the Governor, who is President and has an original and a casting vote; the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer, all three *ex officio*; together with the officers lawfully discharging the functions of the following offices:—Chief Medical and Health Officer, Superintendent of Public Works, Director of Education, and the Commissioner of Carriacou.

In the absence of the Governor from Grenada the Colonial Secretary becomes Administrator.

In the absence of the Governor from the Windward Islands, the administration of the group automatically reverts to the Colonial Secretary of Grenada unless a dormant commission has been issued to another official. The Administrator of St. Lucia at present holds such a commission.

Municipal affairs are largely in the hands of a District Board in each parish, composed of an equal number of nominated and elected members. The numbers vary between 8 and 14 according to the importance of the parishes.

In the island of Carriacou the affairs of the town of Hillsborough are managed by Town Wardens appointed by the Governor.

Other bodies assisting in the local government are the Central Water Authority, the Sanitary Authority, the Central Road Authority, the Electricity Authority, the Board of Secondary Education, the Board of Primary Education, and the Forestry Board.

**III.—POPULATION.**

The aboriginal inhabitants of Grenada were Caribs, but that race is now quite extinct. The native population is composed mainly of negroes of African descent. The population, according to the census of 1921, was composed of:—

Black	...	...	...	...	51,032
Mixed	...	...	...	...	11,673
Oriental	...	...	...	...	2,692
White	...	...	...	...	905
Total					66,302

of whom 37,455 were females and 28,847 males.

The population of St. George's, the capital, at that date was 4,629.

No census was taken in 1931, owing to financial circumstances, but the population at 31st December, 1933, was estimated at 82,624. The estimated totals at the end of the preceding 5 years were :—

1928	...	...	...	...	75,214
1929	...	...	...	...	75,867
1930	...	...	...	...	76,967
1931	...	...	...	...	78,662
1932	...	...	...	...	81,000

The following table indicates the birth- and death-rates per 1,000 during the past decade :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1924	...	...	...	...	31·86	16·8
1925	...	...	...	...	33·54	16·5
1926	...	...	...	...	33·53	20·3
1927	...	...	...	...	31·29	15·6
1928	...	...	...	...	33·33	16·5
1929	...	...	...	...	32·24	16·8
1930	...	...	...	...	32·63	15·8
1931	...	...	...	...	30·24	17·2
1932	...	...	...	...	32·60	13·8
1933	...	...	...	...	32·53	14·3
Averages	...	...	...	...	32·38	16·4

A comparison of the percentage of deaths among children up to five years of age during the past five years is given below :—

*Percentage of Deaths.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Under One Year.</i>	<i>1-2 Years.</i>	<i>2-3 Years.</i>	<i>3-4 Years.</i>	<i>4-5 Years.</i>	<i>Total percentages under 5 years.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
1929	20·9	15·6	3·6	1·5	·5	42·1	1,278
1930	24·5	17·2	3·7	1·1	1·1	47·6	1,220
1931	22·7	15·9	3·0	1·1	·7	43·4	1,355
1932	20·6	14·7	3·3	2·0	·5	41·1	1,104
1933	21·5	12·1	3·8	2·3	1·2	40·9	1,179

The death-rate per 100 births of infants dying under 1 year in 1933 was 9·44, as compared with 8·44 in 1932.

Marriages registered during the year totalled 319, being 36 more than in the preceding year. The rate for the year was 3·9 per thousand persons living. The numbers and rates for the preceding five years were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Number.</i>	<i>Rate per</i> <i>1,000.</i>
1928	...	...	...	...	381	5·0
1929	...	...	...	...	351	4·6
1930	...	...	...	...	345	4·4
1931	...	...	...	...	227	2·8
1932	...	...	...	...	283	3·5

The arrivals during the year were 3,384 and the departures 3,269 as against 3,124 and 2,323, respectively, in 1932.

#### IV.—HEALTH.

##### Main Diseases and Mortality.

Preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis) form the largest disease group. From the departmental returns for 1933, covering a total incidence of 33,293 cases of general systemic and preventable diseases, the following percentage analysis shows the group incidence, and the percentage analysis of a total deaths' incidence—of 1,179 deaths—is also given :—

	<i>Total</i> <i>Incidence.</i> <i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Deaths.</i> <i>Percentage.</i>
Preventable diseases (including pneumonia and tuberculosis).	27·88	21·04
General diseases and injuries ...	22·76	34·00
Genito-urinary diseases (non-venereal).	19·14	6·03
Diarrhoea and enteritis ... ..	10·29	12·13
Skin and connective tissue diseases	6·15	1·27
Circulatory diseases ... ..	4·82	11·96
Respiratory diseases ... ..	3·46	6·11
Digestive diseases ... ..	2·93	2·88
Nervous diseases ... ..	2·57	4·58

On an analysis of infective diseases and their mortality—on a percentage basis of 9,282 cases reported with 272 deaths—these were grouped as follows :—

					<i>Total Incidence. Percentage.</i>	<i>Total Deaths. Percentage.</i>
Malaria	...	...	...	...	57.29	17.9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	15.69	4.0
Yaws	...	...	...	...	14.93	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	6.48	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	4.02	34.65
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.56	25.8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.51	9.25
Enteric fevers	...	...	...	...	0.34	3.2
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	0.13	4.0
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	0.03	1.2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	0.02	—

The above returns show an increase in most groups as compared with those of the previous year.

Influenza was very prevalent throughout the year as was also whooping-cough, with marked effect on the incidence of respiratory diseases and the death-rate therefrom.

Meteorological conditions were abnormal. The first four months of the year in Grenada represent the dry season, and frequently actual drought is experienced during this period ; in 1933, however, in the first four months a rainfall of 25.5 inches was recorded, as compared with an average of 11.43 inches during the previous seven years. The remaining months of the year, in particular July to December, represent the rainy season, and during this period also the rainfall exceeded the seven years' average.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of malaria reported—5,318 as compared with 6,603 in 1932. On the other hand the number of deaths reported was greater, 73 deaths being registered as due to this cause, as against 37 deaths in the previous year.

The malaria campaign inaugurated with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1929 and prosecuted up to the end of 1932 was in abeyance during 1933 from various causes. It is hoped that during 1934 the campaign will be resumed, and that, with a generous grant made by the Colonial Development Fund for drainage works, further advance will be made in this direction.

The incidence of venereal diseases is again higher than in the previous year, and constitutes a problem requiring attention. Prophylaxis introduced in the Police Force in 1930 continues to be of great value, there being only 2 cases reported during the year.

There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of yaws dealt with in 1933, 1,386 being treated, as compared with 1,464 in 1932.

While preventable diseases on the whole still maintain the highest incidence, the total death-rate from these was lower in comparison with other causes of mortality, notably so in the case of enteric fevers, where out of 32 cases notified there were only 8 deaths, as contrasted with 66 cases and 22 deaths during 1932.

No other disease occurring during the year calls for special comment.

The vast majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, either on cocoa and nutmeg estates, or on small holdings and garden lots, where corn, fruit, ground provisions, and other vegetables are cultivated. There is an appreciable fishing industry, and sailing vessels and boats are constructed principally in Carriacou and Petite Martinique, two island dependencies of Grenada. Modern industrial undertakings are not found, and no disease occurring can be classified as occupational. Soil pollution, apart from anopheline mosquitoes, is responsible for the greater part of disease incidence.

### **Provisions for Treatment.**

#### *(a) Medical and Health Staff.*

The staff of the Medical and Sanitary Department includes a Chief Medical and Health Officer; Resident Surgeon, (Colony Hospital); eight District Medical Officers; and a Medical Officer, Malaria Campaign (vacant). The nursing staff distributed through the medical institutions and district medical stations consists of one European Matron (Colony Hospital) and fifty nurses; there are also nine male and seven female attendants at the Mental Hospital. Hospitals and dispensaries have four stewards, and there are six dispensers. The Sanitary Department is staffed by a Chief Sanitary Inspector (vacant) and seven District Sanitary Inspectors. The usual minor staff of male nursing orderlies, messengers, porters, etc., is provided for. There is a small well-equipped bacteriological laboratory.

#### *(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries, etc.*

There is a well-equipped Colony Hospital (151 beds) at St. George's, which deals with the major part of the medical and surgical cases of the Colony, and two smaller district hospitals—one in the thickly populated parish of St. Andrew's (23 beds), and one in the island of Carriacou (30 beds). A hospital for consumptives has 20 beds, and there is provision for 20 lepers, 10 female and 10 male, at a Leper Settlement. The Mental Hospital has accommodation for 118 lunatics. The Poor Asylum, hitherto providing for 58 inmates, was enlarged during 1933 to accommodate 86 inmates, and the name was changed to House of Refuge.

There are seven dispensaries, and sixteen medical visiting stations, each with a resident nurse-midwife, and in each of which is a room with couch for emergency cases.

The Colony Hospital and the two district hospitals dealt with 1,975 cases during 1933; this total includes 831 cases in the maternity section, including 370 pregnancies and 362 births, the balance being cases of premature birth and abortion, of which latter there were 31.

The medical visiting stations, established in 1926, have provided an invaluable aid to the District Medical Service, especially in the field of maternity and child-welfare; during 1933 the District Nurses attended 846 confinements, 1,268 cases of infants, and 2,090 general nursing cases.

The dental clinic, established in 1931 at the Colony Hospital, was a valuable adjunct in the treatment of school children during 1933; in addition to children belonging to St. George's treated at the clinic, 200 children were brought in from schools in outlying parishes. A total of 937 patients was dealt with during the year, involving 1,548 treatments.

### Preventive Measures.

The Sanitary Department has been active throughout the year, and much help has been received in improved water-supplies, drainage, and provision of latrines, etc. The extension of water-supplies to all villages and settlements is being continued, two new water supplies being installed during 1933 in remote areas.

In addition to assisting in anopheline destruction, the Sanitary Department takes measures all over the Colony to combat mosquito-breeding. Fly-breeding is also dealt with, and the remarkable reduction in the incidence of enteric fever and dysentery owes no small degree of its success to anti-fly measures together with extensive anti-typhoid inoculations, though no corresponding measure was applicable in cases of amoebic dysentery. This latter disease—so far as reported cases are concerned—seems to be disappearing, the total number of cases notified during the year being only 2 as compared with 30 in 1931.

Maternity and child-welfare is principally dealt with by District Nurses, resident all over the Colony. In St. George's and its environs the good work of the Maternity and Child-welfare League was continued. The infant mortality rate during 1933 was 94.12 per 1,000 living births; the rate in 1932 was 84 per 1,000.

Medical inspection of school children is carried out regularly by District Medical Officers who report to the Chief Medical and Health Officer on a form which gives the number inspected, the number of the various affections found, with a report on the general



condition of pupils, and on the sanitation and latrine accommodation of each school. Parents and guardians are sent a form signed by the Medical Officer advising treatment in the case of every child found in need thereof. During 1933 over 21,153 inspections were made by Medical Officers. Following up of cases by District Nurses to ensure the carrying out of treatment was a new feature of great value introduced during 1933.

Education in elementary hygiene continues to be conducted in the primary schools, and the teachers have been made to understand that this is a subject which must be treated as important in the school curriculum.

Instruction of the adult population is principally given by Medical Officers in their routine, and by the Sanitary Inspectors and District Nurses in the homes of the people.

### V.—HOUSING.

The latest accurate information regarding the habitations of the people is that furnished by the census of 1921, which showed a total of 15,188 houses made up as follows :—

<i>Class.</i>		<i>One-room. Per cent.</i>	<i>Two-room. Per cent.</i>	<i>Three or more rooms. Per cent.</i>
Stone	... ..	16.3	15.1	68.6
Wood	... ..	13.5	71.2	15.3
Mixed	... ..	7.1	29.5	63.4
Other	... ..	21.5	78.3	0.2

Of the total population at that date there were in :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Stone houses	... .. 2.4
Wooden houses	... .. 85.2
Mixed houses...	... .. 8.2
Other houses	... .. 3.2
Public institutions	... .. 1.0

and the average number of inmates per house was :—

One-room	... .. 3.0
Two-room	... .. 4.6
Three or more	... .. 5.7
Average all classes.	... .. 4.6

The census report of 1921 stated that while the majority of houses in the Colony with one or two rooms contained less than the average number of inmates shown above, many others were occupied by a far greater number than they were probably capable of accommodating with anything like a proper regard to health, comfort, and decency, and that, proportionately, overcrowding

was more pronounced in the case of two-roomed houses. In one case there were as many as 13 persons in a one-roomed house, and in another 19 in a two-roomed house.

In the absence of a census in 1931 no recent accurate figures are available but according to the tax rolls of 1933, there were 8,061 houses outside the towns, and the rate rolls of the several towns listed 2,690 houses, a total of 10,751.

Generally speaking, housing conditions outside the towns have not materially changed in the past decade, though a considerable number of better-class houses have been erected in recent years by persons of the middle class, mainly returned emigrants and prosperous peasant proprietors.

Except in St. George's where housing schemes have been initiated by the District Board, no effort has been made to ameliorate conditions. Inspections of houses of all classes are carried out by the Sanitary Department as a routine measure.

There is one Building Society in the Colony established in 1925.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

The Colony is purely agricultural and for purposes of external trade produces cocoa, nutmegs, mace, cotton and cotton-seed, fruit, cattle, sheep, poultry, copra, lime-juice and lime-oil, vegetables, hides, turtle and turtle-shell, mahogany, cedar, and logwood. Considerable attention is being given also to the production of the Gros Michel banana.

*Cocoa*.—This is the principal cultivation in the island and accounts for slightly over 50 per cent. of the exports.

The quantity and value of the cocoa crop exported during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	90,987	210,082
1930	...	...	...	...	84,863	192,543
1931	...	...	...	...	87,656	153,923
1932	...	...	...	...	87,836	101,231
1933	...	...	...	...	91,339	106,535

*Nutmegs*.—The area under this cultivation continues to be extended.

Crop and exports for the past five years have been as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	22,666	100,323
1930	...	...	...	...	19,972	67,794
1931	...	...	...	...	26,195	54,808
1932	...	...	...	...	27,305	36,859
1933	...	...	...	...	28,287	37,024

*Mace.*—This is a derivative of the nutmeg, being a lace-like covering of the kernel. It commands a high price. The quantities produced and exported in the past five years were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	3,765	55,766
1930	...	...	...	...	3,567	41,395
1931	...	...	...	...	3,658	28,864
1932	...	...	...	...	4,181	23,090
1933	...	...	...	...	4,416	22,476

*Cotton.*—The cultivation of cotton is practically confined to the island of Carriacou. The type grown is Marie Galante, similar to the American (Middling Upland) and commands a somewhat similar price in the Liverpool market. Steps are being taken to propagate an improved variety.

The following table gives the exports during the past five years:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	...	2,945	14,905
1930	...	...	...	...	3,256	15,395
1931	...	...	...	...	2,369	6,272
1932	...	...	...	...	3,119	6,776
1933	...	...	...	...	3,174	4,183

Grenada does not grow sufficient sugar to supply the local demand and the importation of raw sugar amounted in 1933 to 1,335,263 lb. of the value of £6,147. A project has been started with the object of increasing home production.

The values of lime and coconut products exported in 1933 were £7,466 and £3,106 respectively.

Rum is manufactured at ten sugar estates but none is exported. The quantity made last year was 36,892·6 proof gallons.

Ice is manufactured at a Government factory in St. George's.

The staple products of the Colony are almost entirely exported and there are no records from which local consumption can be ascertained.

Production in all cases is entirely a matter of individual effort. There is ample labour and no recruiting is necessary.

There is no established fishing industry, but supplies of good fresh fish are constant, as there are several good fishing grounds near the coast. The fishermen do not venture far from land, and pursue their occupation in small canoes and shallow boats.

**VII.—COMMERCE.**

The total value of import and export trade amounted to £428,610, imports representing £230,541, and exports £198,069, leaving an apparent unfavourable trade balance of £32,472.

**Imports.**

The principal articles imported in the last three years were as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1931.</i>
	£	£	£
Flour ... ..	25,006	27,454	30,168
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	18,425	24,671	20,371
Fish, dried ... ..	8,984	9,735	10,765
Wood, etc., unmanufactured ... ..	8,701	10,031	9,320
Boots and shoes ... ..	7,025	7,606	6,433
Rice ... ..	6,424	7,104	10,387
Sugar, unrefined ... ..	6,147	13,767	11,705
Motor cars ... ..	5,501	5,609	2,353
Motor spirits ... ..	5,917	6,197	6,657
Kerosene oil ... ..	4,731	4,975	5,354
Motor parts ... ..	4,244	4,833	3,853
Hardware ... ..	3,567	4,269	3,990

**Exports.**

The principal exports during the last three years were as under :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1931.</i>
	£	£	£
Cocoa ... ..	106,535	101,231	153,923
Spices, nutmegs ... ..	37,024	36,859	54,808
Do. mace ... ..	22,476	23,090	28,864
Lime oil ... ..	6,613	10,720	9,269
Cotton, raw ... ..	4,183	6,776	6,272
Cotton seed ... ..	1,781	1,531	2,000

The sources of supply of imports and destination of exports in 1933 may be seen from the following table :—

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	£	<i>of total.</i>	£	<i>of total.</i>
United Kingdom ... ..	98,949	44·7	85,287	43·0
United States of America ... ..	19,096	8·6	36,178	18·2
Canada ... ..	39,267	17·8	56,284	28·4
Other British possessions ... ..	44,584	20·2	18,925	9·5
Other foreign countries ... ..	19,224	8·7	1,395	·9

In the previous year the percentage of imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom amounted to 44·6 and 45·5 respectively.

**VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**

The standard weekly rates of wages for the labouring classes, agricultural, manual, and artisan, have been maintained during 1933, though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products,

estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week. Those employed obtain on the average two to three days work per week.

Ruling daily rates are :—

			<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
Agricultural	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	...	...	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	...	...	3s. to 8s.	1s. 2d.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows :—

Beef, fresh	...	...	6d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	8d. „
Pork, fresh	...	...	8d. „
Chicken	...	...	6d. „
Fish, fresh	...	...	6d. „
Eggs	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	3d. per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	2½d. „
Butter	...	...	2s. 6d. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	2d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	3d. „
Flour	...	...	2½d. „

Board and lodging can be had at £8—£9 per month. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably on £35—£40 a month, and, with a more restricted range of activity, on £20—£25 a month.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Educational matters are looked after by the Boards of Primary and Secondary Education over which the Director of Education presides.

There is a Government Secondary School (boarding and day) for boys at which the attendance now averages about 143. The school has a science laboratory and gymnasium, as well as its own playing fields.

Carpentry is taught to boys from both the secondary school and the primary schools in a Manual Training Centre in St. George's.

Three secondary schools for girls receive grants-in-aid from the Government. The numbers on the rolls average from 85-120.

The total expenditure by Government was £1,515.

The number of recognized primary schools at the end of the year was 60.

The number of pupils on the rolls in 1933 was 13,490, the average attendance being 8,071 or 59.6 per cent.

The total expenditure by the Government was £11,517.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **(I) By Sea.**

A fortnightly mail, passenger, and cargo service with Canada was established at the end of 1928 by the Canadian National Steamships Company, the service being undertaken by modern oil-burning vessels with excellent passenger accommodation and equipped with cold storage. The steamers start from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and land passengers on the return journey at St. John, New Brunswick, proceeding afterwards to Halifax to load for the voyage south.

Steamers of the Furness Withy Line supply a direct passenger and cargo service between Grenada and New York, calling at intervals of about fourteen days. The voyage occupies seven days.

There is a regular direct monthly service to London by the passenger steamers of the Harrison Line, while frequent calls are made by cargo steamers of this Company, especially during the crop season from December to May.

The cargo steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line from New York and from Canadian ports call at intervals of about a fortnight.

Numerous sailing vessels ply between Grenada and Trinidad, Barbados, and other neighbouring islands.

### **(II) By Cable and Wireless.**

The cable line of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company connects Grenada with the outside world.

A wireless station is maintained at St. George's by Cable and Wireless, Limited, but is not in operation at the present time.

A subsidiary Government-owned wireless station is installed at Carriacou, and communicates with Grenada, direct or, as actually, via Barbados.

**(iii) By Land.**

There is no inland telegraph service. A telephone service, recently reconstructed, has been established by Government for many years. There are six exchanges and 2,115 miles of subscribers' lines. The number of subscribers in 1933 was 725.

The island is well supplied with roads. All the first-class roads and practically all the second- and third-class roads are suitable for motor traffic. The total mileage is 393.

There are regular services of motor omnibuses between all the towns.

**XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

Branches of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and of the Royal Bank of Canada are established in St. George's with agencies in Grenville.

English coinage is in use and five-dollar notes issued by the two banks are in circulation.

A co-operative bank was established in 1932, but there is no agricultural bank in the Colony.

Imperial weights and measures are standard.

**XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

This Department is responsible for practically all Government engineering work including roads, bridges, buildings, water-works. Crown lands and surveys, land drainage, machinery, harbour, sanitary, electric lighting, cold storage, etc.

Works throughout the Colony are controlled by the Superintendent of Public Works, and the staff consists of two senior assistants, one electrician, and one mechanic at Headquarters, and two District Road Surveyors. The office staff comprises one chief clerk and accountant, one storekeeper, one second clerk, and two typists. The total expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1933, was £42,900, inclusive of a sum of over £10,924 expended on Colonial Development Works.

*Roads.*—The total length of roads maintained during the year was 393 miles, which were surface treated with oil or emulsion and metal.

Owing to abnormally heavy rainfall, expenditure on removal of slides and repair of other storm damages amounted to £3,140. The principal works executed on this account were the reconstruction of a section of the Preference Byway in the parish of

St. Andrew's, and the completion of repairs to sea defence walls in Melville Street, St. George's, and at Dothan on the St. John's Main Road.

Improvements to waterworks were carried out at Les Avocats ; and extensions were made to the services at Chantimelle and adjacent areas, St. David's South and Crochu.

The work of draining and filling the Queen's Park was continued during the year.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

For purposes of the administration of justice, the following courts are established, viz., the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and Magistrates' Courts. There is a Police Magistrate in each of the two Magisterial Districts into which Grenada is divided, and the Commissioner of Carriacou is Magistrate of that District.

The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court, and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance, and prosecutions for criminal offences sent up for trial from the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown.

Prosecutions by the police in the Magistrates' Courts are conducted by police non-commissioned officers except in important cases when counsel is employed.

The criminal statistics of the Colony vary but little from year to year. In the year under review the number of persons dealt with in the Summary Courts was 2,608, as compared with an average of 2,663 for the three preceding years.

Out of this total of 2,608, the number of summary convictions was 1,856, and that of convictions in the Supreme Court 19, as compared with an average during the three preceding years of 1,911 summary convictions and 25 convictions on indictment.

Convictions for praedial larceny were 167 as against 146 in 1932, and 207 in 1931.

#### **Police.**

The strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1933, was one officer in command, one inspector, and 86 non-commissioned officers and men. Rural constables to the number of 192, for employment on special occasions, were also on the roll.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the police department assists in the protection of revenue, inspection of shops and weights



and measures, while a fire brigade and Government band are under its management and control.

### Prisons.

A prison for males with an adjacent separate building for females is situated near Richmond Hill, St. George's.

In both prisons there is an infirmary for sick prisoners.

During the year, 167 persons were committed to the male prison and 34 to the female prison, the daily average of inmates for the two prisons being 32.09 and 4.04 respectively.

No deaths occurred, and the general health of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Cases against juvenile offenders are heard in a separate place and at a different time from ordinary cases. There is no reformatory or other institution in the Colony for the detention of young offenders.

Time is allowed for the payment of fines imposed in the Magistrates' Courts.

## XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were passed during the year :—

Motor Vehicles Licensing.

Unfermented Cocoa (Prohibition of Export).

Sale of Produce.

District Boards.

Trade Unions.

Land Settlement.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue.

The revenue of the Colony continued to be affected by trade depression during the year. The revenue from all sources amounted to £124,918, exclusive of the following amounts :—

	£
Receipts from the Colonial Development Fund ...	13,481
Reimbursements from Loan Fund for expenditure on Western Main Road temporarily met from Surplus Funds ... ..	356
Appreciation in market value of securities ... ..	2,509
	<hr/>
	£16,346
	<hr/>

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue in respect of the five years ending 31st December, 1933 :—

<i>Head.</i>	1929. £	1930. £	1931. £	1932. £	1933. £
Customs ... ..	79,906	70,743	59,494	58,206	62,548
Harbour and cargo dues ... ..	2,424	2,458	2,837	2,680	2,654
Licences, Excise, &c. ... ..	36,162	31,776	27,814	28,793	26,567
Estate duties ... ..	3,249	1,148	1,147	4,896	1,448
Income-tax ... ..	10,318	7,152	6,913	4,243	4,473
Fees of Office, &c. ... ..	5,918	6,471	6,005	6,095	8,069
Post Office ... ..	4,572	2,897	2,587	2,929	2,364
Telephones and electric lights ... ..	4,463	6,176	6,599	7,980	8,027
Water-supplies ... ..	2,898	2,981	2,829	2,837	2,875
Revenue from Government property... ..	5,760	5,547	4,536	25,489	6,076
Interest and Sinking Funds, &c. ... ..	1,309	1,289	1,343	1,390	1,231
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	352	378	246	197	918
Land sales ... ..	971	179	134	168	177
Colonial Development Works ... ..	—	2,000	18,505	19,221	13,481
Repatriation payment ... ..	—	—	—	6,084	—
Reimbursement from Loan Fund for expenditure on Western Main Road. ... ..	—	—	—	29,247	356
Grant from Imperial Government under Trade Facilities Act... ..	—	750	750	500	—
Grant from Rockefeller Foundation ... ..	—	—	—	525	—
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>£158,302</b>	<b>£141,945</b>	<b>£141,739</b>	<b>£201,480</b>	<b>£141,264</b>

No changes were introduced in the methods of raising revenue.

### Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year was £141,741, being more than the revenue by £477.

The following table shows the total expenditure during the last five years :—

	£
1929 ... ..	138,193
1930 ... ..	168,088
1931 ... ..	195,183
1932 ... ..	155,343
1933 ... ..	141,741

The expenditure for the year 1933 includes £10,925 on schemes assisted under the Colonial Development Act.

### Public Debt.

The net indebtedness of the Colony under Public Loans, after deduction of the amounts represented by sinking funds and repayments at the end of 1933 was £172,874 16s. 6d.

The particulars of the Loans are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Debenture Holders, Local Loan Ordinance, 1917 ... ..	66,670	0	0
Stockholders for Electric Lighting and Telephone Reconstruction Loan ... ..	40,712	9	4
Loan for construction of St. Andrew's Market ...	6,905	2	7
St. Andrew's Water-supply Extension Loan ...	3,598	19	5
Colonial Development Loans ... ..	25,987	7	9
National Debt Commissioners of the United Kingdom for loss on Cable System	3,624	0	0
Road Loan ... ..	29,307	17	6
	£176,805	16	7
Sinking Fund accumulated towards redemption of above ... ..	3,931	0	1
Net indebtedness ... ..	£172,874	16	6

Debentures under the Local Loan Ordinance, 1917, to the amount of £3,340, were redeemed during the year.

#### Assets.

The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st of December, 1933, was £89,748, which includes £5,508 unspent receipts from the Colonial Development Fund. The total liquid surplus assets of the Colony (inclusive of Reserve Fund) at 31st of December, 1933, was £67,936 and the balance is made up as follows :—

	£	£	£
Loans to District Boards ...	3,473		
Loans to Central Water Authority ... ..	15,045	18,518	
Less accumulated Sinking Fund ... ..		9,551	
			8,967
Public Works and Electricity Stores ... ..			5,933
Colony Drug Store ... ..			1,176
Grenada Land Settlement ...			275
Queen's Park Pavilion Advance Account ... ..			825
Overdraft by St. Andrew's District Board ... ..			1,089
Overdraft by St. Patrick's District Board ... ..			336
Other Advances ... ..			3,211
			£21,812

**Taxation.**

The first Schedule to the Customs Duties Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under various headings on which import duties are collected. Duties are payable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* (British Preferential Tariff) on boots, chinaware, cotton manufactures, cutlery, electrical apparatus, glassware, wood manufactures of British origin, and 22½ per cent. *ad valorem* on similar foreign goods.

The tariff of import duties was revised in November, 1932, and among other changes amended duties were imposed as follows:—

	<i>British Preferential</i>	<i>General.</i>
Rubber and canvas boots and shoes, value 3s. per pair and under.	Free.	1s. per pair.
Do. value over 3s. per pair ...	4d. per pair.	1s. 4d. per pair.
Butter ... ..	—	£1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb.
Motor-cars and trucks and parts thereof.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Hardware ... ..	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
Hosiery—cotton and artificial silk, value 6d. per pair and under.	Free.	6d. per pair.
Hosiery—over 6d. per pair ...	3d. per pair.	9d. per pair.
Hosiery—silk ... ..	9d. per pair.	1s. 6d. per pair.

The following specific rates of duty on spirits and tobacco were enforced at 31st of December, 1933:—

	<i>British Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Brandy ... 20s. 0d. per proof gallon.	22s. 6d. per proof gallon.	
Gin ... 17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „	
Rum ... 12s. 6d. „ „ „	15s. 0d. „ „ „	
Whisky ... 20s. 0d. „ „ „	22s. 6d. „ „ „	
Cordials and		
Liqueurs ... 17s. 6d. „ „ „	20s. 0d. „ „ „	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1s. 0d. per lb.	1s. 6d. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured:—		
Cigars, Cigarettes ... 10s. 0d. „	14s. 0d. „	
Other manufactured tobacco ... 7s. 0d. „	9s. 0d. „	

An Ordinance was passed in October, 1932, providing for the temporary collection of 15 per cent. surtax on all import duties except those on wheaten flour, sugar—unrefined and refined, salted and dried fish, and empty bags and sacks. The rate was reduced to 5 per cent. effective from 1st July, 1933, and the surtax discontinued at the end of the year.

Export duty is levied on the following local products :—

Cocoa	...	...	1s. to 2s. or over per cwt. variable with price of cocoa in London market.
Cotton	...	...	1s. to 5s. per cwt. variable with price in Liverpool market.
Cotton seed	...	...	6d. per cwt.
Nutmegs	...	...	1s. to 5s. or over per cwt. variable with London market price.
Mace	...	...	1s. to 5s. or over per cwt. variable with London market price.
Lime juice (concentrated)	...	...	1d. to 4½d. or over per gallon according to f.o.b. price.
Lime juice (raw)	10d.	to 2s. 6d.	or over per gallon according to f.o.b. price.
Lime oil	...	...	1d. to 3d. per lb. according to f.o.b. price.
Green limes	...	...	6d. and over per barrel according to f.o.b. price.

A temporary tax on certain produce when not otherwise liable to import duty by reason of low market values was imposed during 1933 :—

Cocoa, copra, nutmegs and other spices.	6d.	per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Mace ... ..	1s.	per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Cotton ... ..	9d.	per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Coconuts ... ..	1s.	per 1,000 or part thereof.
Salt ... ..	2d.	per 100 lb. or part thereof.
Lime juice (concentrated)	½d.	per gallon.
„ (raw) ... ..	6d.	per 100 gallons.
Lime oil ... ..	1d.	per lb.
Limes, green ... ..	1d.	per barrel.

Excise duty is collected on rum made in the Colony at the rate of 6s. per gallon. Total collections in 1933 amounted to £7,689. Trade duty at 2s. 6d. is collected on all spirits delivered for consumption.

Under the Taxes Management Ordinance land tax is payable at the rate of 1s. per acre or part of an acre, and tax on houses varies according to the rental value, from 4s. to 28s. per house. Houses assessed at a value exceeding £20 p.a. pay 7 per cent. of such value.

Income tax is levied on all incomes exceeding £100. The rates are on a graduated scale which rises from 6d. in the £ to 5s. 6d. in the £. A flat rate is paid by a trading company at 3s. on every £, and by a Life Insurance Company at 1s. 0½d. on every £.

**XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.**

Land in the possession of the Crown is small in area, and consists principally of mountain ridges in forest for preservation of the rainfall.

A remarkable feature is the number of small-holdings in Grenada. This condition is believed to be due to the general abandonment of sugar cultivation following upon the emancipation of the slaves in 1838. It has been fostered by various Land Settlement Schemes under which fair-sized properties were acquired by Government and, after division into small lots, re-sold to peasants on favourable terms spread over a number of years.

The land holdings, according to the tax rolls, are as follows :—

<i>Total acreage.</i>	<i>2½ acres and under.</i>	<i>Over 2½ to 5 acres.</i>	<i>Over 5 to 7 acres.</i>	<i>Over 7 to 10 acres.</i>	<i>Over 10 and under 100 acres.</i>
16,905	14,414	1,551	323	212	405

The number of large estates is comparatively small, and no lands are available for settlement on a large scale.

Trigonometrical and cadastral surveys of the Colony are contemplated.

## APPENDIX.

**List of Publications relating to GRENADA.**

**The Grenada Blue Book, 1933.**

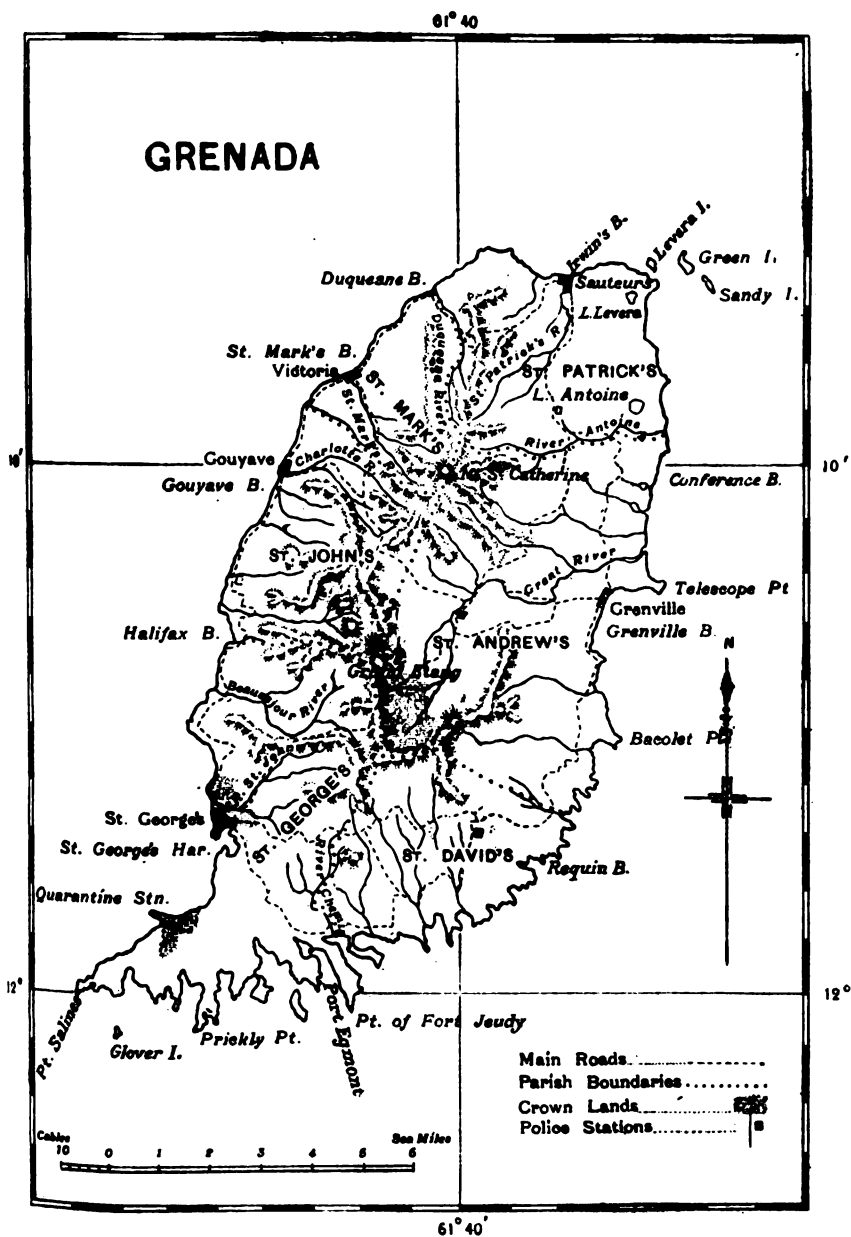
**The Grenada Handbook, 1927.**

**Report on a Malaria Survey by the Rockefeller Foundation, 1929.**

**Report on Geological Survey of Grenada and the Grenadines by Dr. E. W. Earle, 1932.**

**Report on Forestry in Grenada by Captain R. C. Marshall, 1932.**

**Report on Nutmeg Industry by the Imperial Institute, 1932.**







# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

# COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENNGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

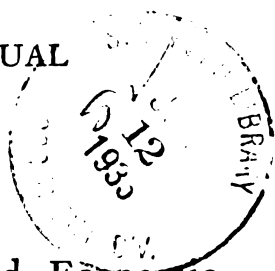
---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

9  
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1704



Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

# LEEWARD ISLANDS

## 1933

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1607 (Price 2s. 6d.), and for  
Report for 1932 see No. 1617 (Price 1s. 6d.))*

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net

58-1704



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

## CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

## COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

## COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

## EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

## CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

## KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Google

# COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1704

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of the

## LEEWARD ISLANDS 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1607 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for  
Report for 1932 see No. 1617 (Price 1s. 6d.))

*Crown Copyright Reserved*



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;  
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;  
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;  
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net

58-1704

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS FOR 1933

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ... ..	2
II.—GOVERNMENT ... ..	4
III.—POPULATION ... ..	5
IV.—HEALTH ... ..	6
V.—HOUSING ... ..	11
VI.—PRODUCTION ... ..	13
VII.—COMMERCE ... ..	22
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING ... ..	23
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ... ..	23
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ... ..	26
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	27
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	28
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS ... ..	29
XIV.—LEGISLATION ... ..	33
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	34
Appendix.—BIBLIOGRAPHY ... ..	36
MAP.	

## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of the Leeward Islands, with a total area of 704 square miles, consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the Lesser Antilles and partly to the Greater Antilles. Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Montserrat lie between West longitude 61 and 63, and around North latitude 17, but Dominica is about 100 miles to the south, separated by the French island of Guadeloupe from the rest. The Virgin Islands, Sombrero, and Anguilla on the other hand lie some distance away to the north-west. The Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica are mostly volcanic in origin with mountains rising to 1,780, 3,711, 3,596, 3,002, and 4,550 ft. respectively, while Antigua, Barbuda, and Anguilla are sedimentary and are subject to drought.

All the islands are refreshed by the cooling trade winds, though Dominica with its heavy intervening mountain system, becomes very hot and steamy at certain times of the year. The average rainfall for 1933 was as follows :—Antigua 44 ins., St. Kitts 59 ins., Dominica 82 ins., Montserrat 62 ins., Virgin Islands 95 ins. The mean temperature is about 80 degrees F.

Politically the Colony is divided into five Presidencies, (a) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, (b) St. Christopher-Nevis, with Anguilla, (c) Dominica, (d) Montserrat, and (e) the British Virgin Islands (which are in close proximity to the American Virgin Islands). These five Presidencies have been united and separated at various times in their history, and were finally federated in 1871 by an Imperial Act. A Commission, consisting of General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.B., Sir Charles Orr, K.C.M.G., with Mr. McNeill Campbell of the Colonial Office as Secretary, was sent out at the end of 1932 to report upon the possibilities of closer union of the Leeward Islands with other West Indian Colonies.

From a historical point of view the Leeward Islands Colony is probably the most interesting in the Empire.

St. Kitts was the first island in the West Indies to be systematically colonized by the English, Sir Thomas Warner, captain of the King's Body Guard, bringing out a number of farmers and artisans for that purpose in 1623. In 1666, 1689, and 1782 it was captured by the French, and in the latter year the famous defence of Brimstone Hill took place, a gallant action which ultimately enabled Rodney to defeat the French fleet at "The Saints" and save the then Colonial Empire.

In Nevis in 1787, Nelson, then aged 25 and acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands Naval Station, married the young and attractive widow Nisbet, who survived him. In 1757 Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the American Constitution, was born in Nevis, the son of a Scottish planter.

Antigua is the headquarters of the Colony, the residence of the Governor, and also of the Archbishop of the West Indies. The island was settled by Sir Thomas Warner's son in 1632, and only once, in 1666, was it captured by the French. At Antigua is the historic old Naval Dockyard, first built in 1725, where Nelson lived between 1785 and 1787. It lies in a romantic narrow inlet, English Harbour, and is to-day just as it was left when the last of the old frigates was warped out. Efforts are now being made to preserve the ruined buildings so that it may be an Empire memorial to the Navy of the famous days of "England's wooden walls."

Dominica was originally declared as neutral territory between the French and English, but became English by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1771 it was made a separate Colony, but was rejoined to the Leeward Islands in 1832. During that period, however, it was captured and held by the French for five years until restored to England by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

In 1805 the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (the old 46th) and the local Militia distinguished themselves in a gallant resistance to General La Grange and a great invading force.

Montserrat was settled by Sir Thomas Warner in 1632, but was captured (and subsequently restored) by the French in 1666 and 1782.



The Virgin Islands were first settled by Dutch farmers, who became buccaneers in 1648. English buccaneers drove them out in 1666, and in 1672 the islands were absorbed into the Leeward Islands Colony. But for a long time "Dead Man's Chest," Anegada, and other islands were the haunts of pirates.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

There is one Governor-in-Chief of the Colony, and his representatives in the Presidencies of St. Christopher-Nevis and Dominica are styled Administrators, and in those of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, Commissioners.

The Colony possesses Federal Executive and Legislative Councils, the members of the former and the official members of the latter being appointed by the Crown, while the unofficial members of the Federal or General Legislative Council (three each from Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis, two from Dominica, and one from Montserrat) are elected by and from the nominated unofficial members of the Legislatures of their respective Presidencies. There is also a nominated unofficial member for the Virgin Islands on the General Legislative Council.

Each Presidency has an Executive and Legislative Council, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which has only an Executive Council. The Presidential Legislative Councils have concurrent legislative powers with the General Legislative Council on specified subjects so far as their "Ordinances" are not repugnant to the "Acts" of the latter. Each Legislative Council is limited to three years' duration.

The Antigua Legislative Council, previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an Act in 1898 abrogating itself and substituting the present system. By an Ordinance of 1910 the duration of the Council is limited to three years.

The St. Kitts and Nevis forms of Legislative Council, partly elected and partly nominated, were abolished by an Act of 1878, and the present system substituted.

The Dominica Legislative Council, like that in Antigua, was changed in 1898, but in 1924 an Ordinance was passed allowing for the election of four of the unofficial members.

The Montserrat Legislative Council was similarly changed in 1866.

There has been no Legislative Council in the Virgin Islands since 1902.

*Municipal Government.*—In Antigua (St. John's) there is a (partly unofficial) municipal body called the "City Commissioners"; in Dominica (Roseau and Portsmouth) there is a partly elected Town Council in the former place, and a nominated Town Board in the latter.

### III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1933, was as follows :—

			<i>Area</i> (Sq. miles).	<i>Principal Town</i> (approximate population).
Antigua ...	...	31,498	108	St. John's (7,000).
Barbuda ...	...	926	60	—
St. Kitts...	...	18,540	68	Basseterre (8,000).
Nevis ...	...	13,117	50	Charlestown (1,200).
Anguilla ...	...	5,231	35	—
Dominica ...	...	45,239	305	Roseau (7,500).
Montserrat ...	...	13,062	32	Plymouth (1,800).
Virgin Islands ...	...	5,360	58	Road Town (400).
<b>Total</b> ...	...	<b>132,973</b>	<b>716</b>	

The decennial census of 1931 was not taken in view of the financial condition of the Colony in that year, but the members of the different races at the time of the previous census were as stated below, and although the population has now generally increased it is probable that the proportions are about the same.

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>
White ...	914	1,219	556	112	36
Coloured ...	3,999	6,204	11,563	2,503	1,158
Black ...	24,854	30,791	24,940	9,505	3,888

The birth and death rates per 1,000 are as follows :—

	<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
Antigua and Barbuda	30·25	19·39	174·57
St. Kitts ...	39·2	27·1	180·4
Nevis ...	27·1	10·1	73·3
Anguilla ...	37·7	12·8	76·1
Dominica ...	36·25	18·72	126·04
Montserrat ...	36·6	14·4	133·9
Virgin Islands ...	34·49	18·37	164·71

Infantile mortality for the past five years has been as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Antigua and Barbuda...	151	191	185	93	174·57
St. Kitts ...	200	186	185	167	180·4
Nevis ...	204	156	186	102	73·0
Anguilla ...	71	130	92	53	76·1
Dominica ...	198	124	170	88	126·04
Montserrat ...	113	78	172	89	133·9
Virgin Islands ...	61	83	101	136	164·71

The emigration and immigration figures of the Colony about balance during recent years. Before the embargo on free emigration to the United States, Cuba, and Curaçao, the emigration figures considerably outnumbered those of immigration. There is still a certain amount of emigration for work on the sugar estates in the Dominican Republic, but it is seasonal and the men usually return the same year.

The following table gives the marriages, births and percentage of illegitimacy during the last five years in the Presidency of Antigua :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Marriages ...	134	128	90	126	125
Births ...	1,066	1,197	880	1,224	981
Illegitimacy ...	76·17	75·52	73·00	77·2	75·3
Still-births ...	62	83	50	64	53

#### IV.—HEALTH.

##### *General.*

The Colony, which from November to May is only semi-tropical, is gradually becoming known as a health resort, and more visitors are coming yearly, especially during the winter months, from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States of America.

Good hospitals are established in the principal centres, and there are twenty-three Government Medical Officers stationed throughout the Colony. There is also a system of village dispensaries. Water supplies in most of the islands are good and plentiful. Legislation regarding bakeries and dairies is in force, and the meat markets are regularly inspected. The ordinary diseases found in tropical countries prevail, but not usually in a serious form. There is a central lunatic asylum (130 patients) at Antigua, and leper homes at Antigua (32 patients) and St. Kitts (50 patients). Cases of ankylostomiasis, filariasis, dysentery, yaws, and malaria are found in varying numbers.

Tuberculosis and venereal diseases are frequently found among the poorer classes, but special clinics have lately been established with very satisfactory results.

Infant welfare has received much attention recently, and crèches have been set up in many centres. The teeth of the school children in the larger islands have also been receiving special care from travelling dentists subsidized by the Government. Homes for the aged and infirm are now established in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat.

##### *Antigua.*

The engagement of Major General Barrow, C.B., who was in charge of the Health Campaign, terminated in July, 1933.

A whole time Chief Medical Officer and Health Officer, Dr. W. M. McDonald, O.B.E., was appointed on 1st August, 1933.

*Bacteriological laboratory.*—The work in the laboratory has continued and has been found most useful and essential to the District Medical Officers and the whole community. During the year 1,820 examinations were made, of which 859 were blood examinations for malaria, 434 Kahn tests, and 76 Widal tests, various other tests comprising the remainder.

*The venereal disease clinic* is now centred at the Health Laboratory, but treatment has been decentralized in order to permit of patients obtaining treatment at the district dispensaries nearest their homes.

*Infant welfare.*—There are three Government crèches and a voluntary crèche in St. John's. These crèches are under the supervision of a Superintendent of District Nurses and of Child Welfare. The crèches are well patronized and are a great boon to the working women, who leave their infants at the crèche all day while they are working in the fields on the estates.

*Sanitation.*—The Central Country Board of Health has been reorganized and is now under the chairmanship of the Chief Medical Officer and has been strengthened by the addition of all the District Medical Officers.

The District Boards of Health have also been re-arranged under the chairmanship of the District Medical Officers.

Two additional Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed.

Concrete drains have been laid down in eight villages and also a large drain in the Oval pasture adjacent to St. John's.

Free dental inspection and treatment of school children has been continued and is a very valuable adjunct to the child welfare of the community.

*Disease and mortality.*—There were 981 births and 629 deaths during the year.

The chief diseases were:—yaws 894 cases, syphilis 459 cases, pulmonary tuberculosis 28 cases, whooping-cough 2,127 cases, dysentery 174 cases, malaria 2,511 cases.

*Hospitals, etc.*—There is a good modern hospital, with 88 beds (capable of more if required). It has an X-ray room. There were 546 males and 603 females admitted during the year. The average duration in hospital was 15 days. There were 92 deaths, 50 male and 42 female. The number of major operations was 180 and minor operations 198. There were 24 ophthalmic cases.

*Home for the aged and infirm.* (Fiennes Institute).—100 beds. 48 male and 63 females were admitted. There were 70 deaths (31 males and 39 females) chiefly from diseases incidental to old age.

*Dispensaries.*—There are now 14 Government dispensaries in Antigua and one in Barbuda. There are 26 Government District Nurses who are also midwives.

There is a quarantine station and, as already mentioned, a leper home and a lunatic asylum, the latter being a Federal institution.

*Legislation affecting Public Health.*—Statutory Rules and Orders were passed to provide for:—

(1) the abolition of customs duty on quinine and other similar drugs :

(2) the supervision of contacts under the Infectious Diseases Act :

(3) the addition of the following to the list of infectious diseases within the meaning of the Act—

Scarlet fever,  
Pulmonary tuberculosis,  
Alastrim,  
Leprosy.

#### *St. Kitts-Nevis.*

The general health of the Presidency is good. One small epidemic of mumps occurred during 1933, and a few cases of malaria occur in Nevis periodically.

The scavenging of the town of Basseterre, St. Kitts, is well done, and visitors to the island comment favourably on the cleanliness of the streets.

The sewage disposal of the town of Basseterre consists of a modified pail system, while the better-class houses are mostly equipped with the septic tank system.

The surface drainage of the streets is good where they have been graded and oiled. The newer concrete drains are of a good and modern pattern and very suitable for the type of road.

As might be expected, the scavenging of the villages is not to be compared with that of the towns though in some it is distinctly good.

The town of Charlestown, Nevis, is well scavenged and has a clean and well kept appearance. The villages of Nevis are scattered on the whole, and there is very little overcrowding. The same remarks apply to Anguilla.

The water supply of St. Kitts is good, but that of Nevis and Anguilla is scanty, especially in the dry season. That of Anguilla was recently improved by the establishment of a pumping plant at the Valley and will be further improved when the construction of an extra tank connected by a pipe-line is completed.

Elementary hygiene has been taught in the primary schools for some years past and short lectures are given by the Health Officer on mosquitoes and flies; practical demonstrations have been given and health posters distributed.

Dental clinics are held regularly by the Government Dental Officer. The more prevalent diseases met with are gastro-enteritis and framboesia (yaws) and round worm infestation in children; enteric fever, dysentery, syphilis and filariasis in adults; and, in Nevis and Anguilla, malaria.

Since the infant welfare movement was started and crèches under the supervision of the District Matron were provided, infant mortality has decreased from 409·6 per 1,000 of living births in 1920 in St. Kitts to 180·4 in 1933.

Good work is being done by the District Medical Officers in the treatment of syphilis and yaws by means of various arsenical compounds; clinics have been started and a regular system of return on the results of treatment collected and tabulated.

A well equipped bacteriological laboratory has been established and is in full working order.

The filling of swamps and steps to prevent the breeding of domestic mosquitoes require constant attention.

Malaria fever is still prevalent in Nevis, where the anopheles mosquito is found principally in the bog-lands adjoining Charles-town, but to a lesser degree in the small water courses on the northern side of the island. In Anguilla the cases seen are among those labourers who have returned from Santo Domingo. Cases seen in St. Kitts are imported ones as no anopheline mosquitoes have so far been detected in St. Kitts.

There are four District Medical Officers in St. Kitts, two in Nevis and one in Anguilla. The Medical Officer of Health for the Presidency resides in St. Kitts and has a staff of eight Sanitary Inspectors. He visits the islands of Nevis and Anguilla as required.

The Cunningham Hospital with 87 beds and 6 maternity beds is situated in Basseterre, St. Kitts, and usually supplies the needs of the island.

In the town of Sandy Point is the Pogson Hospital which is a small emergency hospital with 16 beds, four of which are reserved for maternity cases.

At Sandy Point also, about 11 miles from Basseterre, there is the leper home with 52 inmates at the present time.

The Alexandra Hospital of Charlestown, Nevis, has between 30 and 40 beds, including three for maternity cases.

In Anguilla there is a small cottage hospital of eight beds which so far has never been full and is rarely used.

There are three European Sisters in the Presidency, one being Matron of the Cunningham Hospital, the second, Matron of the Alexandra Hospital, while the third is Assistant Matron at the Cunningham Hospital and also the District Matron of St. Kitts in charge of the midwifery cases at the Cunningham Hospital and the training of the native midwives.

There are six crèches in the island of St. Kitts. These are under the supervision of and are visited regularly by the District Matron.

Cases of sickness at these crèches are attended by the District Medical Officer. Ante-natal teaching and instruction in the care of infants is given by the District Matron.

#### *Dominica.*

The Chief Medical Officer is in charge of all matters connected with public health.

A crèche is established in Roseau, and a special infant welfare centre in Portsmouth.

*Mortality and disease.*—There were 1,640 births (including 85 still-born) and 762 deaths during the year.

Malaria, which is endemic in the island, was less prevalent than last year and deaths attributed to it fell from 75 in 1932 to 51 in 1933.

*Hospitals.*—There is a central hospital at Roseau with 102 beds. Admissions in 1933 totalled 1,353. In addition to this there are also hospitals at Portsmouth (33 beds) Marigot (6 beds) and Grand Bay (4 beds) to which the admissions in 1933 amounted to 381, 141 and 88 respectively.

At Roseau there is also a home for the aged and infirm and 19 dispensaries are distributed through the Presidency.

*Staff.*—The Chief Medical Officer is assisted by four District Medical Officers and in addition to his ordinary administrative duties exercises general supervision over the Central Hospital.

Three District Nurses, who are also midwives, and four Sanitary Inspectors are employed.

#### *Montserrat.*

The general health of the population of the island of Montserrat for the year 1933 was good, and there were no epidemics of any kind. There was less unemployment, and the slightly brighter outlook in agricultural conditions was reflected in the spirit of the inhabitants. The number of patients who received treatment at the Glendon Hospital during the year was 417. The institution has a maximum accommodation of 25 beds.

The water supply throughout the whole island was improved by the extension of water pipes to villages hitherto unsupplied. In the case of Plymouth the water supply was improved by the acquisition of a new spring.

It may now safely be said that the water supply of Plymouth is adequate to meet the increasing demand of the town. The only disease which requires special mention is pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 20 deaths from this during the year, making 10·5 per cent. of the total number of deaths. This was due to the return and death during the year of advanced cases from Cuba, Panama, and the United States of America. The question of the spread of infection among residents is a public health problem which is causing the Government some concern.

#### *Virgin Islands.*

The health of the Presidency was as usual quite satisfactory during the early part of the year, but owing to the continual heavy rains, a great number of the inhabitants suffered from colds and fever, principally malaria. With the drier weather the number of cases decreased.

**V.—HOUSING.***Antigua.*

There are no building societies in the Colony, and in view of the unsuitable type of hut existing in most of the villages and in the town slums, an application was made to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee towards the end of 1929 for assistance in connexion with a housing scheme for Antigua; a grant of £6,500 with a loan of a similar amount was made from the Colonial Development Fund. A model village, subsequently named the St. Johnston village, was started in 1930, and this has been continually developed in a very satisfactory manner since 1931, there now being a good sized village with seven tree-lined roads, a school, a post office, a recreation ground, and a Mission Church. There are also a District Nurse and a Rural Constable resident there. The houses are mainly of the standard type (reinforced concrete with three rooms and a verandah, also a separate kitchen and latrine for each house) built from the Colonial Development Fund money, but respectable persons are encouraged to put up other houses for themselves provided that the house is of sufficiently good size and quality. The house plots are each 100 ft. by 50 ft. The Colonial Development Fund houses are sold on the hire-purchase system at 10s. a month, extending over a period of 20 years but with the option of paying off the whole or any portion at any earlier period with a proportionate discount allowed. The scheme is a "revolving" one, and instalment moneys are set aside to build further houses. Rules made under the Antigua Housing Ordinance of 1930 govern the conditions. These houses are attractive looking, and are earthquake, hurricane, and fire proof. They are also very sanitary and easily disinfected. Special arrangements are made for permanent ventilation, noticeably absent in most of the other small houses, especially when all doors and windows are kept shut at night as is the custom. In addition to the model village, similar houses under the same scheme have been erected on the Antigua Land Settlement area at Greencastle, and also at the village of All Saints and in other places. One of the most valuable aspects of the scheme is that it has already proved to be an encouragement and incentive to others of the artisan and peasant class to build new houses for themselves, and a much improved type of house is rapidly springing up over the island, even during these years of financial depression.

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*

Some estates provide wooden houses which are rent free to their reliable labourers.

A scheme for improving housing conditions in Basseterre and Sandy Point was commenced late in 1930, and up to the present sixty-one model concrete houses have been built for labourers and artisans, forty-five at Basseterre and sixteen at Sandy Point.



This scheme was made possible by generous help from the Colonial Development Fund which took the form of a free grant of £6,500 and a loan of a similar sum, free of interest for five years.

A total sum of £8,126 1s. 2d. has so far been spent. Further construction was unfortunately in abeyance for some time pending consideration by the Secretary of State of the type of house and its cost and conditions of sale, but recently permission has been given to continue the scheme. Instalments paid by occupants are paid to a "revolving" fund which now exceeds £666.

The cottages consist of three rooms and an entrance verandah. The cost of each cottage including outbuildings and fences but excluding land is £122. Those in Basseterre are sold on a rental basis of 11s. 2d. a month and those in Sandy Point of 10s. a month. In each case payments continue for a period of fifteen years. In respect of houses given up it has been decided to increase the monthly instalments to 12s. 6d.

The larger residences and places of business in these islands are of two storeys, the lower one generally of stone, and the upper of wood. These buildings are provided with hurricane shutters as the islands are almost in the centre of the hurricane zone.

The islands are under sanitary supervision and the sanitary laws are rigidly enforced.

A quarantine station is maintained and a Clayton disinfecting apparatus is kept in working order.

#### *Dominica.*

While no housing scheme exists in Dominica, definite attempts have been made by the Roseau Town Council and the Portsmouth Town Board to control the erection of buildings; and to lay down rules governing frontages, spacing in relation to nearby buildings, and other matters designed to improve the amenities of the urban areas concerned.

Elsewhere no control is exercised and although housing conditions generally leave something to be desired, especially in such villages as Pointe Michel, anything in the nature of widespread reform can well await the return of more normal economic conditions and some measure of prosperity.

#### *Montserrat.*

The Government Housing Scheme for peasants continues to be attractive, and all houses built on Government lands at Webbs have been sold and occupied. A large number of applications for similar houses has been received from persons residing in the country districts. Many new houses have been built on the new town extension lands, and the only deterrent to further building is a lack of funds. An organized Building and Loan Society would be a boon to Montserrat. As a result of the erection of new houses the marked congestion of the town of Plymouth is slowly but steadily being alleviated.

*Virgin Islands.*

The housing conditions in the Virgin Islands, while possibly not ideal, are as good as in most other islands in the Colony. The average house of the peasant is a sturdy wooden building measuring about 20 ft. by 15 ft. with an acre or more of arable land. The present living conditions seem admirably suitable to the population which consists almost entirely of small landowners and fishermen. The wage-earning population is very small, being practically restricted to the limits of the town. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory and the general health is good. A local Board of Health controls the general health and sanitation and makes regulations for the general observance of and compliance with the sanitary regulations of larger places, in so far as they are applicable.

Practically all houses are owned by the occupiers and the general conditions may be described as clean and healthy.

**VI.—PRODUCTION.***Antigua.*

There are two modern sugar factories, one at Gunthorpes, owned by the Antigua Sugar Factory Company (Henckel, Dubuisson and Company), and one at Bendals owned by the South Western Estates Company. The capacity of the former is approximately 22,000 tons and of the latter 4,000 tons. There were 23,875 tons of crystal sugar, of approximately 96 polarization, manufactured during 1933, as well as a small quantity of muscovado sugar at a minor factory. (The Antigua Sugar Factory is a 14-roller mill and can make a ton of sugar from less than 8 tons of cane.) The average yield of cane per acre was about 20 tons. The sugar is sold either to England or to Canada to be refined. The gyrotiller plough bought for £6,000 in 1931 by the Antigua Sugar Factory, with some assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, was of great service. The Antigua Sugar Factory owns about 38 miles of 2½ ft.-gauge and the Bendals Factory about 8 miles of 2 ft.-gauge railway, to bring in the canes from the estates over the island. Estates vary between 80 and 400 acres (reaping area). Both factories paid 14s. per ton of cane during 1933 but the usual system is a "first payment" of 5½ per cent. on the f.o.b. price of sugar, and a final distribution of half the profits. The approximate cost of production per ton of sugar is fairly constant as regards the manufacturing expenditure, which has been brought down by the Antigua Sugar Factory to about £2 15s.,\* but with regard to the growing of the cane the cost varies considerably, and in a year of poor cane-yields the planting costs will rise to a very much higher figure than in a year when the yield per acre is high.

The Agricultural Department had a busy year in 1933 owing to the general extension of agricultural activities throughout the island, due to the good rainfall, coupled with the full development of the

\* Actual figure 1933 £2 18s. 8d.

new Experimental Station and the Land Settlement scheme. From the Experimental Station 14,890 sugar-cane cuttings were distributed in Antigua, and also by special request 236 cuttings were sent to other islands. Likewise, 13,785 tomato plants, 16,000 onion seedlings, 170 budded limes and 382 budded oranges were distributed. The introduction of the fly parasite *Lyzophaga Diatraeae* (commenced in 1931 to keep down the moth borer *Diatraea saccharalis*) appears to be most successful, and the final result is awaited with considerable confidence. The reduction of the moth borer pest should make a very great difference to the island's sugar output. This work is being carried on under Mr. H. E. Box, from Farnham Royal, being part of Dr. Myers' insect pest work in the West Indies, and is financed from Colonial Development funds.

Although a very good year for the growth of vegetable foods for the people and for the sugar-cane crop, 1933 was not a satisfactory year for the minor agricultural industries owing to the financial depression in purchasing countries. No vegetables were exported to Canada during the season under review. A trial shipment of tomatoes to the United Kingdom met with a favourable report as to quality but was financially a failure. Sea Island cotton suffered from the abnormal rainfall in 1932, and from pink boll-worm, and the quantity that was produced amounted to 78,600 lb. from 200 acres. The bulk of the cotton crop is grown by peasants and is purchased on a co-operative basis at a central ginnery. A first payment is made on the nominal prices ruling in England and ultimately 75 per cent. of the profits are paid over as a bonus.

It is unfortunate that in 1933 the financial results of the minor industries were not satisfactory, but this was due to abnormal world conditions. In normal times there is no reason why these minor industries should not flourish, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be encouraged, as there is a very grave risk in Antigua having all its eggs in one basket, and if the sugar industry should at any time collapse the whole population would be in a desperate position. At present some 12,000 acres (out of about 14,000 acres which are cultivated in the whole island) are under sugar, 97 per cent. of the exports are sugar, and about 90 per cent. of the labouring population are directly or indirectly dependent on sugar.

For this reason a Peasants' Land Settlement Committee was set up in 1929, under the chairmanship of the Governor, and early in 1930 a grant of £3,000 and a loan of £3,000 were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund to acquire and sub-divide certain large estates. Greencastle, Mathews and Bedgebury were purchased, a total area of some 1,700 acres, and during the next two years these were surveyed, drained, and partly ploughed; and then peasant families were placed on the allotments, which were—like the Housing Scheme—on the hire-purchase system. By the end of 1933 most of Greencastle and portions of Mathews and Bedgebury were taken up in approximately 5-acre lots, and in a number of cases

model cottages on the lots were also erected at the request of the allottees. The Government Agricultural Experimental Station was transferred to Greencastle in 1931 so that it might become a visible model and lesson to the settlers surrounding it, and in addition to this, a special model allotment was made in the neighbourhood, and planted up, and careful records of revenue and expenditure taken, by the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Superintendent and his officers pay constant visits to the peasants' holdings, and at intervals the Superintendent gives lectures at the Station to the peasants on practical agriculture. He also gives periodical agricultural lectures to the school teachers of the island, which they can pass on to the children in the schools. By this means it is hoped to establish in early life the rudiments of agricultural training among the labouring population. By the end of 1933, 96 family holdings were in full occupation at Greencastle and 94 at the Mathews-Bedgebury settlements. Some of the peasants at the latter have availed themselves of the gyrotiller plough, which is hired out, with its mechanics, at the rate of £2 an acre.

During 1933 portions of Jonas's Estate were also purchased for land settlement purposes, and at the end of the year were being surveyed.

During the last year or so ox-waggons have been fitted with pneumatic tyres which much facilitates the heavy work of field transport.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in Antigua over a period of five years:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sugar (tons) ... ..	10,755	18,287	4,977	19,168	23,875
„ (value) ... ..	£ 139,815	189,429	48,197	182,116	234,920
„ acreage of cane reaped ...	8,885	9,155	7,865	7,936	9,450
Molasses (gals.) ... ..	270,800	40,000	33,758	757,701	520,232
„ (value) ... ..	£ 1,956	1,482	715	12,782	1,084
Cotton (lb.) ... ..	61,540	72,497	131,700	22,500	8,400
„ (value) ... ..	£ 5,641	5,190	6,585	936	420
Cotton Seed (tons) ... ..	31	20	60	—	—
„ „ (value) ... ..	£ 161	75	360	—	—
Lime Juice, raw (gals.) ...	1,120	—	—	1,280	9,189
„ „ (value) ... ..	£ 56	—	—	75	557
Lime Juice, concentrated (gals.)	1,440	300	—	—	—
„ „ (value) ... ..	£ 300	32	—	—	—
Lime Oil, distilled (lb.) ...	—	288	432	1,008	720
„ „ (value) ... ..	£ —	416	438	3,808	874
Limes, fresh (barrels) ...	190	214	51	173	85
„ „ (value) ... ..	£ 238	214	47	144	22
Tomatoes (crates of 20 lb.)	—	—	365	815	13
„ (value) ... ..	£ —	—	130	196	3
Onions (crates of 50 lb.)...	237	371	—	1,805	26
„ (value) ... ..	£ 148	185	—	574	8
Tamarinds (barrels) ... ..	—	1,641	397	520	495
„ (value) ... ..	£ 4	1,641	348	456	427
Coconuts ... ..	—	—	—	5,800	33,400
„ (value) ... ..	£ —	—	—	36	135

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*

*Sugar.*—The sugar-cane crop of 1932-33 was grown under exceptionally favourable weather conditions and was the largest on record. The rainfall of 1932 was well distributed and the average precipitation of the island was the highest on record, amounting to 77.27 inches. Total production was somewhat reduced by the drought in the early part of 1933.

The area reaped in 1933 was 7,715 acres, about 1,200 acres more than in 1932. From this area 186,648 tons of cane were produced and the average yield per acre was 24.27 tons yielding 3.13 tons of sugar. The St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory manufactured 24,167 tons of sugar, which is 20 per cent. above any previous record. The value of the sugar was £239,595 and of the molasses produced £3,526. There were 23,000 tons of sugar exported and the balance was retained in the island for local consumption. The sugar was marketed at an average price of £9 18s. 3d., which was a trifle above the price obtained in 1932.

In Nevis the area under sugar-cane has been increased and 2,110 tons of canes were sold to the St. Kitts sugar factory. A small quantity of muscovado sugar was also produced.

*Cotton.*—The area under this crop was again reduced as there has been no improvement in the market for Sea-Island cotton. The area planted and the lint produced is given below :—

St. Kitts ...	...	...	130 acres.	20,430 lb. lint.
Nevis ...	...	...	100 „	10,042 „ „
Anguilla ...	...	...	134 „	18,750 „ „
Total ...			364 acres.	49,222 lb. lint.

The average price during the year was about 1s. per lb. for clean lint.

*Vegetables.*—The vegetable export trade with Canada during the winter months did not develop as rapidly as was at first anticipated. No shipments were made from St. Kitts in 1933 as the prices obtained in Canada in 1932 were too low to allow of any profit being made on the produce shipped.

There were 1,343 crates of tomatoes (26,519 lb.) and 6 crates of sweet potatoes shipped by the peasants in Nevis. The Government made an advance of 1 per cent. per lb. on the tomatoes and a loss of £77 was incurred.

*Live Stock.*—Conditions in Nevis in 1933 were again favourable for stock raising and generally the animals were maintained in good health and condition. The Government Zebu bulls were on service in the different herds and have done good work in improving the type of cattle. The Government has endeavoured to improve the type of sheep in the Presidency by the introduction of pure bred rams of the Black Headed Persian sheep from South Africa. During

the year 340 head of stock were exported from Nevis to places outside the Presidency.

*General.*—The sugar-cane industry is carried on in St. Kitts by the employment of wage labourers on estates. There are few peasant farmers. There is only one central sugar factory on the island—the St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory. All sugar producing areas are connected to this factory by a narrow-gauge railway line encircling the island. The normal rated capacity of the factory is 180,000 tons of cane, equivalent to about 20,000 tons of sugar. The boiling capacity of the plant is now being increased.

Sea-Island cotton is grown as a catch crop with cane.

All estates have a certain number of contract labourers, who live in estate houses and receive free medical attention and a free plot of land for growing ground provisions and vegetables.

In Nevis and Anguilla practically all of the land is worked by peasants. Some of these own their plots of land and others rent land, while others work the land and give a share of the produce as rent. In Nevis there are about 290 peasant proprietors owning approximately 450 acres of land. The peasants produce considerable quantities of ground provisions which find a ready market in St. Kitts.

There are Government Agricultural Instructors in Nevis and Anguilla, who pay frequent visits to peasants' holdings and endeavour to improve their methods of agriculture.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the land settlement schemes in Nevis and Anguilla.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in St. Kitts-Nevis over a period of five years :—

			1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Sugar (tons)	...	...	12,736	17,637	12,021	19,969	22,588
" (value)	...	...	£ 150,153	178,654	110,234	197,466	234,747
Molasses (gal.)	...	...	—	9,495	589,700	459,404	630,749
" (value)	...	...	£ —	—	5,759	2,971	2,897
Cotton (lb.)	...	...	709,619	778,761	245,500	85,018	88,550
" (value)	...	...	£ 66,407	65,484	12,364	4,250	4,701
Cotton Seed (tons)	...	...	383	364	388	35	—
" " (value)	...	...	£ 1,317	1,837	1,363	290	—
Coconuts	...	...	1,668	16,144	43,900	78,770	56,953
" (value)	...	...	£ 10	100	256	445	289
Tomatoes (lb.)	...	...	—	—	151,900	53,000	28,637
" (value)	...	...	£ —	—	1,352	524	221
Salt (tons)	...	...	1,276	1,492	2,316	759	34
" (value)	...	...	£ 2,373	2,984	2,505	655	9

#### *Dominica.*

Dominica is fast recovering from the disastrous effects of hurricanes on its agricultural industries and in most instances exports of agricultural products show a definite advance as compared with the previous year, despite the very low prices which generally obtained for all classes of agricultural produce.

The export of lime products, however, shows a further decline which was to be anticipated considering that practically all lime

plantations were destroyed by the severe hurricane of 1930 and the epidemic of root disease which followed. Plantations have now been re-established with limes budded on disease- and wind-resisting stocks, and agriculturally the industry is on a much sounder basis than hitherto. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 acres are now planted in limes, a good proportion of which are commencing to bear or are approaching bearing age. Production of lime products should therefore be much greater in the near future. The principal lime products exported during 1933 and their local values were according to Treasury returns:—

	<i>Value.</i> £
Green limes—4,391 barrels and 3,203 crates ...	4,780
Raw juice—37,770 gal. ... ..	1,889
Concentrated juice—35,467 gal. ... ..	1,817
Distilled oil—9,302 lb. ... ..	10,288
Ecuelled oil—320 lb. ... ..	353

Producers were able to clear existing stocks of concentrated lime juice during the year, but the low price obtained did not warrant further production.

The fresh fruit industry is making considerable strides and production and export, especially of grapefruit and oranges, has greatly increased. All fruit for export to England, Canada, and Bermuda is selected and packed under the supervision of officers of the Agricultural Department at the Government Packing Depot. An industry is being promoted in the export of grapefruit juice. The principal exports and local values were as follows:—

	<i>Value.</i> £
Oranges—1,596 barrels and 5,659 crates ...	3,268
Grapefruit—5,981 crates ... ..	2,684
Avocado Pears—2,946 crates ... ..	567
Mangoes—6,872 crates ... ..	931

There is an increasing interest in banana-growing and exports of this fruit also show considerable increase. Exports made to England, Canada, and neighbouring islands amounted to 22,304 bunches, the estimated local value being £889.

Other products which show by the Treasury export figures an increase of production are cocoa, coffee, bay oil, and rum, the quantities and local values being as follows:—

	<i>Value.</i> £
Cocoa—358,112 lb. ... ..	2,550
Coffee—1,183 lb. ... ..	60
Bay oil—21,774 lb. ... ..	3,630
Rum—24,660 gal. ... ..	3,811

The production of copra in 1933 was actually greater than in the previous year although the export was slightly less, producers holding stocks in the hope of better prices. Newly established

plantings are commencing to bear. The quantity shipped was 105,237 lb. and the estimated local value £882.

Under the Plant Distribution Scheme, financed by the Imperial Government, 161,270 budded or grafted fruit trees, 126,357 coffee and 47,491 cocoa plants, together with large numbers of other economic plants, have been propagated and distributed by the Agricultural Department since 1927. This work together with the financial assistance afforded to growers by the Government is undoubtedly playing a large part in the island's recovery.

A few of the principal estates are owned by Europeans, but the majority belong to local planters. There is a preponderance of peasant holdings which contribute to the production of staple products as well as supplying ground provisions for local consumption.

The raising of livestock is left to individual enterprise and the number raised is barely sufficient for local needs.

There is no organized fishing industry, but natives engage in fishing to meet the local demand for fresh fish.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in Dominica over a period of five years:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Limes, total crop estimated as					
" barrels " ... ..	133,000	114,000	68,000	48,000	36,000
Limes, green or fresh (barrels)	16,896	17,461	10,867	8,394	4,391
" " " (value) £	23,359	26,191	13,584	10,418	4,092
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ...	475,102	195,994	93,255	62,545	37,770
" " " (value) ... £	47,509	9,800	3,886	2,911	1,889
Lime juice, concentrated (gal.)	35,446	45,832	3,211	5,561	35,467
" " " (value) £	8,122	5,729	241	193	1,817
Lime oil, distilled (lb.) ...	30,804	25,667	14,446	11,218	9,302
" " " (value) £	41,585	34,664	21,668	13,271	10,288
Lime oil, ecuelled (lb.) ...	5,256	1,551	2,158	617	320
" " " (value) £	17,081	4,216	4,611	677	353
Bay oil (lb.) ... ..	18,349	15,948	17,783	20,915	21,774
" " (value) ... ..	4,358	3,987	4,447	3,683	3,630
Oranges (crates and barrels)	1,604	524	3,214	6,583	7,255
" (value) ... ..	1,196	424	1,971	2,236	3,268
Grapefruit (crates) ... ..	1,249	917	1,531	3,954	5,981
" (value) ... ..	829	458	767	1,937	2,684
Avocado Pears (crates) ... ..	1,568	1,090	670	1,254	2,946
" " (value) ... ..	817	454	179	276	567
Mangoes (crates) ... ..	5,309	3,363	4,006	6,743	6,872
" (value) ... ..	2,132	1,402	995	1,496	931
Cocoa (lb.) ... ..	275,145	409,536	218,773	269,099	358,112
" (value) ... ..	3,999	6,826	1,595	1,837	2,550
Coconuts ... ..	63,662	96,802	50,355	116,840	109,357
" (value) ... ..	199	404	344	384	223
Copra (lb.) ... ..	57,223	113,831	45,526	107,107	105,237
" (value) ... ..	390	1,067	351	1,112	882
Rum (gal.) ... ..	54	68	1,380	11,520	24,660
" (value) ... ..	12	16	252	1,587	3,811
Vanilla (lb.) ... ..	3,650	7,678	114	1,974	21
" (value) ... ..	730	2,112	29	395	3
Bananas (bunches) ... ..	488	2,453	1,556	9,019	22,304
" (value) ... ..	61	368	154	422	889



*Montserrat.*

In 1933 the island's agriculture was very favourably influenced by propitious climatic conditions, and no atmospheric disturbances were experienced. On the whole, agriculture showed signs of recovery in spite of the serious world-wide economic depression.

*Cotton industry.*—The cotton crop in 1933 was reaped from 2,182 acres. The season proved ideal and in many districts record productions were experienced. Insect pests and plant diseases were conspicuously absent and the year will ever be remembered as being one of the very best cotton seasons since the inception of the industry. The crop was produced chiefly by the peasants, who cultivated the Estates' lands on the half-share system, as the following interesting figures show :—

	<i>Acres.</i>
Planted by estates ... ..	104
Planted by peasants on Estate lands on the half-share system.	933
Planted by peasants on their own holdings ...	1,145

The disposal of the crop locally in the form of seed cotton by the peasants was quickly and keenly competed for by local purchasers. The average price paid was 2½ pence per lb. Exporters of lint effected ready sales in the United Kingdom and France at an average price of 12 pence per lb. Some small lots of lint shipped fetched as high as 14 pence per lb. The quality of the lint was very favourably reported on by brokers and spinners. The actual production of lint for the season was 477,097 lb., giving the very high average lint return per acre of 219 lb. During the year a West Indian Cotton Association was formed with the main object of promoting and protecting the British West Indian cotton industry. The Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association, formed in the previous year, became a member of the West Indian Sea-Island Cotton Association.

*Citrus.*—Heavy returns continue to be realized from lime fields, and the export trade of fresh limes to Canada and the United States of America showed considerable increase. Unfortunately the market prices were in some cases not very remunerative. It is felt, however, that a great advance has been made in the development of an export green lime trade, and with better prices in the future the export of green limes should be of the greatest value to the island.

*Vegetable trade with Canada.*—The chief crop, tomatoes, suffered adversely from an overstocked market, and average prices, at the peak of shipments, were extremely poor in Canada. Efforts to capture the United Kingdom and American tomato markets did not prove successful. A much improved carrot crop was disposed of in Canada, but prices were at a low level. Increased interest

was centred around onion growing and production showed some improvement. The introduction of the Indian type of onion and the success attending efforts to produce seed locally during 1933 should be of great value to the industry in the future.

*Bay oil and papain.*—There is not yet a demand for these products at economic prices and these industries are still being impeded for want of markets.

The following table shows the relative production of the principal crops in Montserrat over a period of five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cotton (lb.) ... ..	616,389	709,061	400,389	187,131	599,631
„ (value) ... ..	£ 68,900	53,009	24,249	12,939	24,577
„ acreage planted ... ..	—	—	3,400	1,500	2,187
Cotton seed (tons) ... ..	145	208	263	141	216
„ „ (value) ... ..	£ 926	1,024	919	437	723
Limes, green or fresh (barrels)	40	—	292	580	9,071
„ „ „ (value) £	26	—	148	625	1,324
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ... ..	1,833	—	22,840	29,134	48,691
„ „ „ (value) £	140	—	1,091	1,453	4,231
Tomatoes (crates of 20 lb.) ... ..	—	19,319	16,966	22,764	8,110
„ „ „ (value) £	377	3,397	2,832	5,824	1,309
Onions (lb.) ... ..	161,300	72,280	21,600	41,564	50,906
„ (value) ... ..	£ 1,104	400	179	300	335

### Virgin Islands.

The produce consists of livestock, fish, and vegetables. Cattle, horses, sheep, and goats comprise the main items in the live stock industry. Poultry raising is an important secondary industry. The following figures show the estimated annual production, etc. :—

	Produced.	Exported.	Used locally.
Cattle (No.) ...	1,300	1,200	100
Sheep (No.) ...	500	400	100
Goats (No.) ...	2,800	2,100	700
Poultry (No.) ...	2,400	1,400	1,000
Swine (No.) ...	500	400	100
Fish (lb.) ...	65,100	35,100	30,000
Vegetables (lb.) ...	90,000	70,000	20,000

Attempts have been made from time to time to organize the production of various crops but without success. The islanders are thorough individualists and prefer to work independently.

No arrangements for contract or non-contract labour are in force, and owing to the fact that practically everyone is possessed of his own piece of land, paid labour is difficult to obtain.

There is practically no cultivation by European landowners. Cigar making is being tried again at the Experimental Station.

The owners of large quantities of land produce a fair amount of sugar-cane which is converted into rum. The entire output of this industry is consumed locally.

*General.*

There has been no material change in the economic conditions. Local produce continues to sell in small quantities only and prices are very low. Strenuous efforts are being made to encourage the inhabitants of the adjacent American islands to grow greater quantities of ground provisions and raise more stock. If the various land settlement schemes now being put through by the United States Government should prove a success the outlook for the peasants in the British Virgin Islands is grim. So far no remunerative staple crop has been found for the Virgin Islands peasants to produce in place of Sea-Island cotton. It therefore appears unsound to encourage them to increase their cultivation of local produce for which a market has not been found.

Occasional visits of French and Dutch schooners in quest of mules, horses and cattle have been very helpful but the quantities sold in this way do not compensate for the diminishing market of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

**VII.—COMMERCE.**

The total values of the imports and exports of the Colony for the past five years have been as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from United Kingdom	275,441	237,911	210,508	246,592	269,129
„ „ Canada ...	225,472	184,860	138,943	107,346	109,089
„ „ Rest of Empire ...	144,957	116,323	96,280	87,966	93,473
„ „ United States of America.	210,609	175,699	132,584	80,797	75,022
„ „ Other foreign countries.	60,577	43,105	40,789	28,787	65,260
Total ...	917,056	757,898	619,104	551,488	611,973
Exports to United Kingdom ...	412,845	239,200	81,990	296,062	388,875
„ „ Canada ...	54,270	271,796	128,560	114,047	108,997
„ „ Rest of Empire ...	26,820	23,837	25,410	26,076	27,543
„ „ United States of America.	105,773	66,050	33,157	33,452	26,174
„ „ other foreign countries.	12,491	11,971	17,125	13,626	32,245
Total ...	612,199	612,854	286,242	483,263	583,834
Percentage of value of exported sugar to total exports.	48	60	58	82	81

From the above it will be seen that sugar forms the bulk of the Colony's exports, and that any lowering of the value of sugar exports, due to hurricane, drought, or low prices, is at once reflected not only in the total export trade but automatically in the import trade, because there is less money in circulation. The year 1931 was a particularly bad one due to drought and, of course, low prices, and in consequence there was less money to spend in 1932, but

there was a decided improvement during the year 1933. The percentages of imports are as follows, to the nearest unit :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	... ..	30	31	34	45	44
Canada	... ..	24	24	22	19	18
Rest of the Empire	... ..	16	15	15	16	16
United States of America	... ..	23	23	21	15	12
Other foreign countries	... ..	6	6	7	5	10

The value of the total trade of the Colony as well as that of the imports and exports is shown in the following table :—

Year.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
		£	£	£
1929	... ..	917,056	612,199	1,529,255
1930	... ..	757,898	612,854	1,370,752
1931	... ..	619,104	286,242	905,346
1932	... ..	551,488	483,263	1,034,751
1933	... ..	601,493	559,616	1,161,109

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The day wages of field labourers vary from 1s. to 2s. for men and 8d. to 1s. for women, with about 3s. to 6s. for artisans. But most of the field work on the estates is done by the task, and in the crop season labourers frequently perform two tasks a day, earning from 16s. to 20s. a week. In addition to this they are provided with free medical attendance, houses, and land for planting provisions. The wages of domestic servants are from 5s. to 12s. a week.

For office workers and professional men the cost of living is about the same as in the country districts of England. The rent of bungalows or small houses is about £40 to £60 a year. The hotels, which are more like small boarding-houses, charge about 12s. 6d. a day. The average prices of foodstuffs per lb. are : bread 4d., flour 2½d., fish 4d., beef 8d., and milk 4d. per quart.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

#### Education.

Educational facilities in the Colony are abundant (100 schools) and, on the whole, good. Elementary or primary schools (all free and undenominational) are maintained by Government throughout Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and are State-aided in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. There is an advisory Board of Education in each Presidency. A sum of £27,839 was provided for education in 1933. Pupil teachers are trained locally for three years, and then selected ones are awarded studentships for higher training at the Rawle Training Institute in Barbados for men, or the Spring Gardens Female Teachers' Training College at Antigua for women. There are now 277 teachers and 190 pupil teachers in the primary schools of the Colony. There are 24,182 pupils in the primary schools.

*Antigua.*

The Boys' Grammar School, founded in 1884, is open to all races and denominations, but is the property of the Anglican diocese of Antigua. There are about 80 boys. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster and four assistants. The Government subsidy in 1933 was £500, in part return for which seven free Government scholarships of £12 a year are given.

The Girls' High School, founded in 1886, is open to all races and denominations, and has about 84 pupils, some 20 being boarders. The teaching is arranged for by a headmistress, a deputy, and five assistant mistresses, resident at the school. The Government subsidy in 1933 was £175, in part return for which there are five free Government scholarships.

The T. O. Robinson Memorial School, founded in 1898, is open to all races and denominations and has about 60 pupils, boys and girls. Miss Robinson, the proprietress, is aided by a teaching staff, and all the usual facilities for instruction and recreation are afforded. There is a School Board, and there is a Government subsidy of £75 a year.

On the 18th of September, 1933, a Convent High School was opened in St. John's, Antigua, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic denomination. The school is managed by four nuns of the Order of St. Augustine. At present there are 27 boys and 43 girls on the roll. The school receives no Government grant.

In Antigua there are 20 Government elementary or primary schools and one small grant-aided private one; also at Barbuda there is a primary school managed by the Anglican authorities and receiving a Government grant of £90 per annum. There is at St. John's a small night school held in a Government school-building, under the auspices of Toc H.

*St. Kitts-Nevis.*

The Boys' Grammar School is a Government school, and has about 40 pupils. In 1933, £983 was allocated for salaries of staff and £208 for equipment and scholarships.

The Girls' High School is maintained in a Government building, and a subsidy on a sliding scale is paid to the headmistress, Miss Pickard. There is also a Convent School managed by the Order of Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine.

In Nevis there is a secondary school for boys and girls, owned by Miss Bridgewater, to whom a Government subsidy of £75 is paid.

There are 16 Government primary schools in St. Kitts, 10 in Nevis, and 5 in Anguilla. The number of children enrolled in these is 7,675.

*Dominica.*

There is a Government Grammar School for boys, with 47 pupils. A cheap private school, called St. Mary's Academy, with 40 boys, was also started in 1932. The Convent School for girls, managed by the Order of the Faithful Virgin, has 96 pupils. There is also

a Wesley High School for girls, with 16 pupils. The Government maintains 28 primary schools, with a total enrolment of 7,791 pupils. Agricultural instruction is a useful feature in most of the Government schools of the Colony, but especially so in Dominica.

There are night schools at Roseau and Portsmouth, which are doing very good work.

#### *Montserrat.*

The Grammar School for boys is a Government institution, maintained at a cost of some £700 per annum. There is also a small secondary school for girls, which receives a Government grant of £100 per annum. There are 12 primary schools, grant-aided.

#### *Virgin Islands.*

There are 1,222 children enrolled in the primary schools, all denominational and Government-aided. There are no secondary schools.

#### **Welfare.**

A small Reformatory School exists at Antigua for about 20 boys. Reference has already been made in the chapter on the health of the Colony to homes for the aged and infirm and to the crèche system in the various Presidencies. A number of Mutual Friendly Societies exist with funds for sickness and burials, organized either in conjunction with the different churches or of an undenominational character.

There are Lodges of Freemasons in most of the Presidencies.

The principal religious denominations in the Colony are the Anglican, Wesleyan, Moravian Mission, Roman Catholic (very numerous in Dominica) and some minor sects of American origin. The Salvation Army has also rendered useful service of a general nature for some years past. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have taken a firm hold in recent years and there are now about 1,000 of the former and 400 of the latter in the Colony. The Toc H. Association has been established in Antigua, the first branch in the West Indies. A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has recently been established in Antigua.

#### **Recreation.**

Forms of recreation are plentiful for all classes. Sea-bathing in the warm blue-green water off the palm-fringed white beaches of Antigua and Anguilla is as good as can be found anywhere in the world; and in most of the other islands is better than at a great many much advertised resorts. Sailing and fishing are indulged in to a limited extent. Cricket is a sport that appeals to popular enthusiasm throughout the islands, and the inter-Presidential annual tournament always creates the greatest excitement. Tennis clubs exist in all the Presidencies, and tennis can be played on grass courts all the year round. Association football has become popular in recent years during the winter months. There is a 9-hole golf course at Antigua.

## **X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**

### **Sea.**

The principal islands of the Colony are served by the following steamship companies :—

Canadian National.—From Canada.

Ocean Dominion.—From New York and from Canada.

Bermuda and West Indies (Furness Withy).—From New York.

Munson Line.—From New York.

Harrison Line.—From England.

Dawnic Steamship Corporation.—From New York.

Smaller steamships of the Dutch and French lines also call at St. Kitts, and schooners and sloops made irregular calls at most of the islands. His Majesty's ships, especially from the American and West Indies Station (headquarters Bermuda), occasionally spend a few days among the islands, particularly in the winter months. During 1933, 1,275 British steamships, of a total tonnage of 4,698,403 tons and 775 foreign steamships, of a total tonnage of 1,025,860 tons entered and cleared the ports of the Colony.

### **Air.**

The branch of Pan-American Air-ways that flies between Miami and Trinidad calls regularly for passengers and mails on Wednesdays and Fridays at Antigua, which is a night stopping place on the south-bound journey.

### **Roads.**

In Antigua there are 166 miles of roads (65 miles being main roads) traversed by motors, carriages, ox-wagons, horses and donkeys; the latter, pannier-carrying, being a feature of peasant transport for produce. There are also motor-omnibus companies in Antigua, as there are in most of the other islands. In St. Kitts there is a main road 30 miles in length encircling the island.

In Nevis there is a similar encircling road 18 miles in length. Anguilla has about 20 miles of especially good roads but there are only about a dozen cars in the island. Dominica roads are a most difficult problem owing to the mountains and rivers and frequent landslides. There are now about 30 miles of motor roads of good quality. A launch service takes the place of an impassable road between Roseau and Portsmouth. Montserrat has 68 miles of roads, but not more than half this distance is really suitable for motor traffic. The Virgin Islands have no motor roads, all land traffic being by horseback or donkey-back.

As mentioned in Chapter VI, there are narrow-gauge railways in Antigua and St. Kitts, but these are only for sugar transport.

### **Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.**

There is one series of postage stamps for the Colony, and a separate series for each of the five Presidencies.

There are central post offices at St. John's, Basseterre, Roseau, Plymouth, and Road Town; 17 sub-offices in Antigua and 1 in Barbuda, 10 in St. Kitts-Nevis, 13 in Dominica, 4 in Montserrat and 4 in the Virgin Islands. There is an annual overseas traffic of about two million letters and postal packages.

The telephone system throughout the islands is of the metallic earth system. In addition to the central exchange in each of the larger islands there are two sub-exchanges and 570 miles of telephone in Antigua; 3 sub-exchanges and 334 miles of telephone in St. Kitts-Nevis; 5 sub-exchanges and 590 miles of telephone in Dominica; and 2 sub-exchanges and 150 miles of telephone in Montserrat. There are also a few miles of telephone service in Anguilla.

The wireless telegraph system (owned by Cable and Wireless, Limited) is established at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and a similar one owned by the Government but operated by the Company in Montserrat.

### **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

British currency is legal tender throughout the Colony, but in the Virgin Islands where there is no bank and where practically all trade is done with St. Thomas, either American or Danish currency circulates along with British. Government accounts are kept in all the Presidencies in sterling, but in the banks and in many commercial houses the dollar system is used, at a standard rate of \$4.80 to the £. Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica and Montserrat. These banks pay a Government stamp duty of £62 10s. per annum each in Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis, £25 per annum each in Dominica, and £15 per annum in Montserrat. Each has a note issue of \$5 notes, to the amount of between \$30,000 and \$50,000 in circulation. They charged in 1933 a rate of interest on overdrafts of 7 per cent. They each have a Savings Bank section, which was paying 2½ per cent. interest on deposits in 1933. Government Savings Banks also operate in the principal islands. Amounts to the credit of depositors on the last day of each of the last financial years were as follows :—

#### *Government Savings Banks.*

	31st March, 1930.	31st March, 1931.	31st December, 1931.	31st December, 1932.	31st December, 1933.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antigua ... ..	18,581	16,461	15,341	16,371	16,534
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	4,209	4,063	4,003	4,077	3,925
Dominica ... ..	11,536	8,751	6,585	5,735	5,409
Montserrat ... ..	658	661	605	565	724
Virgin Islands ... ..	1,382	1,630	1,615	2,005	1,756
Total for the Colony	36,366	31,566	28,149	28,753	28,348



The falling off in deposits since 1930 is partly due to competition from the private banks and partly to the general financial depression. There are no Agricultural Banks, except a small privately-managed one in the Virgin Islands.

### **Weights and Measures.**

Weights and measures are standard Imperial and are periodically examined by Government Inspectors.

## **XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

### *Colony.*

Owing to the general financial depression practically no extraordinary public works were undertaken in the Colony during 1933, and the public works recurrent expenditure was kept at a minimum. Certain special public works were, however, continued with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund and usually under the supervision of special officers.

### *Antigua.*

*Staff.*—A Superintendent of Public Works is assisted by two Road Overseers and a Clerk and Storekeeper. The Superintendent is also Superintendent of the asylum and Chairman of the City Commissioners.

*Works undertaken* during the year consisted of the usual maintenance of Government buildings, wharves, waterworks, and roads.

*Colonial Development Fund works.*—The Housing Scheme was temporarily in abeyance, but nine more houses were built in the latter half of the year.

A very essential drain of approximately 1,300 ft. in length was put down in Ottos village.

Surveys and plans for the completion of the Water Scheme have been made and a report has been sent to England for submission to the Consulting Engineer.

### *St. Kitts-Nevis.*

Only ordinary maintenance work was undertaken. The road system was maintained as usual, several long stretches being macadamized and tests made at oiling some heavy graded curves.

A further length of 2,000 lineal yards of the main streets in Basseterre were oiled.

*Colonial Development works.*—The works undertaken under this head were in the nature of surveys necessary for the plans and estimates of the various schemes. No actual construction work was done.

### *Dominica.*

*Staff.*—A Colonial Engineer assisted by two Road Overseers and an Electrician comprise the senior Public Works staff here.

*Works undertaken.*—The main activities of the Public Works Department have been devoted to schemes under the Colonial

Development Fund. Under this latter head a road scheme costing £26,300 has been completed and also the drainage of the Portsmouth swamp. There is under construction a road from Portsmouth to Hatton Garden estimated to cost £36,000 of which  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles had been completed by the end of the year.

#### *Montserrat.*

The staff of this department consists of the Commissioner who is *ex officio* Superintendent of Public Works, an Inspector of Works and Roads, a Clerk and Storekeeper, and other employees.

During the year the jetty at Plymouth was reconstructed, and the quarters of the Curator of the Botanical Gardens were rebuilt.

*Colonial Development works.*—Seven more model houses were constructed. The water supply for Plymouth was improved, and extended in the country districts.

#### *Virgin Islands.*

The Commissioner supervises any public works. During the year the customary minor repairs to public buildings were carried out. Roads and tracks received as much attention as funds allowed.

### **XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

#### **Justice.**

The Superior Courts of the Colony are presided over by the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge. Circuit Courts with a jury of nine, are held three times a year each at Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat, and, as occasion requires, at Tortola. The Attorney-General or the Crown Attorneys have the function of a Grand Jury. A Court of Summary Jurisdiction, without a jury, for civil cases where less than £50 is involved, is held monthly in Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, on alternate months in Montserrat, and quarterly in Anguilla. The Commissioner of the Virgin Islands acts as Deputy Judge for this purpose. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and from the Summary Courts to the Supreme Court. Magistrates in each Presidency deal with minor cases. In Antigua there are two Magistrates (one being for Barbuda), in St. Kitts-Nevis four, in Dominica three, and in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands one each (the Commissioners). The principal Magistrate in St. Kitts and Dominica is also the Crown Attorney. Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in further appeal to the Full Court, which is held twice a year in Antigua and consists of the Chief Justice and one or two Puisne Judges. The time for the payment of fines may be deferred, or they may be paid in instalments.

In each Presidency there are Justices of the Peace, but with very limited powers. Any two may act for a Magistrate, if the latter is an interested party. First offenders are frequently bound

over and the assistance of one of the clergy invoked to help the person. Juvenile offenders are usually dealt with at a separate hour of the Court or else in the Magistrate's room.

The following table shows the numbers of persons convicted in the Summary and Supreme Courts of the Colony during 1933.

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Magistrates' Courts ...	3,168	2,608	1,646	1,211	81	8,714
Supreme Court ...	8	16	14	6	—	44

The total number of cases heard and of persons convicted of various crimes in the Colony over a period of five years is as follows :—

	<i>1929.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Magistrates' Courts (cases heard)	12,020	11,798	11,723	11,443	12,326
Magistrates' Courts (convictions)	8,334	8,142	8,064	7,697	8,823
Supreme Court (convictions) ...	68	69	105	86	44

The following table shows the number of offences dealt with by the Magistrates in 1933 as compared with 1932 in all the Presidencies. It is satisfactory to note that there were 1,720 less cases than in 1932.

<i>Total number of offences reported.</i>			<i>Offences against the person, including Homicide.</i>	<i>Praedial Larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against Property other than Praedial.</i>	<i>Other Offences.</i>
<i>Antigua ...</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>4,410</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>2,959</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>4,299</i>	<i>1,048</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>3,088</i>
<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>4,316</i>	<i>1,308</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>2,462</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>3,616</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>2,423</i>
<i>Dominica</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>2,896</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>1,461</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>2,478</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>1,614</i>
<i>Montserrat</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>2,269</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>1,575</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>1,828</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1,368</i>
<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>111</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Totals</i>	<i>1932</i>	<i>14,046</i>	<i>3,734</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>1,178</i>	<i>8,568</i>
	<i>1933</i>	<i>12,326</i>	<i>2,594</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>8,581</i>

### Police.

The Police Force is a Federal one and consists of two Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, and 146 non-commissioned officers and men, all under the command of a Chief Inspector who has his headquarters at Antigua, where the junior Sub-Inspector is also normally stationed for training. An Inspector and Sub-Inspector are usually stationed in Dominica, and the same in St. Kitts-Nevis. In Montserrat there is usually a Sub-Inspector. The Chief Inspector

of Police is also Commandant of the Defence Force of the Colony, and the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors hold rank therein as Captains and Lieutenants respectively.

The period of first enlistment and re-engagement for non-commissioned officers and men is three years, and during 1933 50 non-commissioned officers and men re-engaged for further terms of three years. All men take part in musketry training and ambulance work in addition to their ordinary police duties. There are also 341 local constables enrolled, who can be called upon when required for extra assistance in the country districts. Police stations are established at the following centres:—

*Antigua*.—All Saints, Bolans, Liberta, Old Road, Parham, St. John's, Willikies. *Barbuda*. *Dominica*.—Capuehin, Castle Bruce, Colihaut, Grand Bay, La Plaine, Mahaut, Marigot, Portsmouth, Pt. Michel, Pt. Mulatre, Rosalie, Roseau, St. Joseph, Soufriere, Vieille Case. *Montserrat*.—Cudjoe Head, Harris, Plymouth, Salem. *St. Kitts*.—Basseterre, Cayon, Dieppe Bay, Old Road, Sandy Point, St. Johnston Village. *Nevis*.—Charlestown, Cotton Ground, Gingerland, New Castle. *Anguilla*. *Virgin Islands*.—Road Town.

### Prisons.

The central prison for the Colony is at St. John's, Antigua, and is under the charge of the Chief Keeper of Prisons (a retired Naval Commander). It has accommodation for 128 males and 47 females, and is staffed by a Head Warder, a Matron, 10 Warders, and one Wardress. £1,049 was expended on personal emoluments during the year. Instruction is given to the male prisoners in carpentry, tin-smithing, baking, and to the females in laundry and sewing. £108 was expended on supplies for the workshop during the year, and £136 was received for articles sold. Elementary education is voluntarily given to some of the more illiterate prisoners by certain members of the Toc H. Association, and the Prison Chaplain gives instruction in religion. Prisoners are also employed within the prison on stone-breaking, cleaning, etc., and certain of the male prisoners outside on road-work, in the Botanic gardens, pauper cemetery, and other public institutions. The prison bakery made over 23,309 lbs. of bread during the year, supplying both the Prison and the Reformatory Training School.

There were 107 males and 47 females committed during the year, 9 males and 2 females coming from Montserrat. No prisoners were received from the other Presidencies. The daily average was 51 males and 8 females. Two prisoners escaped during the year, but were recaptured after a few days. There are 72 individual cells for males and 20 for females; and 7 association cells to hold 5 each for males, and 3 to hold 3 each for females. There is an average of 1,370 cubic feet of cell space per prisoner. There is also an infirmary on the male side to hold 9 and another on the female side to hold 3. The Prison Medical Officer pays daily visits. Prisoners who are seriously ill are treated under suitable precau-

tions at the island hospital. One Warder died during the year. There are 13 Visiting Justices to the Prison, who hold periodical meetings there to enquire into complaints and to consider questions of prison discipline. The boys' Reformatory School has already been referred to in the chapter on Education.

*Numbers of male prisoners.*

*Daily average in Prisons of the Colony for five years.*

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Antigua (Central Prison)	52	79	97	79	51
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	20	20	26	27	41
Dominica ... ..	26	24	25	20	36
Montserrat ... ..	9	7	7	8	10
Virgin Islands ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	107	130	155	134	138

**St. Kitts-Nevis.**

The prison is at Basseterre and consists of a group of stone buildings surrounded by a 14 ft. wall. On the male side there are 16 cells of 18 ft. by 10 ft. each, and on the female side 10 cells of about the same size. The average cubic foot space per prisoner is 1,418 ft.

During the year 317 males and 115 females were committed, mostly on short sentences. The staff consisted of a Keeper and 6 male Warders and a Matron and a Wardress at a cost of £569. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in a similar fashion.

**Dominica.**

The prison is at Roseau, and consists of a group of stone buildings enclosed by a high stone wall. There are 18 cells for males and 8 for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,290 ft. During the year 283 males and 161 females were committed, the sentences ranging from 5 years to 1 week. The staff consisted of a Keeper, 6 male Warders, a Matron, and one Wardress, at a cost of £592. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in similar fashion.

**Montserrat.**

The prison at Plymouth is stone-built, small but sufficient for requirements. There are eight cells for males and three for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,266 ft. During the year 128 males and 41 females were committed. The staff consisted of a Keeper, a male Warder, and a Matron, at a cost of £156. Male prisoners with sentences over six months and females with sentences of over two months are transferred to the Antigua Prison.

**Virgin Islands.**

The prison at Tortola is a large stone building more than sufficient for the needs of the Presidency. Only two prisoners were com-

mitted during the year, both for minor offences; they were sentenced to one week and two weeks respectively. The staff consisted of a Keeper and a Matron, at a cost of £14.

All the prisons of the Colony are kept scrupulously clean, and in St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat the Inspectors of Police have supervising powers as officers-in-charge of prison discipline.

#### **XIV.—LEGISLATION.**

##### **Colony.**

The annual session of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands opened on the 27th of January, 1933, and passed fourteen Acts, including two Appropriation Acts. New legislation consisted of the Imperial Lighthouse Dues Act, 1933, signifying the opinion of that Legislature that all lawful fees ordered by His Majesty in Council under the provisions of Section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act (57-58 Vic. c. 60) ought to be levied in this Colony; and the Official Emoluments Levy Act, 1933, enforcing a temporary levy upon all public officials during the period April to December, 1933.

There were 33 Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing chiefly with administrative routine. They included Supreme Court, Escheat and Patent Rules, Leeward Islands Scholarship, and Petty Officers' Dress Regulations.

##### **Antigua.**

The Legislative Council passed 17 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. New legislation consisted of the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance, a Cotton Export Levy Ordinance to raise funds for the marketing of Sea-Island Cotton, the Shop Regulations Ordinance introducing legislation governing shops and shop hours similar to the Imperial legislation, a Pedlar's Licence Ordinance and provisions for special control and deposit of security by motor-bus owners plying for hire in the Presidency.

Twenty-two Statutory Rules and Orders were issued dealing with matters of administrative routine and the new legislation mentioned above.

##### **Dominica.**

The Legislative Council passed 13 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. The only new legislation was the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance.

Thirteen Statutory Rules and Orders were issued dealing with matters of administrative routine.

##### **Montserrat.**

The Legislative Council passed 12 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. The only new legislation was the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance.

Nine Statutory Rules and Orders were issued including an Order imposing a Levy on Cotton exported, and a Proclamation on Plants Protection.

**St. Christopher-Nevis.**

The Legislative Council passed 22 Ordinances including three Appropriation Ordinances. New legislation included the Registration of Clubs, the Official Emoluments Levy, and Cattle Brand Registration.

There were 14 Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing with matters of administrative routine.

**Virgin Islands.**

The Governor made five Ordinances including three Appropriation Ordinances. The Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance was the only new legislation.

One Proclamation was issued in connexion with the prohibition or conditional importation of bananas, limes, and various other fruits and vegetables.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The following is a comparative table of the local revenue and expenditure of the Colony as a whole and its five component Presidencies for the past five financial years, excluding the broken period of nine months in 1931 when a change to the calendar system took place.

		<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Leeward Islands Colony.</i>
<b>1928-29.</b>							
Revenue ...	...	95,057	100,067	67,946	27,830	9,120	300,020
Expenditure ...	...	96,422	103,192	62,705	29,778	9,487	301,584
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-1,365	-3,125	+5,241	-1,948	-367	-1,564
<b>1929-30.</b>							
Revenue ...	...	83,701	97,987	70,674	27,389	6,787	286,538
Expenditure ...	...	93,930	97,352	68,356	26,879	6,871	293,388
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-10,229	+635	+2,318	+510	-84	-6,850
<b>1930-31.</b>							
Revenue ...	...	73,730	90,604	63,440	25,176	5,707	258,657
Expenditure ...	...	91,351	97,659	71,178	28,805	7,027	296,020
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-17,621	-7,055	-7,738	-3,629	-1,320	-37,363
<b>1932.</b>							
Revenue ...	...	73,223	80,963	52,380	19,344	5,723	231,633
Expenditure ...	...	82,512	84,250	68,278	23,961	6,420	265,421
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-9,289	-3,287	-15,898	-4,617	-697	-33,788
<b>1933.</b>							
Revenue ...	...	88,061	91,714	57,207	17,564	4,485	259,031
Expenditure ...	...	81,006	82,896	64,360	26,763	6,782	261,807
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	+7,055	+8,818	-7,153	-9,199	-2,297	-2,776

It will be noticed that, whereas the revenue of the Colony is the largest for the last three years the expenditure is less than last year which was the lowest for five years.

The following assistance was afforded to the Colony from Imperial Funds during the year :—

<i>Antigua</i> —	£
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	9,219
<i>St. Kitts-Nevis</i> —	
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	1,703
<i>Dominica</i> —	
Loan in aid of administration ... ..	25,528
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	8,233
<i>Montserrat</i> —	
Loan in aid of administration ... ..	15,000
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	1,610

The Public Debts and Sinking Funds of the Colony as at 31st December, 1933, were as follows :—

	<i>Total Debt.</i>	<i>Sinking Fund</i> <i>(Market value).</i>
	£	£
Antigua ... ..	45,000	25,345
St. Kitts-Nevis ... ..	40,500	23,584
Dominica ... ..	6,000	709
Montserrat ... ..	3,000	1,566
Virgin Islands ... ..	Nil.	Nil.
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£94,500</b>	<b>£51,204</b>

The main heads of taxation and their yields were approximately as follows :—

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs ... ..	50,973	47,833	26,256	10,193	1,811	137,066
Harbour, etc., dues ...	1,942	9,669	2,864	273	33	14,781
Internal Revenue ...	13,156	22,947	14,155	3,654	1,180	55,092
Fees of Offices ...	6,028	3,952	2,882	1,101	422	14,385
Post Office Telephones,	4,709	6,121	5,854	1,844	159	18,687
Light, etc.						
Miscellaneous... ..	10,592*	221	101	102	399	11,415

The Customs Tariff is arranged on either an *ad valorem* or a specific basis. The *ad valorem* rate is mainly on manufactured articles and is usually 10 per cent. British preferential and 15 per cent. general. As a result of the Ottawa Conference, certain improvements in favour of Empire goods were made in the tariffs throughout the Colony. Excise duties are leviable on locally made spirits or tobacco in such Presidencies as make them. Stamp duties are governed by Federal Statutes and are uniform throughout the Colony. There is no hut or poll tax.

\* Includes £10,454 gain on redemption of £100,000 Inscribed Stock Loan at 31st March, 1933.



## APPENDIX.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

## (a) OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Leeward Islands Gazette ...	—	Antigua Government Printing Office.	Weekly	8s. 4d. per annum in Leeward Islands; 12s. 6d. elsewhere.
Leeward Islands Blue Book	—	Do. do.	Annually	8s. 4d.
Leeward Islands List	—	Do. do.	do.	1s. 6d.
St. Christopher-Nevis Gazette	—	St. Kitts Bulletin Office	Weekly.	4s. 2d. per annum
Dominica Gazette ...	—	Dominica Chronicle ...	Weekly	6d. per copy.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to the Leeward Islands and St. Lucia (Cmd.3996).	—	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1932	2s. 0d.
West India Sugar Commission, Report, 1929 (Cmd. 3517).	—	Do. do.	1930	2s. 0d.
Dominica: Conditions in the Carib Reserve, and Dis- turbance of 19th September, 1930. Report of Commission (Cmd. 3990).	—	Do. do.	1932	6d.
Trinidad, Barbados, Lee- ward Islands and Windward Islands. Report of a Com- mission appointed to con- sider Problems of Primary Education (Colonial No. 79).	—	Do. do.	1933	2s. 0d.
Year Book of the West Indies	—	Thomas Skinner & Co., London.	Annually	7s. 6d.
The West India Committee Circular.	—	The West India Com- mittee, London.	Fort- nightly.	2 guineas per annum.
Government of the West Indies.	Hume Wrong ...	Clarendon Press ...	1923	—
Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. II, West Indies.	Sir C. P. Lucas ...	Clarendon Press ...	1905	7s. 6d.
Handbook of the Leeward Islands.	F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.	West India Committee	1924	10s. 6d.
History, Resources, and Pro- gress of British West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall	Pitman ...	1912	7s. 6d.

(a) OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS—*continued*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Pocket Guide to West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.	1931	10s. 6d.
Hints to Settlers in Dominica	Sir H. Bell ...	Imperial Department of Agriculture.	1903	—
Handbook of the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	West India Committee	1929	5s. 6d.
Handbook of St. Kitts-Nevis	Katherine J. Burdon.	West India Committee	1920	1s. 6d.

(b) DESCRIPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

Dominica ... ..	H. A. Nicholls	Yosé Anjo, Antigua ...	1907	—
English in the West Indies ...	J. A. Froude ...	Longman, Green & Co.	1888	18s. 0d.
Cradle of the Deep ... ..	Sir Frederick Treves.	Smith, Elder & Co. ...	1908	12s. 0d.
A Wayfarer in the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	West India Committee	1928	8s. 0d.

(c) HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Account of the Island of Antigua.	John Luffman ...	T. Cadell, Strand, London.	1798	—
Campaign in the West Indies in the year 1794.	Willyams ...	T. Bensley, London ...	1796	—
Christopher Codrington, 1668-1710.	Vincent T. Harlow	Clarendon Press ...	1928	18s. 0d.
Chronological History of the West Indies.	Captain Thomas Southey.	Longman Rees; Orme Brown & Green.	1827	—
The Gibraltar of the West Indies.	G. H. King, I.S.O.	West India Committee	1933	1s. 0d.
The History of Colonel Parke's Administration.	George French	Printed and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster.	1717	—
An Historical Account of the Virgin Islands.	George Suckling	Benjamin White, Fleet St., London.	1780	—
History of the Island of Antigua.	Vere Oliver ...	Mitchell & Hughes, 140, Wardour St., London.	1894	70s. 0d.
History of Dominica ...	T. Atwood ...	J. Johnson, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.	1791	—
History of British Colonies in the West Indies.	Bryan Edwards	John Stockdale ...	1793	—
History of Caribbee Islands ...	De Rochefort (trans. by J. Davis).	—	1666	—
The Journal of a Lady of Quality of the 17th Century.	E. Walker Andrews.	New Haven Yale University Press.	1923	—
The Leeward Islands during the French Wars.	Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	Government Printing Office, Antigua.	1932	—
Nelson's Despatches (published in book form).		Longmans ... ..	1886	16s. 0d.

(c) HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS—*continued*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique.	J. B. Labat ...	Husson and others, La Haye.	1742	—
Père Labat (1693-1705) Memoirs of.	(translated by John Eaden).	Constable & Co. ...	1931	7s. 6d.
The West Indies in 1837 ...	Sturges and Harvey.	Hamilton ...	1838	8s. 6d.
West Indian Tales of Old ...	Sir A. Aspinall	Duckworth ...	1912	8s. 0d.

## (d) SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

Geology of Antigua ...	K. W. Earle ...	Antigua Government Printing Office.	1923	—
Natural History of Nevis ...	Revd. W. Smith	T. Bentham, Printer to Univ. of Cambridge.	1745	—
Obeah ...	H. J. Bell ...	Sampson Low ...	1889	2s. 6d.
Report on the Agricultural Conditions of Dominica.	Sir Francis Watts	Antigua Government Printing Office.	—	—
The Barbados - Antigua Expedition.	Professor Nutting	University of Iowa ...	—	—
Proceedings of United States National Museum (Ornithology of the Leeward Islands Colony), etc.	Colonial Institute Report.			

## (e) FICTION.

A West Indian Pepper-Pot ...	Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	Philip Allan Co.	1928	10s. 6d.
The Hurricane ...	Revd. John Levo	Hutchinson Co. ...	1930	7s. 6d.
The Gorgeous Isle ...	Gertrude Atherton.	John Murray ...	1908	2s. 6d.
The Virgin Islanders ...	Revd. John Levo	Hutchinson Co. ...	1933	7s. 6d.





# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## **MIGRATION.**

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## **MALTA.**

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## **IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.**

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## **COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.**

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## **KENYA.**

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## **TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## **BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## **SWAZILAND.**

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## **MALAYA.**

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## **SEYCHELLES.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## **MAURITIUS.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## **WEST INDIES.**

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **BRITISH HONDURAS.**

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## **BRITISH GUIANA.**

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## **THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.**

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## **PALESTINE.**

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

# HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

Or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google

# COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.  
BARBADOS.  
BASUTOLAND.  
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.  
BERMUDA.  
BRITISH GUIANA.  
BRITISH HONDURAS.  
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-  
TECTORATE.  
BRUNEI, STATE OF.  
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).  
CEYLON.  
CYPRUS.  
FALKLAND ISLANDS.  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.  
FIJI.  
GAMBIA.  
GIBRALTAR.  
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.  
GOLD COAST.  
GRENADA.  
HONG KONG.  
JAMAICA.  
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.  
KELANTAN.  
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.  
LEEWARD ISLANDS.  
MAURITIUS.  
NEW HEBRIDES.  
NIGERIA.  
NORTHERN RHODESIA.  
NYASALAND.  
ST. HELENA.  
ST. LUCIA.  
ST. VINCENT.  
SEYCHELLES.  
SIERRA LEONE.  
SOMALILAND.  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
SWAZILAND.  
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.  
TRENGGANU.  
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.  
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.  
UGANDA.  
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

---

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.    BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.        BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from  
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

---

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.











Reports  
485383

Colonial Nos. 1693-1704

Great Britain

Great Britain

442

DATE

NAME

DATE

485383



1

1